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INTRODUCTION

Volume VIII of the "Memorial Biographies" covers the period from August 3, 1880, to the close of the year 1889, and contains sketches, or notices, of three hundred and ninety-one deceased members of the Society. During a large part of this time the Rev. Increase Niles Tarbox, A.M., D.D., was the Historiographer, and as the greater part of the sketches were prepared, either by himself, or under his direction, and published in the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, it has been considered best to omit his name and include the Register volume and page, where the original sketch is to be found in that work, in the list of memoirs and authors placed at the beginning of this volume.

The sketches in this volume are mostly condensations of the sketches in the Register, in accordance with the expressed wishes of the Society, and all of them have been rewritten and their matter rearranged to suit the conditions and type of the present work.

The files of the "Boston Daily Advertiser" have proved valuable in furnishing facts regarding prominent Bostonians, where no other notice has been found.

Credit should be given to Mr. Arthur Greene Loring, a member of this Society, for an attempt to verify and perfect the lineages found in these pages.

William Richard Cutter,
Historian.

MEMORIAL BIOGRAPHIES

GEORGE WASHINGTON JONSON

George Washington Jonson, A.B., of Buffalo, New York, a Resident Member from 1862, died August 3, 1880.

EBENEZER TRESCOTT FARRINGTON

Ebenezer Trescott Farrington, of Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, a Life Member and benefactor, died in that part of Boston, August 6, 1880. His parents were Oliver and Betsey (Trescott) Farrington, and he was born December 15, 1804, at Wrentham, Massachusetts.

He came to Boston at the age of fifteen, and was employed by Bartlett and Woodman, wholesale grocers. On the death of Mr. Woodman he became a partner, in 1825, of a new firm, under the name of Levi Bartlett and Company, and this relation continued till 1864, or nearly forty years, when Mr. Bartlett died. Mr. Farrington remained in the same business for several years longer, under the name of Farrington, Tozier, and Hall. He was interested also in the importation and refining of sugar, and was a director and organizer of the Standard Sugar Refinery. For more than fifty years he was identified with one line of business in Boston, and was held in high esteem by his associates. He was widely known and respected for his steadfast and even-going business career, and was a director in the Bank of Commerce for twenty-three years, but never held civic office.

He was married in 1825 to Eliza Delano, of Kingston, Massachusetts, who deceased January 9, 1880· and one son, Charles F. Delano, survived.

He was admitted a member of the Society in 1870.

SIMEON PRATT ADAMS

Simeon Pratt Adams, of Boston, a Life Member and benefactor, died in Boston (Charlestown District), August 14, 1880.

He was a native of Medfield, Massachusetts, and born April 8, 1803. His parents were Darius and Julia (Ellis) Adams. He was a descendant of Henry[1] Adams, through Peter[2], Dr. Peter[3], George[4], George[5], and Darius[6], his father. When a lad he left his home to seek his fortune in Boston, and remained there till his death. He met with a goodly share of success, and gained the esteem of many leading citizens. Having faithfully served his employers, he, in 1829, established himself as a grocer in a store on Court Street, which he carried on till he sold out to his sons, Frederick H. and George H. Adams, who, with Charles B. Fessenden, continued the business, under the name of Adams, Fessenden, and Company.

He was admitted to this Society in 1859, and was greatly interested in its objects and welfare. He left it, as a bequest, all his newspapers and pamphlets, and the sum of three hundred dollars.

He married, about 1831, Susan Frances Pollard, who survived him a short time. Four children survived, — three sons and a daughter.

Mr. Adams was a man of pronounced and decided opinions. As an original member of the Free Soil Party, he wielded much influence, and may well be placed among the benefactors of the negro race. His store was much frequented by prominent anti-slavery men, and he belonged to several philanthropic and reformatory societies, in addition to the Anti-slavery Society.

He also possessed considerable influence in local politics, and filled several offices in the city government; he was overseer of

the poor from one ward for seven years, and, in 1861, was a representative in the Legislature.

He was a warm-hearted lover of humanity; a model business man; one who took a lively interest in theology and history, and in clergymen of various denominations; he was constant in his attendance upon the services of the sanctuary; his gleanings for his library of historical and occasional discourses were worthy of comment for their extent and value; and he added largely, as he was able, to the sum of human happiness.

STRONG BENTON THOMPSON

Strong Benton Thompson, of Boston, a Resident Member from 1858, was born in Shoreham, Vermont, April 21, 1815, and died in Boston, August 14, 1880. His parents were Joseph and Lucy (Rockwell) Thompson; the father being a native of New Haven, Connecticut, and the mother a native of Middlebury, Vermont.

He entered the United States Navy as a midshipman, April 13, 1832, became a passed midshipman June 23, 1838, and lieutenant, July 24, 1843. During a leave of absence in 1836, he entered the senior class of Hobart College, at Geneva, New York, and was graduated in that year. He resigned his commission in the Navy on June 24, 1850. He received the degree of A.M. from Middlebury College in 1864.

Lieutenant Thompson was twice married: first, on June 14, 1849, to Cornelia Wordsworth Loring, daughter of Elijah Loring; she died June 10, 1859; and he was married, second, October 20, 1864, to Hattie Beulah Hosmer, daughter of Rufus Hosmer. His second wife survived him.

NATHANIEL CUSHING NASH

Nathaniel Cushing Nash, of Arlington, Massachusetts, a Life Member and benefactor, died at Arlington, August 31, 1880.

He was born at Scituate, Massachusetts, April 6, 1804, and was the son of John and Deborah (Cushing) Nash. He attended the common school of his native town, and went, at an early age, to Boston, and entered the store of the late Joshua Sears. For many years he was engaged in the wholesale grocery business, and in the later years of his life was interested largely in the importation of sugar and molasses, and in the Revere Sugar Refinery, under the name of Nash, Spaulding, and Company. For several years preceding his death he did not take an active part in business.

He acquired a large property, and made several public bequests, and his later years were spent at Arlington. Although his education had been that of affairs, in great measure, he brought to bear upon questions of the day, not only a sound judgment, but a mind which looked to results beyond the present. He exhibited considerable activity in promoting movements which were likely to enhance the public welfare. He was among the first to recognize the need of better buildings for business purposes; to advocate the removal of Fort Hill in Boston; he was in favor of the Sunday opening of the Boston Public Library; opposed monopolies, among which he classed the supply of gas in cities; was an opponent of slavery; an adherent of the Republican party from its organization; sympathized with the theological views of Rev. Theodore Parker; was outspoken in the expression of his opinions; and by the ability with which he advocated his views, secured the respect of those who differed from him by his evident sincerity; and while hardly, in the usual sense, a public speaker, he could

well express his convictions and enforce them by the logic of facts.

He served in the Common Council and Board of Aldermen of the city of Boston, in 1856, 1864–67, and was in the Legislature of the State, in 1858, 1868, and 1869.

He was a member of this Society from 1870.

He was married to Lucy Turner Briggs on May 31, 1849, who died on April 14, 1862. He was survived by a son, Nathaniel Cushing Nash, born April 4, 1862, who entered Harvard in 1880, and is the present treasurer of the New England Historic Genealogical Society.

WILLIAM HENRY TUTHILL

William Henry Tuthill, of Tipton, Iowa, a Corresponding Member, admitted in 1858, was born in New York City, December 5, 1808, and died in Tipton, September 8, 1880. He was the son of James M. Tuthill, a merchant, and his wife Emma Townsend. The founder of the Tuthill family settled in Southold, Long Island, in the year 1640.

Mr. Tuthill attended the New York schools, and then learned the trade of a copper- and steel-plate engraver. After a few years his health failed. He was employed upon the Board of Health in New York when the cholera visited the city in 1832, and it was his duty to make the daily record of the progress of the disease. He was afterward, for some years, a clerk in the Chemical Bank of New York.

In 1840 he removed to Tipton, Iowa, — then an almost unbroken prairie. He opened a store, but soon afterwards began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1846, and two years later was admitted to practice in the United States courts. In 1855 he was elected Judge of the Eighth District Court, and retained this office a number of years. He

entered also upon the business of banking, about 1850, and prosecuted it with success, being known in Iowa as the literary banker.

He was a lover of books, and collected a choice library of about five thousand volumes. Among his own published writings was an extended review of the famous Dred Scott decision, which was prepared and delivered as an address in Iowa in 1860. He wrote some historical sketches for the "Annals of Iowa," and gave the public address at the Tuthill family gathering at Southold, Long Island, in 1867.*

Judge Tuthill was twice married. He had one child, James William Tuthill.

* This address was published in the REGISTER, vol. xxii, pp. 317–335.

RICHARD WILLARD SEARS

RICHARD WILLARD SEARS, of Boston, a Resident Member, admitted in 1877, was born in Boston, November 22, 1835, and died there September 14, 1880.

He was of the seventh generation in direct line from Richard [1] Sears, who came with the last sixty members of John Robinson's congregation from Leyden, and landed at Plymouth, May 6, 1630; his line being Paul[2], Captain John[3], Willard[4], Willard[5], and Eben[6] Sears. His mother was Eliza, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Warden) Crease. He was descended from Governor Prince, Elder William Brewster, John Howland, and other settlers of the Old Colony.

Being early left an orphan, he was placed by his uncle and guardian, Willard Sears, at a school at Easthampton, Massachusetts, and afterwards at Phillips Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire. In 1854 he sailed for the West Indies as supercargo on the first voyage of the bark "Alfred Hill," belonging to the firm of Hill, Sears, and Company, of which his brother

was a member, and at Matanzas he nearly lost his life by a violent attack of the yellow fever.

After his return home, he was offered a position in the banking house of Coolbaugh and Brooks, at Burlington, Iowa; and after one or two years' service, he left them and became a partner, with his brother, in the firm of E. and R. W. Sears, shipping merchants in Boston. When this business declined on account of the Civil War, he devoted his attention to mining interests, and spent a year in Colorado.

He was a member of Revere Lodge, St. Andrew's R. A. Chapter, St. Bernard Commandery, Sovereign Consistory thirty-second degree, and of the Athenian, Apollo, and Artists' Clubs.

He was never married. His elder brother, Eben Sears, survived him, and two sisters, Mrs. Emma E. May and Mrs. Adelaide L. Gilman, of Newton.

CHARLES IRA BUSHNELL

Charles Ira Bushnell, of New York City, a Corresponding Member from 1859, was born in 1826, and died in New York City, September 17, 1880.

He studied law, but never practised, devoting his attention chiefly to antiquarian researches, especially in connection with the early history of his native place.

A list of his works includes the following titles: "Memoirs of Tarleton Brown, Captain in the Revolutionary Army, written by Himself" (1862); "A Narrative of the Life and Adventures of Levi Hanford, a Soldier of the Revolution" (1863); "The Adventures of Sir Christopher Hawkins, containing Details of His Captivity, Escape from the Prison Ship, etc." (1864); "Crumbs for Antiquarians," 2 vols. (1864–66) — *Allibone;* compare also Register, vol. xxii, pp. 486, 487, where other

titles are given; and also references under his name in "Index of Persons," vols. 1–50, to REGISTER.

His wife's name was Abby J. Bushnell. Their only daughter, Annie Eliza, died September 6, 1872, in her eighteenth year.

THOMAS CARTER SMITH

THOMAS CARTER SMITH, of Boston, a Resident Member, admitted in 1846, was born there July 14, 1796, and died there September 24, 1880. His ancestor Thomas[1] Smith, of Charlestown, came from England about 1660. His other ancestors were Captain William[2] Smith, a wealthy shipmaster and merchant of Charlestown; Isaac[3], one of the wealthiest merchants and largest shipowners of his time in Boston, and also a large contributor of funds to carry on the War of the Revolution;* William[4] (Harvard College, 1775), his father, whose wife, and the mother of the subject of this sketch, was Hannah Carter of Newburyport. An uncle of Thomas Carter Smith was the Rev. Isaac Smith (Harvard College, 1767), who was preceptor of Byfield Academy.

When a youth Mr. Smith entered, in 1811, the counting room of Messrs. Ropes and Pickman, to fit himself for a mercantile career; but soon relinquishing this employment for a seafaring life, from 1815 to 1829 he made many voyages to the East Indies, the Mediterranean, and to South America, first in the capacity of a captain's clerk, and afterwards as a captain. He had many anecdotes to relate of his experience during these visits to other lands, and was wont to tell of his capture by Greek pirates, and of the many distinguished persons he had met. Prominent among these was Lord Byron, who took a great fancy to this young and handsome American, then living

* The Rev. William Smith, whose daughter, Abigail, married President John Adams, was his brother.

in Leghorn. At one time, while abroad, he lived under the same roof with Princess Pauline Bonaparte. At home, his family occupied a high social position; and thus accustomed to mingle in cultivated and refined society, he was fitted to meet, and be well received by, eminent persons.

As a business man he was active, honest, and sagacious. He was firm as a rock when convinced he was right. He was president of the Merchants' Insurance Company from 1849 to 1868, and treasurer of the Lewis Wharf Corporation from 1842 to 1880. He filled these offices creditably, and proved himself worthy of trust. He had a strong character; he was strong in his affections; strong in his likes, and equally so in showing his dislike of meanness, and mean people; and he had a strong faith in the great truths which underlie all creeds.

He was married, in 1831, to Frances, daughter of Moses Barnard, of Nantucket, who survived him with five children, viz.: *Frances Barnard*, who married Thomas Davis Townsend; *Hannah; Thomas Carter*, who married Mary Gelpi, of New Orleans, and had one son, Thomas; *William Vincent*, — who, after his father's death, assumed the name of Carter, — married Alice, daughter of Rev. John Parkman, and had one son, Theodore Parkman; *Elizabeth Hall.*

AARON CLAFLIN MAYHEW

Aaron Claflin Mayhew, of Milford, Massachusetts, a Life Member and benefactor, elected in 1870, was born in Hopkinton, Massachusetts, July 22, 1812, and died in Milford, September 26, 1880.

He was the son of John and Nancy (Freeland) Mayhew. His ancestry has been traced to Thomas[1] Mayhew, who came from England in 1631, and settled at Watertown, through Thomas[2], John[3], John[4], John[5], John[6], John[7], John[8], and Aaron Claflin[9].

He was educated in the common schools of Hopkinton and Framingham, and attended for one term the Framingham Academy. At the age of seventeen he began to learn the tanning and currying trade with the Hon. Lee Claflin. In 1835 he engaged himself in business with David S. Godfrey, in the manufacture of leather and boots and shoes, the firm being Godfrey and Mayhew; and on the death of Mr. Godfrey, the firm became, in 1853, A. C. Mayhew and Company.

Mr. Mayhew was successful in business and acquired a competency. He was a man of untiring industry and energy, and deeply interested in public affairs. He was prominent in the councils of the Republican party, and a member of the State central and district committees. For two years, 1859–60, he was a member of the Governor's Council of Massachusetts, and, in 1875–76, served in the State Senate. He was twice elected a member of the House of Representatives. For many years he held the office of president of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He was also vice-president of the Milford Savings Bank and president of the Milford National Bank.

He was married on April 23, 1834, to Olivia Loring Sumner, daughter of Ellis and Rhoda (Loring) Sumner, and had two

children: Sarah Elizabeth, married Sullivan C. Sumner; and John Sumner, married Cora A. Hero. The wife and the children survived him.

JOHN WADDINGTON, D.D.

John Waddington, D.D., of London, England, a Corresponding Member since 1854, was born at Leeds, England, December 10, 1810, and died in London, September 30, 1880.

Dr. Waddington was educated at Airdale College and ordained pastor of a Congregational church in Stockport, May 23, 1833. In 1846 he removed to Southwark, where he was in charge of a Congregational Society until 1871. In 1859 he visited this country and was present at the dedicatory services at Plymouth Rock, in which he took part.

The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Williams College. Dr. Waddington had published several works on religious topics, his Congregational History in four volumes being the best known in this country.

Allibone notes twelve titles of his works.

JOSEPH LEEDS

Joseph Leeds, of Philadelphia, a Corresponding Member elected 1854, died October 6, 1880.

HENRY WHITE

Henry White, of New Haven, Connecticut, a Corresponding Member from 1854, was born in New Haven, March 5, 1803, and died there October 7, 1880.

He was graduated at Yale College, 1821, with the highest honors of his class, became a tutor in the college in 1823, and held the office two years. Soon after he entered on the profession of the law. In this he was in the highest sense successful; his life had been full of business, and he used his office only for just and honorable ends. He made a specialty, as a lawyer, of real estate and trusts. During the period of forty-three years he was a deacon of the Center Church, and here, for a long period, he was brought into intimate relations with Dr. Leonard Bacon. As pastor and delegate they attended together many ecclesiastical councils.

He married, in 1830, Martha, daughter of Roger Sherman, Esquire, of New Haven, a granddaughter of the famous Roger Sherman of Revolutionary memory. By this marriage he had seven sons, of whom six survived him, and four of them chose the legal profession.

This notice is condensed from a longer one in the Register, vol. xxxv, pp. 189–190.

PELEG SPRAGUE

Peleg Sprague, an Honorary Member, admitted in 1847, was born in Duxbury, Massachusetts, April 28, 1793, and died in Boston, October 13, 1880. He was descended from William[1] Sprague, who came to Salem in 1629, and finally settled in Hingham; through Samuel[2], who was the fourth and last secretary of the Old Colony; Samuel[3], who settled in Duxbury; Phineas[4] and Hon. Seth[5] Sprague, his father, who was for many years in the Massachusetts Senate and House of Representatives.*

He was graduated at Harvard College with honors in 1812, and on taking his second degree in 1815, received the highest honor in English oratory. In 1847 the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Harvard.

He chose the profession of law, and studied first under Judge Thomas, of Plymouth, next in the Litchfield Law School, and lastly in the office of Hon. Levi Lincoln, of Worcester. He came to the Plymouth County bar in 1815, and after a practice of two years in Augusta, Maine, removed to Hallowell, where he acquired distinction.

In 1820–21 he was a member of the Maine Legislature, and for a short time was district attorney and judge advocate. From 1825–29 he was a representative in Congress, and from 1829–35 a senator in Congress.

On completing his senatorial term he removed to Boston, and continued to practise his profession until impaired health compelled him to go to the warmer climate of Florida. Upon his return to Massachusetts, he was chosen a presidential

* Another Sprague line from which he was descended is that of Francis[1] John[2], William[3], Zerviah[4] Sprague, who married Nathaniel Chandler, Mercy[5] Chandler, who married, second, Phineas Sprague, Seth[6], married Deborah Sampson, and Hon. Peleg[7] Sprague.

elector in 1841, and later was appointed Judge of the District Court of the United States for Massachusetts. This office he resigned in 1865.

He published the following works: "Speeches and Addresses," 1858; and "Decisions," 1861 and 1868.

As a politician, Judge Sprague was anti-Jacksonian, and, though not an extreme partisan, he was always in opposition to the followers of that positive President. He accomplished much under affliction; for, from his early life, he was troubled with a serious affection of the eyes, and during his last days he became blind.

In 1818 Judge Sprague married Sarah, daughter of Moses Deming, of Whitesboro', New York, who at the death of her parents had become the ward of Gen. Joseph Kirkland, of Utica, an eminent lawyer. By this marriage there were three sons and one daughter, viz.: Charles Franklin; Seth Edward; Francis Peleg; and Sarah.

This sketch is condensed somewhat from a notice in the REGISTER, vol. xxxv, pp. 192–193.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS WHITNEY

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS WHITNEY, of Boston, a Life Member, admitted 1853, was born in Quincy, Massachusetts, September 12, 1812, and died in Allston, October 21, 1880. He was descended from John[1] Whitney, of Watertown, 1635–36; Richard[2], Moses[3], Moses[4], Rev. Aaron[5] (Harvard College, 1737); Rev. Peter[6] of Northborough (Harvard College, 1762); and Rev. Peter[7] (Harvard College, 1791), his father, who married Jane Lincoln, daughter of Nathan Lincoln.

He was graduated at Harvard University in 1833, and at Cambridge Divinity School in 1838. He was pastor of the First Church in Brighton from 1844 to 1858, and was after-

wards engaged in literary and historical work. He belonged to a family having scholarly tastes, and several of its members were specially interested in the study of historical matters. His grandfather wrote the "History of Worcester County, Massachusetts," and one of the early published works of Frederick Augustus Whitney was a memorial sketch of the "Old Church" at Quincy, Massachusetts, — his father's church when Presidents Adams, father and son, were pewholders. He also contributed articles to the REGISTER of our Society; and at the time of his death, he was engaged in the preparation of a "History of Brighton," a portion of which was embodied in an article in Drake's "History of Middlesex County, Massachusetts."

He served for several years as a member of the school board of Brighton, and as a trustee of the Public Library (later a branch of the Boston Public Library), where may be found deposited many published reports, memoirs, and addresses from his pen. He was favorably known and respected in the Unitarian denomination.

He was married, January 11, 1853, to Elizabeth Perkins Matchett, who survived him.

WILLIAM BROWN SPOONER

William Brown Spooner, of Boston, a benefactor and Life Member, admitted 1870, was born in Petersham, Massachusetts, April 20, 1806, and died in Boston, October 28, 1880. His descent was from William Spooner, of Dartmouth, 1637; and his grandfather, Wing Spooner, was one of the minute-men, and a captain in the Revolutionary War. His parents were Asa and Dolly (Brown) Spooner.

Mr. Spooner came to Boston about 1825 to seek his fortune, and he was first employed by the firm of Emerson and Jones, who were engaged in the hide and leather business. He commenced business for himself in 1830, in the firm of Simpkins and Spooner, and on his retirement, in 1873, he was the head of the firm of William B. Spooner and Company. In his long and successful experience he enjoyed the confidence of the business community. He was elected President of the New England Shoe and Leather Association at its formation; was a Commissioner of the State of Massachusetts at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. He was elected to the House of Representatives of Massachusetts in 1857 and 1858; was actively interested in public questions of the day; was an early anti-slavery worker, and president for several years of the Massachusetts Temperance Alliance; and one of the organizers, and president for ten years, of the Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society.

He was one of the original managers of the "Home for Little Wanderers," and a director in the Hide and Leather Bank of Boston.

His wife was Lucy Huntington, a native of Connecticut, and she survived him.

JOHN TAYLOR CLARK

John Taylor Clark, of Boston, a Resident Member from 1875, was born in Sanbornton, New Hampshire, September 19, 1825, and died in Dorchester, Massachusetts, October 30, 1880. He was the son of John H. and Betsey Moore (Taylor) Clark. John H. was the son of Henry, and grandson of Henry Clark who originated in Newbury, Massachusetts, and settled in Candia, New Hampshire.

He was educated in the district schools, and assisted upon the farm and in his father's store at Clark's Corner, so called. For two years he was employed in a store at Franklin, New Hampshire, and at the age of twenty came to Boston, and found employment with Jarvis and Comery, dealers in crockery; and he was interested in this line of trade, as an importer and wholesale dealer, under the firm name of Clark and Andrews, till his death, when the firm was named Clark, Adams, and Clark. In the resolutions adopted on his death, the importers and dealers in crockery-ware spoke of him as "an honor to the trade."

He was interested in the municipal affairs of Boston, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen from 1872 to 1878. He served upon important committees, and was chairman of the board for four years. He was interested also in Masonry, and reached the thirty-third degree of the Scottish Rite, and was a member of the order of Knights Templar.

Mr. Clark married, October 16, 1855, Elizabeth Weld Andrews, and was survived by five daughters and two sons.

DAVID TEMPLE PACKARD

David Temple Packard, of Brighton, Massachusetts, a Life Member, elected 1869, was born in North Bridgewater (now Brockton), Massachusetts, August 24, 1824, and died in Stockton, California, November 28, 1880. He was pastor of a Congregational Church of Brighton, from 1866 to 1874. He graduated at Amherst College, 1850. He received a common school education in his native town; fitted for college under Rev. Paul Couch, at the Adelphian Academy, North Bridgewater, and Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts; taught the high school at East Braintree, Massachusetts, one year; entered Bangor Theological Seminary in 1851, and graduated there in 1854. He accepted a call of the South Church in his native town (now in Campello), and was ordained September 21, 1854, and dismissed October 1, 1856. He then removed to the West, and preached at Rock Island, Illinois, and at Davenport, Iowa. He returned to Massachusetts in 1858, and in June of that year began preaching for the First Congregational Society in Somerville, Massachusetts, where he was installed pastor, September 21, 1860.

His parents were David[6] and Elizabeth (Drake) Packard (Jonas[5], Ebenezer[4], David[3], Zaccheus[2], Samuel[1]).

He married, July 24, 1855, Abbie C., daughter of Captain Hebron Mayhew, of Chesterfield, Maine, and had by her two children.

He was acting pastor at Los Angeles, California, from 1874 to 1879, and at Stockton, from 1879 until his death there, from an accidental injury.

JOHN TRULL HEARD

JOHN TRULL HEARD, of Boston, a Life Member, admitted in 1863, was born in Boston, May 4, 1809, and died in that city, December 1, 1880.

He was the only child of Robert and Mary (Perkins) Heard; and was of the sixth generation from Luke Heard, who came from Claxton, County of Norfolk, England, and died in Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1647. His maternal grandfather, John Perkins, came from Saxony when quite young, and died at Waldoboro, Maine, about 1826.

Mr. Heard passed his early years mostly at Ipswich, and he was fitted for college at Lexington, Massachusetts, at the academy there under the charge of the Rev. Caleb Stetson. Financial considerations obliged him to enter mercantile life, and through an active business career of more than thirty-five years, he never dropped the pursuits of the student. His leisure hours for some years were employed in the study of the languages. He was a thorough student of political economy. From 1838 to 1841, and subsequently, he wrote for the press articles on the subjects of the currency, banks and banking, usury laws, suffrage, insurance, and the tariff. In 1856 he published an historical account of the Columbian Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons. He wrote other articles on the subject of Freemasonry, such as "Old London Taverns Identified with Masonry;" "Books of Constitution of the Grand Lodge of England;" "Old Halls in London Associated with Masonry;" "Lives of the Grand Chaplains of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts," etc.

He was early identified with the Democratic party, and in 1846 he was its nominee for Mayor of Boston. He was also, in 1858, the candidate of that party for Congress in the Fifth Massachusetts District.

In 1861, at the opening of the Civil War, he threw off all party ties, and became a strong Union man, devoting his energy and money to the cause. He resided much of the time from 1861 to 1865 at Washington.

He held many positions, both public and private, and in Masonic relations he received the highest honors which the fraternity could bestow.

He was tall, of portly figure, fine face, and courtly manners. Business, though sedulously pursued, was not suffered to distract his thoughts and studies from those historical and antiquarian subjects to which he gave his full intellectual powers and in which, almost to his dying day, he found an ever fresh delight. Each of his reports and papers exhibited the wonderful patience and exhaustless industry which characterized all his work. Nothing escaped him. He seemed determined to gather every scrap of information, no matter how trivial, which had any connection with the subject he was investigating. Thoroughness in whatever he undertook was a salient point of his character; and whatever he thought worth doing, he thought worth doing well.

On October 17, 1832, he married Almira, daughter of Deacon Enoch Patterson, of Boston. There were three children by the marriage — two, a boy and girl, died in infancy; one, a son, John Theodore, survived.

The above notice is condensed from an article in the REGISTER, vol. xxxvi, pp. 353–359.

NATHAN BOURNE GIBBS

Nathan Bourne Gibbs, of Boston, a Life Member from 1870, was born in Sandwich, Massachusetts, May 26, 1806, and died in Boston, December 5, 1880. He was the son of Nathan B. and Salome (Dillingham) Gibbs.

He was educated at the common school, "with a few terms at the Sandwich Academy," and afterwards entered his father's store. He was engaged in business for several years with his uncle, Alexander Gibbs, in New Bedford. In 1835 his father-in-law, Benjamin Burgess, asked him to join him in Boston, and the firm of Benjamin Burgess and Sons was formed. He continued his connection with this firm until 1876, when Mr. Gibbs retired.

He never held public office, but filled several positions of trust, in which his sound judgment made his services of great value to the interests intrusted to him. He was a Director of the Tremont Bank, of the Boston Wharf Corporation, and a Trustee of the Suffolk Savings Bank.

He was twice married, and to sisters, who were daughters of Mr. Burgess; first to Adeline; second to Eliza Swift Burgess. Their mother was Mary Swift, daughter of Clark Swift.

He was survived by a widow and six children.

JOHN SARGENT

JOHN SARGENT, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, a Resident Member from 1859, was born in Hillsborough, New Hampshire, June 21, 1799, and died in Cambridge, December 5, 1880.

He taught school at Greenbush, New York, in 1820, but returned to Hillsborough in 1822, and found employment in a store, where he remained four years. In 1828 he went to New Bedford, Massachusetts, and there was in the dry-goods business for eight years. Thence he removed to Boston, and was engaged in the wholesale dry-goods business.

He was a representative to the Massachusetts General Court from Cambridge, from 1844 to 1848, and served as a senator from Middlesex County in 1849, and again in 1876. He was afterwards state commissioner on pauper accounts, at which time, besides attending to his other duties, he visited one hundred and eighty towns in different parts of the State. For three years he presided over the Cambridge Common Council, and was elected Mayor of Cambridge in 1855, which office he held for the period of five years, and gave general satisfaction.

From September, 1862, until May, 1873, he held the office of Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth Massachusetts District. He was chosen President of the Water Board in 1867, and resigned in 1871.

He was in former years a member of the Whig party; after its dissolution he became a Free-Soiler, and afterwards a Republican.

SAMUEL WEBBER, M.D.

Samuel Webber, M.D., of Charlestown, New Hampshire, a Corresponding Member from 1845, was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, September 15, 1797, and died in Charlestown, December 5, 1880. His father, the Rev. Samuel Webber, D.D., was a native of Byfield, Massachusetts, and Hollis Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Harvard College, and afterwards chosen president of the college, which office he held till his death. His mother was Rebecca Smith, of Gloucester.

Samuel Webber received his early education at the public grammar school at Cambridge, and afterwards completed his preparation for college in a private school, kept by William Jennison. He entered Harvard College in 1811, and was graduated in 1815. He received the degree of A.M. in 1818, and that of M.D. in 1822. After receiving his medical degree he removed to Charlestown, New Hampshire, where he established himself for his professional life, which was unusually long.

He was a man of choice learning, and of fine literary tastes. Before leaving Cambridge, he held, for a time, the place of private instructor in mathematics in the University, and was assistant professor of chemistry. He was early inclined to poetry; and in 1821, he published "Logan, an Indian Tale," in verse, and in 1824, a poem entitled "War." After going to Charlestown, New Hampshire, his profession became his specialty.

He held important public offices; for many years he was one of the superintending committee of the Charlestown public schools; one of the directors, and president, of the Connecticut River Bank; vice-president, and afterwards president, of the Connecticut River Savings Bank; a member and counsellor of the New Hampshire Medical Society; vice-president and presi-

dent of the Connecticut River Valley Medical Association; and a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society. Still more honorable was his selection to membership in the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries of Denmark, as also that of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural History.

Dr. Webber wrote for many literary and professional periodicals, and a treatise by him upon the "Elements of English Grammar" was published in 1826.

He was married on April 14, 1823, to Anna Winslow Green, daughter of Francis Green, of Medford. By this marriage, there were six children, — two sons and four daughters.

THOMAS CRANE WALES

Thomas Crane Wales, of Easton, Massachusetts, a Life Member, elected 1870, died in Boston, December 11, 1880.

Thomas Crane Wales was born in Stoughton, Massachusetts, November 10, 1805. He was a son of Samuel and Mary (Crane) Wales, and was descended from Nathaniel[1] Wales (who came to this country in 1636) through Nathaniel[2], Nathaniel[3], Thomas[4], Nathaniel[5], and Samuel[6] Wales, his father.

He was educated in the Common District School in Stoughton, Massachusetts.

He began business life in Boston, in a retail shoe store, in 1819. In 1824 he began the retail shoe business on his own account. He afterwards gave up the retail part, and continued in the wholesale boot and shoe business, which failed in 1837.

He was one of the first to introduce india rubber overshoes into this country, and was interested largely in that branch of the boot and shoe trade, both as agent for the importers of the Para rubbers and the manufacturers of the Goodyear patent rubbers. He received two patents himself

for the Patent Arctic Gaiter, and he was in the same business in 1870.

He married, December 7, 1826, Mary Rebecca Holmes, daughter of Barzillia Holmes. By this marriage there were eleven children.

JOHN ALONZO BOUTELLE

John Alonzo Boutelle, of Woburn, Massachusetts, a Resident Member, admitted in 1855, was born in Monmouth, Maine, September 26, 1811, and died in Woburn, December 15, 1880. His father, John Boutelle, was a native of Leominster, Massachusetts, and his mother, Lucy Priest, was a native of Hancock, New Hampshire. His earliest American ancestor in the paternal line was James Boutelle, of Lynn, and from James[1] the line ran through James[2], James[3], James[4], James[5], William[6], John[7], and John Alonzo[8].

The father of Mr. Boutelle was a graduate of Dartmouth College in 1808, and at that time the spelling of the family name was Boutell, — and it stands thus in the college catalogue of Dartmouth; but, though the subject of this sketch never enjoyed a collegiate education, yet he shared largely in the benefits of his father's education, and had his mind turned early to the subjects of study and of books. Thus, in the years of his residence in Woburn he is remembered as a teacher, — especially of penmanship, of which he was a master. He had also a droll faculty of telling stories. He was interested also in genealogy, and became a professional genealogist, — one of the first in this section of New England. He opened a room for this kind of work, and was employed by many citizens of Woburn in the preparation of pedigrees, made in the form of genealogical charts, ornamented with specimens of fine handwriting. These charts, peculiar to himself, are still preserved

as heirlooms in the dwellings of many families in Woburn and vicinity.

As a genealogist his work was accounted accurate, according to the facilities available at that day. The following tribute was published by an intimate acquaintance:

> John A. Boutelle has passed away, and as he was the only professional genealogist and historian in his town at the time of his death, it would seem fit that some notice more than the mere line of six words in the obituary column should be taken of him. Those who were best acquainted with Mr. Boutelle knew the depth of his genial character. He was pleasant, and full of reminiscences of past generations. It was delightful to pass an hour with him, as he imparted so much valuable information. He had a sensitive soul, but he was loyal to the truth, and aimed to be correct. . . . For many years he taught school, and afterwards made a specialty of history and bookkeeping. He was also employed by persons of wealth to look up family genealogies, and in this capacity he came into contact with very many of the great men of his time in this and other States. He suffered through life with disease, and at the last interview I had with him, he said, "What a record I could have made had I had my health!" In this he referred to genealogical contracts that he was not strong enough to undertake. . . . While he may not be called a great man, still he was a *good* one, — never idle, a kind father, husband, friend. He was a man rich in those elements of character that make the groundwork of our social fabric stable.

Mr. Boutelle compiled the following books: "The Burke and Alford Memorial," 1864; "The Genealogy of the Whipple Family," 1857; and a larger genealogy of the Alford family. Both works received a favorable verdict at the time of their issue, and the Burke and Alford genealogy, especially, was praised for its "clear and simple method of arranging the families."

He compiled for the REGISTER, "Minutes Respecting the Choate Family" (vol. xv, pp. 293–94), — the family of Hon. Rufus Choate, — 1861; and "Stephen Bryant and his Descendants" (vol. xxiv, pp. 315–18), including the genealogical record of William Cullen Bryant, 1878.

He compiled a genealogy of the descendants of Edward Johnson in Poole's edition of Johnson's "Wonder-working Provi-

dence," 1867, and assisted in compiling the "Whitney Family of Connecticut," by S. Whitney Phœnix, 1878.

Mr. Boutelle was married on May 7, 1846, to Susan Wilson, of Boston, daughter of Samuel Gunnison and Margaret (McFarland) Wilson. He was survived by a widow, a daughter, and a son. A son, the eldest child, died young. The daughter, Susan Adelaide, married B. T. H. Porter, and resides (1906) in Woburn; the youngest son, Theodore Gunnison, also married, and resides in Woburn.

NOTE. Mr. Boutelle's father was a physician; for an account of his lineage, see the REGISTER, vol. viii, p. 294; compare also, for his father, *ibid.*, vii, 291. A description of Mr. Boutelle's family registers or charts is given in the REGISTER, vol. xiii, p. 188. His manuscript genealogical collections in nineteen volumes, and many small, unbound genealogies, are in the possession of the Society.

EDWIN HUBBELL CHAPIN

EDWIN HUBBELL CHAPIN was born in Union Village, Washington County, New York, December 29, 1814, son of Alpheus and Beulah (Hubbell) Chapin. In one of those masterly lectures he pronounced before so many audiences, he declared himself a "believer in ancestry and in the feeling it kindles." He could trace his family to the earlier days of the American colonies, through a line of worthy parentage. His paternal ancestry reached back eight generations to Samuel[1] Chapin, one of the early settlers in Springfield, Massachusetts, through Japhet[2], Thomas[3], Thomas[4], Elijah[5], Dr. Perez[6], Alpheus[7], Edwin Hubbell[8]. His mother was a native of Bennington, Vermont, and daughter of Elnathan and Isabella (Breckenridge) Hubbell (Beulah[5], Elnathan[4], Elnathan[3], James[2], Richard[1] Hubbell). James Hubbell, of the second generation, lived to be 104 years old.

Edwin Hubbell Chapin died in New York City, December 26,

1880. He was a Corresponding Member of this Society, elected in 1859. His youth was spent in various towns, his father being a portrait artist, obliged to go from place to place, wherever he could gain employment in his profession. When Edwin was about eleven years of age, the wanderings of the family brought them to Boston; here he became an errand boy to Aaron Dana, broker, 26 State Street. His tastes were soon turned to the drama and histrionic art. He associated himself with several young men who afterwards became famous actors. After a stay of six years at the Academy in Bennington, Vermont, he went to Troy, New York, and read law. But he was not content with legal phrase. He loved oratory better, and entered the presidential campaign in support of Martin Van Buren. Of his speeches in the campaign, one of his intimate friends said: "They were as successful in their line as his sermons were afterwards." A religious revival was in progress at Troy, and his mind was turned in that direction. In Utica he discovered the publication office of a denominational paper of the Universalist sect, and finding books there which advocated the doctrines of that religious body, he became convinced, and began writing for the paper, and soon was established as an assistant editor, and his writings rapidly gained favor. In the spring of 1838 he joined the Universalist ministry, and was ordained to its full work, September 27, 1838.

In two months from the time of his first sermon, he was a settled pastor in Richmond, Virginia. His reputation as an orator of sacred truth began at the outset of his ministry. He remained in Richmond two and a half years. In 1839 he arrived in Boston, at a time when a prominent Universalist minister had died, and this and an eloquent address which he gave at the time, was the cause, a year later, of his being installed as pastor of the Universalist Church of Charlestown, Massachusetts, December 23, 1840. Here he lived his five most valuable years. The new avenues of research, the reforms of the time, his growing reputation upon the lecture platform, called forth the nobler powers of his nature. This ministry

in Charlestown was widely felt. His next pastorate was in Boston, beginning with January 26, 1846. Here he remained two years. On the first Sunday of May, 1848, he began a new pastoral engagement in New York City. From the first, his ministry in New York was attractive and ever widening. First one church edifice, and then another, was outgrown. His reputation as a lecturer made visitors to the city desire to hear him on the Sabbath. His parish grew in members and wealth, and, in 1866, a substantial and beautiful edifice — the Church of the Divine Paternity — was erected. On May 7, 1873, his people celebrated his twenty-fifth anniversary as their pastor. Dr. Chapin "was one of nature's noblemen; designed and fashioned to be a man of mark. . . . Physically, intellectually, and morally, he was made for vast activity. . . . Though dying at the age of sixty-six, he was fitted by nature to have lived much longer. . . . He was not merely a preacher. . . . For five and twenty years he was one of the most prominent of a long catalogue of lecturers whom every lyceum must hear."

In 1850 he visited Europe and delivered an address before the Peace Congress, which electrified the assembly, and gave him a reputation at once among the orators of that continent.

He was "the acknowledged prince of the lecture platform," and his prices reached the highest figures paid for lectures.

He was a great lover of books. He was an author of works of more than ordinary value, including several volumes of sermons and such titles as "Duties of Young Men," "Duties of Young Women," "Characters in the Gospel," and many others.

In 1856 Harvard University conferred upon him the degree of D.D., and Tufts College, in 1878, the degree of LL.D.

He was married in Utica, New York, October 15, 1838, to Hannah Newland, who only survived him seven months, dying July 22, 1881. Three children survived him.

A more extended notice of this "matchless orator," of which the above is only a partial condensation, is found in the REGISTER, vol. xxxviii, pp. 121–131.

LEONARD THOMPSON

Leonard Thompson, of Woburn, Massachusetts, a Life Member, elected in 1870, was born in that part of Woburn now known as Burlington, May 12, 1788, and died suddenly, while walking upon the street in Woburn, December 28, 1880, aged ninety-two years.

Through his father, Leonard[6] Thompson, he was descended from James[1] Thompson, one of the first settlers of Woburn, the line being James[1], Jonathan[2], Jonathan[3], Samuel[4], Samuel[5], Leonard[6], Leonard[7] Thompson. His mother, Esther Wyman, was the daughter of Jesse[4] Wyman, a captain in active service in the Revolutionary War, and descended from Francis[1] Wyman, a first settler of Woburn, through Benjamin[2], Zebadiah[3], Jesse[4], her father. The grandfather of Leonard Thompson, the subject of this sketch, was Samuel Thompson, who in his day was a noted character in civil and military affairs, and left a valuable diary.

Leonard Thompson's entire life was spent in Woburn, and to the very last he was closely identified with many of its social, religious, and fiduciary interests. In writing of his early life, he says: "At the age of thirteen years I commenced work in learning the shoe trade. During this time, I set apart some portion for other useful objects, such as grammar, singing, military training and dancing schools; but my time and means were so limited that my progress was slow and small. Still I persevered in my shoe trade, until my friends and fellow-townsmen drew me away from it by persuading me to act for them in many different appointments of trust." Among other things he said of himself in his old age: "I never had sound health, as I have thought, yet I can say that I have never been confined to my bed a week in the daytime by sickness for more than

sixty years." He was a representative in the Legislature, a selectman, assessor, and overseer of the poor, and chairman of those boards. He served the people of the town in many other important offices in their gift, and held office under the authority of the Commonwealth and also of the United States. He was commissioned by Governors Strong and Brooks as a captain, major, and lieutenant-colonel in the militia, and was a justice of the peace for more than thirty years. He settled many estates as administrator or executor, was appointed to hold property in trust, and as guardian for young and old persons, and as appraiser, conveyancer, etc. He was connected with the First Congregational Church of Woburn as a member from 1817.

His recollections extended back into the eighteenth century. Many of the participants in the opening events of the Revolutionary contest were his personal acquaintances. He possessed a remarkably strong memory, the effectiveness of which did not appear to abate with his age. He delighted to converse about antiquarian matters, was cordial in his greeting, and in his later life his mind was, beyond question, the best depository of general historical information in the town, where his personality as a feature at public gatherings, and upon the streets, was greatly missed after his death.

Colonel Thompson, as he was commonly called, kept a diary from 1816 to 1861, and from 1871 to 1880. These records have been preserved.

He was twice married: first to Hannah Wyman, and second to Anna B. Mead. By the first marriage he had two sons, Leonard and Waldo, both members of this Society.* By the second marriage he had a son, Justin Edwards Thompson, living in Woburn in 1906, and a daughter, Anna M., who died unmarried.

* Register, vol. liii, pp. 385–390.

WILLIAM CHAUNCEY FOWLER

William Chauncey Fowler, a Resident Member, admitted in 1863, was born in Clinton (then Killingworth), Connecticut, September 1, 1793, and died in Durham, Connecticut, January 15, 1881, at the age of eighty-eight. He was descended from William Fowler, of Milford, Connecticut, and on his mother's side from President Charles Chauncey.

His parents removed to Durham when he was four years of age, and, in 1809, they removed to Madison, Connecticut. He was an eager seeker after books from his early boyhood, and entered Yale College in 1812, and was graduated in 1816. He was Rector of the Hopkins Grammar School during a part of his senior year. He spent a year after his graduation in Virginia as a private tutor in the family of Major John Armistead.

Returning to New Haven, he was a second time made Rector of the Grammar School, and began the study of theology. In 1819 he was chosen tutor in the college, and held this office about five years. In the year 1825 he was settled as the pastor of a Congregational Church in Greenfield, Massachusetts, and in 1827 he was chosen Professor of Chemistry and Natural History in Middlebury College. He accepted the position, and continued in it for eleven years. In 1838 he took the Professorship of Rhetoric, Oratory, and Belles-Lettres in Amherst College, and remained there four years. He continued to reside at Amherst, until the year 1856, when he removed to Durham, Connecticut, where his death occurred. In 1850 he represented the town of Amherst in the Legislature. In 1864 he was a member of the Connecticut Senate. He went abroad in the year 1852, and visited many of the libraries of the Old World. In the course of his advancing age his mind was kept busy by various studies, historical, literary, and genealogical. Among

his published works are the following: "Sermon at the Ordination of Rev. Robert Southgate, Woodstock," 1832; "Discourse before the Vermont Colonization Society, Middlebury," 1834; "English Grammar: The English Language in its Elements and Forms," 1850; "Cultivation of the Taste" — Address at Mount Holyoke Seminary, 1850; "Address on Music;" "The Clergy and Popular Education;" "Sermon at the Dedication of South Congregational Church, Durham," 1848; "Address before the Middlesex County Agricultural Society, Middletown," 1853; "Condition of Success in Genealogical Investigation, illustrated in the Character of Nathaniel Chauncey;" paper read before the New England Historic Genealogical Society, 1866; "Memorials of the Chaunceys," 1858; "History of Durham, from 1662 to 1866;" "Local Law in Massachusetts and Connecticut, historically considered," 1872; "Essays, Historical, Literary and Educational," 1876; and "The Sectional Controversy, or passages in the political history of the United States, including the causes of the war between the sections, with certain results," 1868; and in 1845, he was editor of the University Edition of "Webster's Dictionary."

He was married, July 21, 1825, to Mrs. Harriet (Webster) Cobb, daughter of Noah Webster, the lexicographer, and widow of Edward Cobb, of Portland, Connecticut. She died March 30, 1844. The issue of this marriage were four children, — three sons and a daughter.

EBENEZER ALDEN, M.D.

Ebenezer Alden, M.D., was born in that part of Braintree which is now the town of Randolph, Massachusetts, March 17, 1788, and died there, January 26, 1881, aged ninety-two. He was a Life Member and benefactor of this Society, elected in 1846.

Dr. Alden was of the seventh generation from John Alden of the "Mayflower." The line was John[1], Joseph[2], Joseph[3], Daniel[4], Daniel[5], Dr. Ebenezer[6], and Ebenezer[7], the subject of this sketch. His mother, Sarah Bass, was also a descendant of John[1] Alden, in the line of Ruth, his daughter, who married Samuel Bass, and by the same line the family was connected with the Adams family of Quincy. The first Dr. Ebenezer Alden was educated at Plainfield Academy, Connecticut, and pursued his medical studies with Dr. Elisha Perkins, and settled in Randolph, when it was the South Parish of Braintree, in 1781. He was called to settle in that place, much after the manner that ministers were called to a settlement. The son, however, enjoyed larger opportunities for education than the father, who died in 1806, at the age of fifty-one, and the son was blessed with a life protracted to an unusual degree.

The childhood of the son was passed under excellent influences, and he grew up amid the associations and traditions of the old style of medical practice, when the country physician compounded his own medicines, and carried them about with him in a large variety to suit the cases of his different patients. The homes of the people also were widely scattered, with rough roads to travel. Education in preparing for college was then pursued largely by the settled ministers of the towns where the pupils dwelt, and hence young Alden was prepared under the direction of his minister. He entered Harvard in 1804, and

was graduated in 1808. He next went to Dartmouth College, to study medicine, where he received a degree in 1811, and then attended lectures in Philadelphia, and received the degree of M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1812, and settled as a physician in his native town at the age of twenty-four.

On April 14, 1818, he married Anna, daughter of Captain Edmund Kimball, of Newburyport, Massachusetts.

It was not long before he was widely known and recognized as a leading member in his profession. He had also an innate love for historical and ecclesiastical studies. He grew to be a prominent Congregational layman. He was a Pilgrim of the Pilgrims. He early began to be a collector of rare publications relative to the history of New England. He built up a private library, when such enterprises were uncommon. He held many offices, among others that of a Trustee of Phillips Academy and of Andover Theological Seminary, and one of these offices he retained forty-four years, or until his death. He was also a Trustee of Amherst College. He had a strong love for antiquarian and genealogical pursuits as they pertained to the growth of New England. He was an industrious worker in these lines of investigation. He early became a member of the American Antiquarian Society of Worcester, and a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society in 1846, the year after its organization, and paid, when its present building was erected, of his own good will, $500 towards the Librarian Fund. And so it was in other things. He was generous and active, and the list of his achievements in many things of public and private interest exceeds the limit that can be given it in this article. When over eighty he was one of the singers at the Jubilees of 1869 and 1872 in Boston. In his latter years his eyesight began to fail, and gradually he became totally blind. His wife died ten years before him, on April 14, 1871. He was survived by three children: one, Rev. Ebenezer Alden, well known to the Congregational denomination of half a century ago; another, Rev. Edmund K. Alden, equally well known in the

same denomination; another, Sarah Bass Alden. There were other children, Henry Augustus, and Mary Kimball and Anne Kimball Alden, who died before their father's death.

He left a considerable property, to be divided according to a certain arrangement among his children and such societies, institutions, and organizations as he wished to be remembered. The amount proved to be larger than at first anticipated. He was a writer, as well as a busy actor in life's scenes; and among his books was one, entitled the "Memorial of the Descendants of the Hon. John Alden," 1867 and 1869, by which he is best known.

A fuller sketch of Dr. Alden appeared in the REGISTER, vol. xxxv, pp. 309–318.

GEORGE DANIELS

GEORGE DANIELS, of Milford, New Hampshire, a Life Member, elected in 1869, was born in Holliston, Massachusetts, February 9, 1804, and died in Milford, February 5, 1881.

He was the son of Jonathan and Sarah (Clark) Daniels; his mother was the only daughter of Nathaniel Clark. He was of the seventh generation from Robert[1] Daniel, of Cambridge, through his son Joseph[2], who settled in Medfield, Joseph[3], Samuel[4], Simeon[5], Jonathan[6], Major George[7].

George Daniels entered the employ of Dr. Oliver Dean of Franklin, Massachusetts, at an early age, in cotton manufacturing at Medway, Massachusetts, and at Manchester, New Hampshire. He next entered the employ of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, and became ultimately its paymaster.

In April, 1837, he moved to Milford, New Hampshire, and became part owner, treasurer, and agent, and ultimately owner, of the Milford Cotton and Woolen Company, and continued in

the business of manufacturing cotton fabrics in this company until 1847, when he retired. He was afterwards a director in several other cotton-manufacturing companies.

In May, 1829, he was married to Rhena Claggett Gillis, daughter of Jonathan Gillis, of Woburn, Massachusetts. His wife's father kept in Woburn the second house, or tavern, for guests, and boatmen on the Middlesex Canal, at the center, or Gillis's Lock, at Horn Pond, from a period beginning about the year 1824, and ending several years afterwards, before the decadence of the canal. He was also the person who cut the first ice on Horn Pond. The printed records of the First Church in Woburn name Rhena Gillis in the list of members, under the date of June, 1825, a year or so after the coming of her father to the town.*

There were no children of George Daniels and Rhena Gillis, but the couple adopted a daughter of his brother, Aberdeen Gillis, who, in 1869, became the wife of Thomas L. Livermore, and died in the year 1879.

He held the rank of major in the militia; having been brigade quartermaster, with that rank, in 1831–32, on the staff of General Riddle of New Hampshire. He was also elected to the New Hampshire House of Representatives in 1849–50, and was a delegate to the Convention to revise the State Constitution in 1850.

* May 1, 1828, Miss Rhena Gillis was dismissed from this church and recommended to the church about to be formed in Amoskeag, later Manchester, New Hampshire. — Woburn First Church Records. The people of Woburn had very pleasant impressions of the beauty and amiability of Miss Gillis, and there are still a few persons left who recollect her. — EDITOR.

DANA BOARDMAN PUTNAM, M.D.

Dana Boardman Putnam, M.D., of Boston, a Resident Member from 1879, was born in Rumford, Maine, September 19, 1825, and died in Boston, February 11, 1881. He was the son of Jacob Putnam and his wife Betsey Parker, a native of Yarmouth, Maine. He was descended in the ninth generation from John[1] Putnam, of Salem, through his son Nathaniel[2].

He spent his early years in labor upon the farm, and when twenty, entered the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, and later Yarmouth Seminary. He entered Bowdoin College in 1848, and graduated in 1852. He pursued his medical studies at Bowdoin, at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and at the Medical College of Georgia, receiving from each a degree of M.D. He paid his way, during his course of education, chiefly by teaching school. He settled in Troup County, Georgia, in 1856, and remained there sixteen years, having a large practice over an extended territory. He suffered in health from the malaria of this region, and endeavored to go to the North, but the Civil War prevented, and he was compelled to remain while the struggle lasted. He came North in 1868, however, with his family, and settled as a physician in Boston.

He was a prominent member of the Masonic and Odd-Fellows organizations, and belonged to the Sons of Temperance. He was a man of culture, and used his pen freely, as occasion called, in prose and verse. He held the position of professor of languages in the Southern Military Academy at Fredonia, Alabama, in 1855.

For some time he gave special attention to genealogical questions, and prepared a Putnam family tree, on which he inserted more than 2,000 names of descendants in the male line of John Putnam, of Salem.

He was married, December 19, 1854, to Huldah Jane Manly, daughter of Richard Manly, a citizen of Alabama, and there were five children by this marriage, — two sons and three daughters, — all of whom, with their mother, survived the father.

THOMAS DENNIE QUINCY

Thomas Dennie Quincy, of Boston, a Life Member and benefactor, elected to the Society in 1870, was born in Boston, June 1, 1807, and died in Aiken, South Carolina, March 18, 1881.

His first American ancestor was Edmund Quincy, who, with his wife, came from England in company with Rev. John Cotton, and landed at Boston, in 1633. The only son of the foregoing was Edmund, who settled in Braintree, Massachusetts. This is the family from whom the city of Quincy is named. The father of the subject of this sketch was John Williams Quincy, and his mother's name was Abigail Atkins. She was a daughter of Silas Atkins, of Boston.

Mr. Quincy was a merchant of high repute, and for a long time he was the treasurer of the Boston Seaman's Friend Society.

He was married, July 17, 1849, to Julia Child Bradford, daughter of William B. Bradford. The issue of this marriage were a son and a daughter, Thomas Dennie Quincy and Abigail Atkins Quincy. The mother and the children survived the father's death.

WILLIAM MAKEPEACE

William Makepeace, historian of the American families of that name, a Resident Member of this Society from 1856, was born in Bellingham, Massachusetts, March 2, 1795, and died in Atlantic, Iowa, March 26, 1881, aged eighty-six years. He was the son of William Makepeace.

His parents removed, soon after his birth, from Bellingham to Franklin, Massachusetts, and in Franklin his childhood, youth, and early manhood were passed. He never received a college education, yet he enjoyed and improved his opportunities for gaining liberal culture.

Soon after he became of age he visited various parts of the world, and thus became a great traveller. In England he was connected for a time with the Blundell Street Marine School, under the care of Benjamin Wood, and there he studied mathematics and astronomy.

In 1822 he entered into business in Franklin under the firm name of William Makepeace and Sons, engaged in the manufacture of cotton sewing threads. After this firm was dissolved, a new one was formed, in which he had a part, for the manufacture of cotton cloth.

In 1826 he removed from Franklin to Hamburgh, Sussex County, New Jersey, where he became part owner of a blast furnace. He then resided for a short period in Newark, in that State, and in 1843 his name appears as a merchant on Long Wharf in Boston, and he remained there for several years. He served in the legislature from Boston in 1856 and in 1858. In 1850, when retired from business, he assumed the care of an undivided property in his second wife's family, and of several estates of widows of his acquaintance in Boston, and charged them nothing. He served on the

Boston Water Committee when the Cochituate water was introduced.

He published, in 1858, a volume containing 107 pages, entitled, "The Genealogy of the Makepeace Families of the United States, from 1637 to 1857."

He was twice married: first, on November 21, 1832, to Caroline Matilda, eldest daughter of Major John and Lucy Corbin, of Dudley, Massachusetts. By this marriage he had one child, named John, who died in infancy. His wife died, February 15, 1840, and he was again married, on September 12, 1843, to Sarah, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Hughes, of Boston. He survived all his family, and after the deaths of his second wife and all his children, he lived with the family of Dr. Nichols, of Atlantic, Iowa, who had married his niece.

EBEN WRIGHT

Eben Wright, of Boston, a Life Member and benefactor, elected 1870, was born in Haverhill, New Hampshire, September 16, 1819, and died at Charleston, South Carolina, April 1, 1881.

He was a descendant of Deacon Samuel[1] Wright, of Springfield, Massachusetts, through the line of Samuel[2], Elizur[3], Benoni[4], Moses[5], Ebenezer[6], and John Stratton[7] Wright, his father, a Life Member of this Society.

His name first appeared in the Boston Directory in the year 1849, and at that time his residence was in Chestnut Street. In 1850–51, he was a member of the firm of Wright and Whitman, whose place of business was for a time at 150 Congress Street; the name Wright in this firm standing for John S. and Eben Wright. In 1864 the name appears as J. S. and E. Wright and Company, at 140 Devonshire Street, and later at 69 Franklin Street. In 1875 the name was Wright, Bliss, and Fabyan.

Its business relations were very extensive, and Mr. Wright died possessed of large wealth.

He was never married.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON VINTON

Alexander Hamilton Vinton, a Resident Member, admitted in 1871, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, May 2, 1807, and died in Philadelphia, April 26, 1881.

His early plan of life was to follow the medical profession; and accordingly, after spending three years in Brown University, in 1826 he entered Yale College as a medical student, and received from that college the degree of M.D., in 1828, and then practised as a physician in Pomfret, Connecticut, for three years, when he entered the Episcopal Theological Seminary in New York, and received ordination in the Episcopal Church. He preached at St. Paul's, Portland, Maine, 1835–36, and then had charge of Grace Church, Providence, 1836–42; then of St. Paul's Church, Boston, 1844–58; then of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Philadelphia, 1858–61; then of St. Mark's Church, New York City, 1861–69; then of the Emmanuel Church, Boston, till 1877, when he removed to Pomfret, Connecticut, the residence of his youth, which he regarded as his country home, when public duties permitted him to retire for rest.

The remaining four years of his life were spent by him in miscellaneous work. He was lecturer at the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and preached occasionally. On one of these occasions at Philadelphia, he contracted a cold, followed by a fever, which caused his speedy death, at the house of a friend in that city.

He was not known to any great extent as an author, but various sermons of his were published.

He received the degree of A.M. from Brown University in

1836; that of D.D. in 1843 from the University of the City of New York, and the same in 1853 from Harvard College.

He was regarded as one of the ablest sermonizers in the Episcopal Church, and he was very effective as a public reader and ready speaker. He might well be called, in the words of one, "the Daniel Webster of the Church." He was always solid, always profound. He was great on great occasions.

His parents were David and Mary (Atwell) Vinton. His mother was a woman of uncommon powers of mind, and of great dignity and force of character. His grandparents were David and Mary (Gowen) Vinton, of Medford, Massachusetts. Dr. Vinton was married, October 15, 1835, to Eleanor Stockbridge Thompson, of Providence, daughter of Ebenezer Thompson. Of this marriage there were six children, of whom three died young.

WILLIAM LAWTON

William Lawton, of New Rochelle, New York, a Life Member, elected in 1870, was born at West Point, New York, May 1, 1795, where his father, William Lawton, M.D., was stationed as a surgeon in the United States service, and died in New Rochelle, April 27, 1881, aged eighty-five years. His grandfather was Dr. Pliny Lawton, of Leicester, Massachusetts. His mother's name was Abigail Farrington, and she was a native of Flushing, Long Island. In spite of an honorable ancestry, he was obliged to make his way in the world by his own efforts. He became a clerk in a shipping house in New York at the age of fourteen, — a house which failed three years afterwards, and its head, John G. Warren, went again into business as a broker, and retained young Lawton in his employ. In 1814, when he was nineteen, he went into the army and was promoted to the office of sergeant-major of artillery. After the close of the War

of 1812–15, he went into business for himself as a stock and exchange broker. He assisted in forming the first Brokers' Board in New York, originally of twenty members. He was also one of its latest survivors. He retired from business in 1867, but retained his connection with the Stock Board. He resided in New Rochelle from 1814. The New Rochelle or Lawton Blackberry was named for him.

He was married to Maria Rachel Guion, daughter of Frederick Guion. Her death occurred November 25, 1872. His surviving children were Julia, the wife of William Wilson Lawton, of San Francisco; Franklin, a resident of that city; Cornelia Ellet, wife of Joseph Marshall Carville; Maria, wife of Edmund H. Haswell, of New York City; and J. Warren, counsellor at law, also of New York.

CHARLES HUDSON

Charles Hudson, of Lexington, Massachusetts, a Resident Member, elected in 1855, was born in Marlborough, Massachusetts, November 14, 1795, and died in Lexington, May 4, 1881, aged eighty-five.

The career of Mr. Hudson was an interesting proof of the facility with which a New England man of the former time, well endowed by nature and guided by an earnest purpose, was able to succeed in various distinct and honorable callings without particular training for any one of them. At different periods of his life he was a farmer, a schoolmaster, a preacher, a controversialist, a politician, an editor, a statesman, and a historian. The town of Hudson, Massachusetts, was named in his honor.

The love of books surpassed his love of work upon the farm; and without a college education, he was ordained to the ministry of the Universalist sect in 1819, at the age of twenty-four, and

pursued this calling, in a more or less broken manner, until the year 1841, when he became a member of Congress (1841–49), and then, from 1849 to 1853, he was naval officer at the port of Boston. His home for a considerable period was at Westminster, Massachusetts, and from 1828 to 1833 he had represented that town in the State House of Representatives, and from 1833 to 1839 he had been a State senator representing Worcester County. From 1839 to 1841 he had been a member of the Governor's Council. He was for several years the editor of the *Boston Daily Atlas.*

His father was Stephen Hudson, a soldier of the Revolutionary Army, and his mother was Louisa Williams, daughter of Larkin[4] and Anna (Warren) Williams (Abraham[3], William[2], Abraham[1], of Marlborough). Abraham[3] Williams, the great-grandfather of Charles Hudson, filled many important town offices and attained the rank of colonel, and commanded a militia regiment at the opening of the Revolutionary War. His second wife, and the great-grandmother of Charles Hudson, was Elizabeth Breck, daughter of the Rev. Robert Breck (Harvard College, 1700), the settled minister of Marlborough. Both parents were natives of Marlborough.

In 1849 he removed to Lexington, where he resided the rest of his life.

Among his published works were the "Letters to H. Ballou," 1827; "Reply to Balfour's Essays," 1829; "History of Westminster," 1832; "Doubts Concerning the Battle of Bunker Hill," 1857; "History of Marlborough," 1862; and "History of Lexington," 1868.

He held, besides the offices mentioned, the positions of member of the State Board of Education, assessor of Internal Revenue, State Director of the Boston and Albany Railroad, State Commissioner of Hoosac Tunnel, and many other state and local offices. He was a member of the American Antiquarian Society of Worcester, and of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Of our own Society he was a vice-president from 1859 to 1861; a member of the publishing committee, 1861–63;

and he edited one number of the REGISTER, that for July, 1862. He received the degree of A.M. from Harvard College in 1841.

The earliest ancestor of Mr. Hudson was Daniel Hudson, who came from England, and was killed with his wife and two children and two grandchildren at Lancaster, Massachusetts, in an Indian raid in the year 1697. His line was Daniel[1], Nathaniel[2], John[3], Stephen[4], Charles[5].

He was twice married: first, in 1825, to Ann Rider, who died in 1829; and second, in 1830, to her sister, Martha B. Rider. There were two children by the first marriage, one of whom died young; and four by the second, one of the latter dying in infancy. His wives were daughters of John and Mercy (Brigham) Rider, of Shrewsbury, Massachusetts.

Those who knew Mr. Hudson will recall his large, manly figure, his heavy, measured tread, his frugal habits, his simple, though dignified manners, his strong will, his great perseverance, and his deliberate, yet forcible way of speaking, both in private and in public. His pen was a formidable weapon, as his opponents had abundant occasion to know in the course of his long public career.

His histories of the towns of Marlborough, Westminster, and Lexington are an important contribution to our Commonwealth. In the last-named work the chapter on the events of 1775 are particularly rich and instructive. He also performed a conspicuous part in the service of the State and Nation, in the Legislature of Massachusetts and in the House of Representatives of the United States. He did much to organize our then infant railroad system. In 1880 he communicated to the Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, a paper on "The Character of Major John Pitcairn, the British Officer who Opened the Drama of the American Revolution on the 19th of April, 1775." He was possessed of strong practical common sense, of untiring industry, of great ability, and of stern integrity in public and private life.

HORATIO NELSON OTIS

Horatio Nelson Otis, of Yonkers, New York, a Resident Member from 1846–1849, a Corresponding Member from 1859, was born in Colchester, Connecticut, July 24, 1816, and died in Yonkers, May 7, 1881.

Mr. Otis was a descendant of John[1] Otis, of Hingham, Massachusetts, through the line of his son, John[2], who removed to Scituate and Barnstable, Joseph[3], who removed to New London, Connecticut, Nathaniel[4], John[5], and David[6], his father. His mother, Fanny (Fowler) Otis, was a daughter of Captain Amos and Rebecca (Dewey) Fowler, of Lebanon, Connecticut.

He was educated in the common schools of Colchester, and at Bacon Academy. In 1832 he entered a dry-goods store in Fall River, Massachusetts, and boarded in the family of his uncle, Rev. Orin Fowler. After a service of two years with his first employer he entered the dry-goods store of Edwin Buckley, of Brooklyn, New York, and afterwards that of Brown, Porter, and Company, of Pearl Street, New York City. In 1845 he became an agent and manager in the employ of the Erie Railway Company. He was one of the leading members of the Mercantile Library Association in New York, and filled the offices of Director, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, and President.

He was married, December 27, 1853, to Margaret Bigelow Bradford, daughter of Newburgh, New York. She was a direct descendant from Gov. William Bradford, of Plymouth. His children were seven, — four sons and three daughters, — of whom five survived his death.

HENRY SMITH

Henry Smith, of Boston, a Life Member and benefactor, elected 1870, was born in Shrewsbury, Vermont, July 16, 1827, and died in Boston, May 7, 1881. His death was caused by a carriage accident. His father's name was Nathan Smith; and his grandfather, Nehemiah Smith, was a resident of Shrewsbury. The mother of Henry Smith was Nancy Ann Parsons, of Princeton, Massachusetts.

His early education consisted of only a broken and irregular attendance at the district school. When a young man he left Vermont, and began business for himself in the manufacture of tin-ware, at Templeton, Massachusetts. Here he manufactured tin articles on a large scale, and employed nearly a hundred men as selling agents. He represented the town of Templeton in the Massachusetts House of Representatives and in the Senate, and he also served on the Governor's Staff.

After leaving Templeton, he established himself in Dorchester, Massachusetts, and was prominent in securing the annexation of Dorchester to the city of Boston. He was one of the organizers of the Home Savings Bank, of which he was president. He was also active in the organization of the Central National Bank. While a resident of Boston he served again in the Massachusetts Senate. The "Oakland Garden" was his property, and he was the originator of the International Trust Company.

He was married, on May 29, 1854, to Abby B. Whitcomb, who survived him. He had no children of his own, but left an adopted daughter.

AMBROSE HASKELL WHITE

Ambrose Haskell White, of Boston, a Resident Member from 1871, Life Member from 1871, died June 3, 1881.

Ambrose Haskell White was born, December 17, 1800, in Marblehead, Massachusetts. He was the son of John and Ruth (Haskell) White. He was a descendant in the fourth generation from Elias White, who came from England and settled in Marblehead, in 1670.

He followed the sea for thirty years, having made ten voyages to the East Indies. He was captain of most of these voyages in the employ of the Hon. William Bartlett, of Newburyport.

He married, April 21, 1834, Harriet Spalding, daughter of Oliver Spalding, of Newburyport. By this marriage there were three children: Caroline, who died in infancy; Harriet R., and Emma G. White.

JAMES ROYAL CUSHING

James Royal Cushing, of Wells, Maine, a Corresponding Member, elected in 1847, was born in Salisbury, New Hampshire, November 24, 1800, and died in East Haverhill, Massachusetts, June 11, 1881.

He was the son of Theodore and Abigail (Jackman) Cushing, the daughter of Deacon Samuel Jackman, of Boscawen, New Hampshire.

His father was a Corresponding Member of this Society.* He was descended from Matthew[1] Cushing, of Hingham, through John[2], Rev. Caleb[3], Rev. James[4], Captain Caleb[5], Theodore[6], James Royal[7].

His studies for the ministry were prosecuted at Bangor Theological Seminary, where he was graduated in 1828. After closing his studies at Bangor, he was employed for a few months in Boston as city missionary, when he accepted a call from the Congregational Church in Boxborough, Massachusetts, and was ordained there, August 12, 1829. Four years later he became an agent of the American Tract Society. Subsequently, from 1835 to 1844, he was pastor of the Congregational Church in the East Parish of Haverhill, Massachusetts, and from 1844 to 1854, pastor at Wells, Maine. From 1854 to 1861 he was stated supply at East Taunton, Massachusetts, and for seven years more he served in the same capacity at North Rochester, Massachusetts. He preached also in other places; but his public labors in the ministry ceased for the most part in 1873, after which year he lived at East Haverhill, in the family of his son, James R. Cushing, Junior.

He was survived by two sons and a daughter.

* For an extended sketch of the father, see Memorial Biographies, vol. i, pp. 227–231.

JOHN STEVENS ABBOTT

JOHN STEVENS ABBOTT, of Watertown, Massachusetts, a Corresponding Member, elected in 1847, was born in Temple, Maine, January 6, 1807, and died in Watertown, June 12, 1881.

He was a descendant of George[1] Abbott, — who came from Yorkshire, England, and settled in Andover, Massachusetts, — through John[2], John[3], John[4], Abial[5], and Benjamin[6], his father, who married Phebe Abbott.

He was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1827, and after finishing his legal studies, practised law in Thomaston, Maine, and removed afterwards to Norridgewock, in that State, where he lived many years. He next removed to Boston, having an office in the city, and his home in Watertown.

EBENEZER CLAPP

EBENEZER CLAPP, of Boston, a Resident Member from 1871, was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, April 24, 1809, and died there, June 12, 1881.

He received his education in the schools of Dorchester, and afterwards was associated with his father in the tanning business.

At the age of twenty-two he was taken into the Boston Custom House, to fill the place of a cousin who was sick, and he performed his duties so well, that, in 1833, he was made Inspector for the District of Boston and Charlestown, an office which he held for eleven years. He was afterwards engaged in bookselling.

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
OF THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST
OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS

Mr. Clapp had a just and honest pride in his ancestry. The "Clapp Memorial," a volume of more than five hundred pages, was prepared by him.

He was descended from Nicholas[1] Clapp, through Nathaniel[2], Jonathan[3], Noah[4], Deacon Ebenezer[5], and Deacon Ebenezer[6].

He was one of the organizers of the Dorchester Antiquarian and Historical Society, and wrote much on historical and genealogical subjects.

He was married on April 4, 1833, to Sarah, daughter of William and Sarah (Shepard) Swan. Of this marriage there were four children. A daughter, Ann Eliza, and two sons, Charles Augustus and Ebenezer Herbert Clapp, and the widow, survived his decease.

Mr. William Blake Trask prepared a notice of Mr. Clapp for the "Clapp Memorial," from which the following paragraphs are taken:

> His school education was received at the brick schoolhouse, adjoining the old homestead. . . . After withdrawing from the Custom House, he was engaged in the bookselling and stationery business in Boston, on the corner of Franklin and Washington Streets, until 1861. . . . While in [this] place, he published the *History of Dorchester*. Much of the labor of compiling that work devolved upon him, as one of a committee of the Dorchester Antiquarian and Historical Society appointed for that purpose.
>
> In June, 1834, he commenced keeping a daily journal. This [was] continued by him . . . upwards of forty-one years. . . . The love for historical and genealogical research, which was so marked a trait in the character of his grandfather Noah, . . . attached itself strongly to Ebenezer, and, aided by a retentive memory, . . . made his mind a storehouse of reliable facts connected with the persons and events which go to make up the history of the old town of Dorchester. . . . In 1843 the Dorchester Antiquarian and Historical Society was organized, the preliminary meeting being held at his house. . . . He was elected Corresponding Secretary of the Association, to which office he was annually chosen. . . . In 1842 Mr. Clapp resolved to collect the history of his ancestors to leave to his children and posterity, believing that when that generation should have passed away it would be almost an impossibility for any one successfully to accomplish it. In collecting information in regard to his family, the importance of the work became manifest, and he determined, as far as possible, to collect together and write out a genealogical history of all bearing the name of Clapp. The

patience, perseverance, and energy he has manifested during an entire generation of the race, in commencing and carrying on the design thus contemplated, are shown so thoroughly in the work . . . as to entitle him to the lasting gratitude and regard of those who are connected with the families . . . represented, and of all interested in such pursuits. . . . The rear end of his home lot [joined] on to the east side of the old burying-ground, where so many of his ancestors and family and friends are laid.

GEORGE SHELDON

George Sheldon, of Princeton, New Jersey, a Corresponding Member from 1880, was born in Northampton, Massachusetts, October 2, 1813, and died in Princeton, New Jersey, June 16, 1881. He was descended from Ebenezer[1] Sheldon, through Elias[2], and Isaac[3], his father, who married Dorcas Frost.

He was graduated at Williams College in 1835, and, after finishing his theological studies at Andover, was ordained to the ministry in the Presbyterian Church in 1841. He was, for eight years, pastor of the Dorchester Church, St. George Parish, South Carolina, and for more than thirty years was the District Secretary of the American Bible Society.

He published, in 1848, a historical account of the colony which went from Dorchester, Massachusetts, and planted the Congregational churches in Dorchester, South Carolina, and in Midway, Georgia. He also published a discourse on the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the building of the church at Dorchester, South Carolina. In 1879 he published a memoir of Rev. R. K. Rodgers, D.D. In 1871 he assisted Dr. Durfee in preparing the "Annals of Williams College," and in 1880 aided Rev. Solomon Clark in his work on the history and early settlement of Northampton, Massachusetts. He received the degree of D.D. from Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, in 1862.

Mr. Sheldon was married, September 25, 1839, to Martha, daughter of Sylvester Lyman, of Northampton. From this

marriage there were six children, — four sons and two daughters. The sons were all graduates of Princeton College, namely: George William, in 1863; Henry Isaac, 1864; Theodore, 1875; and Edward Wright, in 1879. One of the daughters married the Rev. Henry James Owen, of Philadelphia.

ALEXANDER STRONG

Alexander Strong, of Amherst, Massachusetts, a Life Member and benefactor, elected in 1871, was born in Randolph, Massachusetts, where his father was pastor of a church, November 25, 1807, and died in Boston, June 26, 1881.

He was descended from John[1] Strong, — who settled in Dorchester, afterwards removing to Windsor, Connecticut, and still later to Northampton, Massachusetts, — through John[2], John[3], Deacon Jonathan[4], Deacon Jonathan[5], and Rev. Jonathan[6] Strong, D.D., his father, a prominent Congregational minister of Massachusetts, who married Joanna Odiorne, of Exeter, New Hampshire.

After receiving a common school education, he studied for a time at Bradford Academy, in Vermont, and at Leicester Academy, Massachusetts. He began a business career in Boston in 1831, and became widely and favorably known, and for one or two years before his death he resided in Amherst, Massachusetts.

He was twice married: first, on June 11, 1832, to Catherine Goodwin, of Boxford, Massachusetts. She died in 1864. He married, second, on February 11, 1868, Mary Elizabeth Robinson, of Boston, who survived him.

By his first marriage he had five children, of whom three died in early life. A daughter, Helen Cornelia, the wife of L. J. Knowles, of Worcester, Massachusetts, and a son, Edward Alexander, of Boston, survived him.

JOSEPH JESSE COOKE

Joseph Jesse Cooke, of Providence, Rhode Island, a Life Member and benefactor, elected 1874, was born in Providence, June 1, 1813, and died there, July 8, 1881.

He was the son of Joseph S. and Mary (Welch) Cooke, and his great-grandfather was Nicholas Cooke, who was governor of Rhode Island at the time of the American Revolution.

Soon after leaving school, he entered upon a succession of business enterprises, which grew at length into large proportions. When California was discovered in 1849, he organized the firm of Cooke, Baker, and Company, afterwards Cooke Brothers and Company, — one of his original associates being his brother, General George Lewis Cooke, — which became a house of large financial transactions. Mr. Cooke himself, having accumulated a sufficient property, retired early, for the most part, from active business. In 1857 he was president of the Republican State Convention in Rhode Island. He was one of the Water Commissioners of Providence, when the Pawtuxet water was introduced into the city.

Mr. Cooke gratified his literary tastes by collecting a library of rare and costly books. He bequeathed to the Library of the New England Historic Genealogical Society the sum of five thousand dollars, on the condition that the same be expended in the purchase of books from his library at public auction. He also bequeathed the sum of five thousand dollars each, on the same condition, to the Redwood Library and Athenaeum of the city of Newport, and the Athenaeum and Brown University, and the Rhode Island Historical Society and the Providence Public Library, all of the city of Providence, and all in the State of Rhode Island; and the Worcester Antiquarian Society of Worcester, the Library of Harvard University, all of Massa-

chusetts; to Yale College of New Haven, and to Trinity College of Hartford, all of Connecticut.

Mr. Cooke was twice married. His first wife was Adelaide Martha, daughter of John and Avis (Tillinghast) Baker. She died on February 9, 1865. His second wife was Maria Adelaide, daughter of John and Abby Wilson (Foster) Salisbury. The second wife, and two daughters by his first marriage, and a son by the second marriage, survived him.

WILLIAM EWING DU BOIS

William Ewing Du Bois, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, a Corresponding Member since 1861, was born at Doylestown, Pennsylvania, December 15, 1810, and died in Philadelphia, July 14, 1881.

He was the son of the Rev. Uriah and Martha (Patterson) Du Bois, of Huguenot descent. His father was a prominent Presbyterian clergyman, and the son, in early life, was instructed to some extent in the classics. At the age of twenty-two, he became a member of the Philadelphia bar, and soon won distinction in this profession. Owing to an affection of the throat, he was compelled to forego his practice in the courts, and, in 1833, he became connected with the Philadelphia Mint, as Directors' Clerk. In 1835 he was chosen Assistant Assayer, and in 1872 he became Assayer.

A man of educated and refined literary taste, Mr. Du Bois wrote many works of ability; one being a treatise on a "Revised System of Weights and a Restoration to Silver Currency," which was written shortly after the close of the Civil War. Another was a large quarto volume, entitled, "Manual of Coins." He was a contributor to the Boston "Numismatic Journal," and a member of the Philosophical Society. Many years ago, recognizing its utility as well as its necessity, he

formed a cabinet of coins, and the collection is now shown to all visitors to the United States Mint, as one of its remarkable "sights." He was considered an authority on numismatics, and the Smithsonian Institution at Washington referred to him all its inquiries on such matters.

CHARLES WESLEY TUTTLE

Charles Wesley Tuttle, of Boston, a Life Member, elected in 1865, was born in Newfield, Maine, November 1, 1829, and died in Boston, July 17, 1881, aged fifty-one.

His father, Moses Tuttle, was a descendant in the sixth generation from John[1] Tuttle, of Dover, New Hampshire. His mother, Mary, daughter of Lieutenant Joseph Merrow, was the fifth in descent from Dr. Samuel Merrow, or Merry, of Dover, New Hampshire, a son of Henry Merrow, of Reading, Massachusetts. His line from John[1] Tuttle was John[2], Ensign John[3], John[4], James[5], Moses[6], and Charles Wesley[7].

His boyhood was passed with his parents at Newfield, and the rudiments of his education were obtained in the schools there. His mother having died in 1845, he was placed in the family of John W. Tuttle, of Dover. He continued his studies in the schools of that city. When the time arrived for him to choose an occupation, he chose that of a printer, but his guardian preferred that of a carpenter. He was interested very early in life in the study of astronomy, and made a telescope, which was preserved afterwards as a remarkable accomplishment, considering his limited opportunities.

In 1849, his father, who had married again, removed to Cambridge, Massachusetts, and Charles went with him. In 1850 he entered the Observatory of Harvard College as a student, and made such progress, that, in 1851, he was elected Second Assistant Observer. He became known among astronomers as

a skilful observer and expert calculator. In 1854 he reluctantly resigned his position at the Observatory, because of a serious difficulty with his eyesight. A system of treatment failed to relieve them, and he was obliged to suspend observing altogether. He, however, made occasional telescopic observations, and lectured on astronomical subjects, and contributed many articles to the magazines and newspapers.

He then decided on the profession of law, and entered the Harvard Law School, where he attended the lectures for one year. He also went to England with one of the Chronometric Expeditions of the United States Coast Survey, for determining the difference of longitude between Liverpool and Cambridge. While abroad Mr. Tuttle visited many places of historic interest. On his return he entered the law office of Hon. Harvey Jewell, of Boston, and was admitted to the bar in 1856. He began practice at 20 Court Street, Boston, but removed to Newburyport in 1857. Two years later he returned to Boston, where he practised till his death. He formed a partnership with Richard S. Spofford, Jr. Later the firm took an office with Hon. Caleb Cushing. In 1860 he was appointed United States Commissioner, and, in 1861, admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court.

He was a member of a very large number of societies. He was an officer of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, and read papers at its meetings. In 1873 he was chosen a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, where he was also officially prominent. He frequently lectured before lyceums, and delivered a number of historical addresses on public occasions. He received the degree of M.A. from Harvard College, and Doctor of Philosophy from Dartmouth College, in 1880.

Besides scientific articles, he published numerous articles in antiquarian and historical periodicals — among others, the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," the "Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society," the "Notes and Queries" of London, etc. His contributions to historical literature were of great value. Their trustworthiness was a

marked characteristic. In short, he was one of the most remarkable men that ever belonged to the New England Historic Genealogical Society.

He was married on January 31, 1872, to Mary Louisa Park, only daughter of the Hon. John C. Park. She died in Brookline, Massachusetts, April 25, 1887.

An elaborate memoir of Mr. Tuttle, by John Ward Dean, A.M., was published in the REGISTER, vol. xlii, pp. 9–27. In this will be found a list of the societies of which he was a member, and a list of a large number of his works.

NATHAN CLIFFORD

NATHAN CLIFFORD, an Honorary Member of this Society, elected 1872, was born in Rumney, New Hampshire, August 18, 1803, and died in Cornish, Maine, July 25, 1881.

He was educated in the common school, the Haverhill Academy and the Hampton Literary Institute. He then began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in New Hampshire in 1827. From 1830 to 1834 he was a member of the Maine Legislature, and for two years of this time was Speaker of the House. In 1835 he was Attorney-General of Maine, which office he held three years. In 1839 he was elected a member of Congress by the Democrats, and continued in this office until 1843. In 1846 he was made Attorney-General of the United States under President Polk. In 1847 he was sent as Commissioner to Mexico, and was afterwards made Minister. He resumed the practice of law at Portland, Maine, and practised successfully, until, in 1858, he was made Associate Justice of the Supreme Court by President Buchanan. In the interval between the death of Mr. Chase and the appointment of Mr. Waite, he served as Chief Justice. He was the President of the Electoral Commission of 1877.

ALDEN JERMAIN SPOONER

Alden Jermain Spooner, of Brooklyn, New York, a Corresponding Member from 1864, was born in Sag Harbor, February 2, 1810, and died in Hempstead, New York, August 2, 1881. He was descended from William[1] Spooner, of Plymouth, Massachusetts, through John[2], John[3], Thomas[4], Judah[5], and Alden[6], his father, who married Rebecca Jermain.

He studied law, and practised it in a desultory way for many years. He was more inclined to literary and philosophical studies, and in these pursuits attained a reputation. His tastes were turned to local history, and he was the author of many articles on the subject of the Indians of Long Island. He wrote the biographies of a large number of Brooklyn's noted men. His most notable attainment was the founding of the Long Island Historical Society. He was the author of the original circular, or call, for the forming of the society in 1863. The library edifice was completed at a cost of $135,000, and possessed a large collection of material on local history, and a museum containing a specimen of every animal and fish relating to Long Island.

EUGENE ANTHONY VETROMILE

Eugene Anthony Vetromile, a Life Member, elected in 1869, was born in Gallipoli, Italy, February 22, 1819, and died in his native place, August 23, 1881. He was the son of Peter Paul Raphael Vetromile and Maria Anthonia Margiotta.

He was noted as a linguist, and was well known as a missionary, travelling among the Indian tribes of this country. He was graduated as D.D. in 1848, at the Catholic College, at Georgetown, District of Columbia, and translated the scriptures into fourteen Indian languages, and undertook large plans of labor for the benefit of the Indian race. He gave himself in an especial manner to the tribe of Abnakis, and published a book in their language, which he called the "Indian Good Book." He had also a deep interest in the Penobscot and Passamaquoddy tribes.

He gave to the Interior Department at Washington a large accumulation of his manuscript on the languages of the North American Indians.

He was connected for a time with the College of the Holy Cross at Worcester, as Professor of Astronomy and Natural Philosophy.

He was a member of many learned and scientific societies; was a man of large-hearted and generous spirit; gave freely to various charitable institutions; provided dowry for Italian girls; and left money in his will to the widows and orphans of the Passamaquoddy and Penobscot tribes of Indians.

SAMUEL FOSTER HAVEN, LL.D.

Samuel Foster Haven, LL.D., of Worcester, Massachusetts, a Corresponding Member, elected in January, 1845, was born in Dedham, Massachusetts, May 28, 1806, and died in Worcester, September 5, 1881. He was the first Corresponding Member to be elected by this Society.

His father was Hon. Samuel Haven, of Dedham, and his earliest American ancestor was Richard Haven, of Lynn, Massachusetts. The first of the twelve children of Richard[1] and Susanna Haven was born there in 1645.

Samuel F. Haven was graduated at Amherst College in 1826. For forty-three years he served as the honored librarian of the American Antiquarian Society of Worcester, and resigned his office almost a year before his death, owing to his rapidly failing health and strength. He was the author of many valuable papers prepared and read at different times before the Antiquarian Society, and was thoroughly familiar with the contents of its rich and unique library. Its collections were largely increased under his long and patient administration.

JOHN WOOD BROOKS

John Wood Brooks, of Milton, Massachusetts, a Life Member and benefactor, admitted to the Society in 1870, was born in Stow, Massachusetts, August 2, 1819, and died in Heidelberg, Germany, September 16, 1881.

He was the son of Henry and Sarah (Wood) Brooks, and descended from Thomas[1] Brooks, of Concord, Massachusetts, through Joshua[2], Thomas[3], Luke[4], Nathan[5], and Henry[6], his father.

His wife was Charlotte Louisa, daughter of Rev. Paul Dean, of Boston. Their children were two sons and a daughter. One of the sons, Walter D., of the well-known bookselling firm of Lockwood and Brooks, died before the death of his father. The other son, John M., and the daughter, Ella Cora, with the wife, survived him.

Mr. Brooks was a student in the academies at Stow and in Concord, and studied civil engineering with James Hayward, then engineer of the Boston and Maine Railroad. He was soon called to superintend the Auburn and Rochester Railroad in the State of New York. At length he became chief manager of the Michigan Central Railroad, and made the enterprise a success, beyond the expectation of his employers when he entered upon the work.

For several years before his death he was completely laid aside from business cares, and was obliged, from the breaking down of his health, to abstain from excitement.

JOHN JAY SMITH

John Jay Smith, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, a Corresponding Member from 1861, was born in Burlington County, New Jersey, June 16, 1798, and died in Germantown, Pennsylvania, September 23, 1881. He was a great-grandson of the celebrated James Logan, the private secretary of William Penn.

During his long life of eighty-four years, he was very active in the world of books and letters. From 1829–1851, he was librarian of the Philadelphia and Loganian Libraries.

He published many books: "A Summer Jaunt," 2 vols., in 1845; "American Historical and Literary Curiosities," 1861; "Notes for a History of the Philadelphia Library Company," 1831; "Guide to Laurel Hill Cemetery," 1844; and Lives of Franklin, Rittenhouse, Kenton Montgomery and A. Washington, in the *National Portrait Gallery*. At different periods of his life, he was editor of several periodicals, namely, the "Saturday Bulletin," "Daily Express," "Waldie's Select Library," "Waldie's Portfolio," "Smith's Weekly Volume," "Walsh's National Gazette," and "Downing's Horticulturist." He had editorial supervision, at the time of their publication, of nearly a hundred volumes, besides his own.

Compare, further, *Allibone's* "Dictionary of Authors."

ENOCH REDINGTON MUDGE

Enoch Redington Mudge, of Boston, a Life Member and benefactor, elected in 1871, was born in Orrington, Maine, March 22, 1812, and died in Swampscott, Massachusetts, October 1, 1881.

His parents were Rev. Enoch and Jerusha (Holbrook) Mudge. His father, reputed to have been the first native-born Methodist clergyman in the United States, was a native of Lynn, Massachusetts, and his mother was a native of Wellfleet, on Cape Cod.

Enoch R. Mudge was the youngest son of a large family of children, and at the age of fifteen entered the banking house of S. and M. Allen, at Portland, Maine. By degrees he rose to be one of the chief merchants and manufacturers, and one of the foremost men of Boston. He was a member of the Massachusetts Senate in 1866.

He was a descendant of Thomas[1] Mudge, of Malden, Massachusetts, through the line of George[2], Deacon John[3], John[4], Nathan,[5] Rev. Enoch[6], Enoch Redington[7].

He was married on May 9, 1832, to Caroline A. Patten, by whom he had two sons and five daughters. One son, Charles R., was killed in the battle of Gettysburg, and three of the daughters died before the death of their father. The widow, a son, Henry Sanford, and two married daughters, survived his decease.

CALEB FISKE HARRIS, A.M.

Caleb Fiske Harris, A.M., of Providence, Rhode Island, a Resident Member from 1870, a Life Member from 1872, died October 2, 1881.

Caleb Fiske Harris was born in Warwick, Rhode Island, March 9, 1818. He was the son of Stephen and Eliza (Greene) Harris, and was descended from Thomas[1] Harris, — who came with Roger Williams, in 1605, — through Thomas[2], Thomas[3], Henry[4], Caleb[5], Cyrus[6], and Stephen[7], his father.

He was married, January 17, 1866, to Emily Stevenson Davis, daughter of Charles Davis

CHRISTOPHER CUSHING, D.D.

Christopher Cushing, D.D., of Boston, a Resident Member, admitted in 1867, was born in South Scituate, Massachusetts, May 3, 1820, and died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, October 23, 1881.

Dr. Cushing maintained throughout his life a marked character as a scholar and thinker. He was eminent as a logician, and had a strong and incisive style as a writer.

He was graduated at Yale College in 1844, and from college he passed directly to his theological studies, and was graduated at Andover Theological Seminary in 1847. In 1849 he was ordained pastor of the Edwards Church in Boston, and remained there two years. He then accepted a call from the Congregational Church of North Brookfield, Massachusetts, to be colleague pastor with the Rev. Dr. Thomas Snell, who had been pastor of the church fifty-three years. After 1862 he was the sole pastor of this church, till 1868, when he became secretary of the American Congregational Union, which office he filled till 1877. In Boston he was also an associate editor of the "Congregational Quarterly," and, in 1874, its owner and editor. This publication ceased in 1878, and during the last three years of his life Dr. Cushing was laid aside by disease.

He received the degree of D.D. from Amherst College in 1871. He was married on September 23, 1847, to Mary Frances Choate, of Derry, New Hampshire. She survived him. A daughter, named Mary Frances Cushing, also survived. Two sons of this marriage had died previously to his death.

Dr. Cushing was descended in the seventh generation from Matthew[1] Cushing, of Hingham, Massachusetts, the line being through John[2], Joseph[3], Joseph[4] (Harvard College, 1721), George[5], George[6], and Christopher[7], the subject of this sketch.

THEODORE AUGUSTUS NEAL

Theodore Augustus Neal, of Boston, a Life Member, elected in 1859, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, March 23, 1827, and died in Boston, October 26, 1881. He was descended from John[1] Neal, — who was admitted a freeman in Salem, in 1642, — through Jeremiah[2], Jeremiah[3], Jonathan[4], David[5], Jonathan[6], David Augustus[7], his father, who married Harriet Charlotte, daughter of James and Mary (Hall) Price, of Boston.

He attended school in Paris, and was afterwards graduated at the Salem High School. He was a commission merchant in Boston for many years, residing a part of the time in Salem. The firm at one time was that of Neal and Crowninshield.

In 1856 he compiled a volume, entitled, "The Neal Record: Being a List of the Descendants of John Neal, One of the Early Settlers of Salem, Massachusetts."

He was married, May 30, 1847, to Elizabeth Boardman Whittridge, daughter of Thomas Cook and Susan Louisa (Mead) Whittridge, by whom he had two daughters, Elizabeth Martingini Whittridge Neal, and Caroline Frothingham Neal.

EDWIN AUGUSTINE DALRYMPLE

Edwin Augustine Dalrymple, an honorary vice-president, elected in 1876, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, June 4, 1817, and died there, October 30, 1881. His father was William Dalrymple.

The subject of this sketch was a student of St. Mary's College, Maryland, and received the title of S.T.D. from William and Mary College, Virginia, in 1857. He pursued his theological studies in the Episcopal Seminary at Alexandria, and was made rector of the old church in Hanover County, Virginia, and of the church in New Kent Court House, where General Washington was married. For some years he was Rector of St. Stephen's Church in Baltimore.

Dr. Dalrymple was secretary of the Diocesan Convention of Maryland; president of the School of Letters of the University of Maryland; corresponding secretary of the Maryland Historical Society, and a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was also Dean and Professor of Latin and Greek in the University of Maryland for many years.

He was never married, and left a brother, Dr. A. J. Dalrymple, of Baltimore, and another brother, who was a resident of California.

He was elected a Corresponding Member of this Society in 1859, which membership was changed to honorary in 1863; and he was elected honorary vice-president for the State of Maryland, in 1876.

STEPHEN WHITNEY PHŒNIX

Stephen Whitney Phœnix, a Corresponding Member, was a native of the city of New York, where he was born at 18 State Street, May 25, 1839. He was one of a family of seven children of J. Phillips Phœnix and his wife Mary, who was a daughter of Stephen Whitney. He was thus descended from two distinguished merchants of the "old school," whose names were identified with the growth and prosperity of the city and of the nation. His father was for several terms a representative in Congress. From these gentlemen Mr. Phœnix inherited a large fortune. In 1859 he was graduated at Columbia College. Subsequently he studied law at its law school, not for the purposes of a profession, but as a preparation for the proper discharge of the duties to devolve upon him in his later life. He fitted himself in Europe, under distinguished masters, notably Dr. Birch, of the British Museum, for an extended tour of observation and scientific research. The results of his subsequent travels, in which he was accompanied by his brothers, through Europe, China, Japan, Syria, Egypt, the West Indies, and Labrador, were impressed upon his character in an authoritative knowledge of their history, and in a valuable collection of objects of art and antiquity, which he possessed at his death.

Mr. Phœnix was therefore an ardent promoter of literature, art, and science, and was the active patron and associate of numerous institutions founded for these purposes.

In the discharge of his social duties he did not neglect those which were due to himself, and continued a close student to the day of his death. He pursued the study of genealogy with ardor and the ability of a master. He had copied at his expense the vital records of churches in New York City, and these were printed. In 1867 he printed a genealogy of John Phœnix, of

Kittery, Maine, and, when he died, had ready for publication that of Alexander Phœnix, from whom he was directly descended. His line of descent from Alexander[1] Phœnix was through Jacob[2], Alexander[3], Alexander[4], Daniel[5], and Jonas Phillips[6]. In 1878 he privately printed the "Whitney Genealogy," in three magnificent volumes; probably one of the largest, most complete and costly works of its kind in existence, a copy of which he caused to be placed, at his expense, in each of the principal libraries of the country. He also defrayed the expense of copying for preservation the epitaphs on the tombstones in Trinity Churchyard in New York, and devoted much attention to the neglected portraits of American worthies in old New York, many of which he caused to be engraved. He thus illustrated Dr. Francis's Anniversary Address, "Old New York," producing a sumptuous work in several volumes. His last publication consisted of three volumes, containing reproductions of the New York Poll Lists, for 1761, '68, '69. He died in New York City, November 3, 1881, at the age of forty-two.

Mr. Phœnix was unostentatious and retiring. He never married, but passed his domestic hours under the same roof with his mother and his brothers.

He did not reach that stage of life when men choose to become the sordid guardians of money. The final disposition of his great fortune was made to advance the grand purposes of education. He made munificent bequests to Columbia College and the New York Historical Society; and a memorial notice read before that society, by Jacob Bailey Moore, its librarian, forms the basis of the brief sketch here presented.*

He was elected a Corresponding Member of this Society in 1867.

* *Vide* REGISTER, vol. xxxvii, pp. 229–32. A brief sketch of Mr. Phœnix was published in the REGISTER, vol. xxxvi, p. 206.

HORATIO ALGER

Horatio Alger, of South Natick, Massachusetts, a Corresponding Member from 1847, was born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, November 6, 1806, and died in South Natick, November 6, 1881.

He was descended from Thomas[1] Alger, of Taunton, Massachusetts, 1665, through Israel[2], James[3], and James[4], his father, who married Hannah Bassett.

He was fitted for college, and graduated at Harvard in 1825, and from the Cambridge Divinity School in 1829. He was first settled over the Old Church in Chelsea, at present Revere, and remained for fifteen years. He next accepted a call from the Second Congregational Church in Marlborough, in 1845, and in 1860 became pastor of a Unitarian Society in South Natick.

He was a contributor to the "Unitarian Advocate" and the "Monthly Religious Magazine," and wrote an important chapter in Hudson's "History of Marlborough." He was also the president of the South Natick Historical and Natural History Society.

He married Olive Augusta, daughter of John Fenno, of Boston, and had five children, — three sons and two daughters. One of the sons, Horatio Alger, Jr., was well known as a writer of stories for boys.

CONRAD ENGELHARDT

Conrad Engelhardt, of Copenhagen, Denmark, and Secretary of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, and a Corresponding Member of this Society from 1870, was born in Copenhagen, September 20, 1825, and died there, November 11, 1881.

In his letter of acceptance to this Society, he named the following as his most important works: "Thorsbjerg Mosefund," 1863; "Nydam Mosefund," 1865; "Kragehul Mosefund," 1867; "Vimose, Jundet," 1869; and "Denmark in the Early Iron Age," published in London in 1866.

He was highly esteemed in Denmark, and succeeded the eminent "Rafn," as Secretary.

JOHN BOYD

John Boyd, of West Winsted, Connecticut, a Resident Member from 1875, was born in Winsted, March 17, 1799, and died in West Winsted, December 1, 1881. He was the son of James and Mary (Munro) Boyd. His remoter ancestors were Scotch people, the first in this country coming here in the early part of the eighteenth century.

He was graduated at Yale College in 1821, and was married, on May 17, 1831, to Emily Webster Beers, of New Haven, Connecticut. She died November 25, 1842, and he was again married, on December 10, 1843, to Mrs. Jerusha (Rockwell) Hinsdale.

He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1825. He

represented the town of Winsted in the General Assembly, from 1830 to 1835. He was county commissioner for several years; town clerk for many years; and judge of probate, fifteen years. He was also State senator, and Secretary of the State of Connecticut, for three years, and was for a long period a prominent manufacturer of Winsted.

He was the author of a book of 640 pages, entitled, "Annals of Winchester, Connecticut," which was finely arranged and intelligently executed, and bears an excellent reputation.

In 1817 or 1818, while he was being prepared for college at the Hartford Grammar School, he boarded in a private family; and coming in one day from school, he noticed on the workstand of a woman resident in the house, a dingy piece of parchment, covered on one side with black letter manuscript. In answer to his inquiries, he was told, that having some occasion for some pasteboard, Mrs. B—— had received from her friend and neighbor, Mrs. W——, this article. Mr. Boyd proposed to procure for her a piece of pasteboard in exchange for the parchment, to which Mrs. B—— consented. It was not, however, until six or eight years had passed, that Mr. Boyd examined the parchment with care, when for the first time he learned that it was a portion of one of the skins on which the duplicate charter of Connecticut was written — another being the one which Captain Joseph Wadsworth had saved from falling into the hands of Sir Edmund Andros on the night of October 31, 1687. (Compare account in the fourth volume of the Connecticut Colonial Records.)

SOLOMON LINCOLN

Solomon Lincoln, a Life Member, elected in 1845, was born in Hingham, Massachusetts, February 28, 1804, and died there, December 1, 1881. His parents were Solomon and Lydia (Bates) Lincoln.

As a child he was under the tuition of Artemas Hale, and when under ten entered the Derby Academy and began his preparation for college under the Rev. Daniel Kimball (Harvard College, 1800), which was completed after leaving the academy in 1819, under Rev. Joseph Richardson, then a minister in the town. He entered Brown University as a sophomore, and was graduated in 1822. He then taught a grammar school in Falmouth, Massachusetts, and in 1823 entered the office of Ebenezer Gay, as a student of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1826, and practised his profession with some interruptions till 1853.

When town histories were comparatively rare, he wrote the "History of the Town of Hingham," a volume of 183 pages, which was published in 1827. He was a frequent writer on historical topics (mainly to the newspapers of his native town), and several of his public addresses and a "Historical Sketch of Nantasket" (1830) were published.

He was a representative to the Legislature, 1829 and 1841; State senator, 1830–1831; United States Marshal, 1841–44; master in chancery for Plymouth County, 1842–1843; bank commissioner, 1849–1853; cashier of the Webster Bank of Boston, 1853 to 1869, and its president from 1869 to 1876. He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society; president of the Hingham Cemetery Corporation, and of the Hingham Agricultural and Horticultural Society.

Mr. Lincoln was a descendant of Samuel[1] Lincoln, of Hingham, through Samuel[2], Jedidiah[3], William[4], and Solomon[5], his father;

and through his mother, Lydia Bates, he traced his descent from Robert Bartlett, who came in the "Ann" to Plymouth in 1623, and married Mary, a daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Warren, who came in the "Mayflower" in 1620.

He was married, November 13, 1837, to Mehitable, daughter of Welcome and Susanna (Gill) Lincoln, of Hingham, a descendant of Sergeant Daniel Lincoln. She died September 21, 1873, having had three children: Solomon (H. C. 1857), Arthur (H. C. 1863), and Francis Henry (H. C. 1867).

HARVEY JEWELL

Harvey Jewell, of Boston, a Resident Member from 1864, was born in Winchester, New Hampshire, June 26, 1820, and died in Boston, December 8, 1881. His parents were Pliny and Emily (Alexander) Jewell, and his father was a brother of Marshall Jewell, Governor of Connecticut.

He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1844, and came at once to Boston, and taught school. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1847. He became the law partner of Hon. David A. Simmons, and, after various changes, was, in 1865, the leading name in the law firm of Jewell, Gaston, and Field. He was chosen a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, and displayed marked talent as a politician. For a number of years he was chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. From 1868 to 1872, he was the Speaker of the House, and in this office gained much credit for his able and impartial rulings. He was one of the trustees of the *Boston Journal*. He was appointed by General Grant one of the judges on the Alabama claims, and was recognized as one of the ablest and most useful members of the Commission. He possessed a magnificent private library, stored with choice and valuable literature. He was at one time named as a candidate

for Governor, but withdrew his name just before the convention.

He received the degree of LL.D. from Dartmouth College in 1875.

He was married, December 26, 1849, to Susan A., daughter of Richard Bradley, of Concord, New Hampshire, and she, with two daughters, survived him.

WILLIAM FLETCHER WELD

William Fletcher Weld, a Life Member, admitted in 1870, was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, April 15, 1800, and died in Philadelphia, December 12, 1881. His line of ancestry is the following: Joseph[1] Weld, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, John[2], Joseph[3], Joseph[4], Eleazer[5], William Gordon[6], William Fletcher[7].

His father was William Gordon Weld, who, in 1798, married Hannah Minot, daughter of Jonas Clarke Minot, a well-known merchant of Boston. He was the eldest of eleven children. The losses of the Revolution, and the early death of his father, obliged the son, who had intended to enter college, to forego that privilege, and engage in business. He first went into the office of T. K. Jones and Company, leading importers of Boston, and became their head confidential clerk; and at twenty-two years of age he went into business for himself, and prospered until a partner, he was induced to take, started a house in the South, and wrecked the firm by bad management. Mr. Weld, after spending a whole year in settling the firm's obligations, recommenced business as a commission merchant on Central Wharf, and, when able to do so, sought out his old creditors, by whom he had legally been released, and paid them in full.

In 1833 he built the ship "Senator" at Charlestown, one of the largest crafts of that day, and from that time he added ship after ship to his fleet, until the name of William F. Weld and

Company was known as a firm of the largest ship-owners in America.

His father had been a ship-owner, and had sailed his own ship to foreign ports.

Mr. Weld also became interested in the building of railroads, and was a large stockholder as well as a director in many railroads. He imported the rails for the Boston and Maine Railroad in 1844. This resulted in his forming a connection with Thompson and Forman, the leading iron-masters of England, and his becoming their sole agent in America of all their rails.

He was a man of uncommon foresight, prudence, and sagacity, and he owed his great success to his good judgment and steady belief in the future value of his pecuniary investments.

Foreseeing the decline in the shipping interest in America, he built no more ships, and his fleet was gradually disposed of. He retired from business in 1861, and devoted himself largely to real estate, purchasing and building stores and warehouses in Boston and New York, a policy he directed, in his will, should be carried out by his trustees.

He gave to Harvard College the building known as Weld Hall.

He gave a home to the Children's Hospital in Philadelphia, and a handsome sum to the Public Hospital, and other charities.

He left a widow, two sons and two daughters.

A more extended notice of Mr. Weld is given in the REGISTER, vol. xlv, pp. 115–117.

ROBERT SAFFORD HALE

Robert Safford Hale, a Corresponding Member from 1870, was born in Chelsea, Vermont, September 24, 1822, and died in Elizabethtown, New York, December 14, 1881. He was the son of Hon. Harry and Lucinda (Eddy) Hale; was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1842, and, after teaching for two years, began the study of law in the office of Judge Hand at Elizabethtown. He was admitted to practice in 1847, and became a partner with the Hon. Orlando Kellogg, which continued until 1856, when he was elected Surrogate of Essex County, New York, an office which he held for eight years. He was chosen Regent of the University of New York, and retained the office until his death.

In 1861 he was a Lincoln presidential elector, and in 1865 was elected a representative in the Thirty-ninth Congress, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his law partner, Orlando Kellogg. At the close of the session he was retained by Secretary Stanton as counsel in the controversy with President Johnson, occasioned by the removal of Secretary Stanton, and the appointment of General Lorenzo Thomas as Secretary of War. He was employed by the United States Treasury Department in the claims for abandoned and captured cotton before the United States Court of Claims, 1868–70; and was Republican candidate for Judge of the New York Court of Appeals.

In 1871 he was retained by the State Department as counsel for the United States before the British and American Claims Commission under the Treaty of Washington.

He was a representative from New York in the Forty-third Congress, 1873–75, and was a Commissioner of the State Survey in 1876.

He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Vermont in 1870.

He was married to Lovina Sibley, daughter of Jeremiah Stone, of Elizabethtown, New York. Their son Harry became a practising lawyer.

Mr. Hale was the author of two articles, one entitled, "Thomas Hale, the Glover, of Newbury, Mass., 1635, and His Descendants;" and the other, "Thomas Hale of Newbury, Mass., 1637: His English Origin and Connections" (REGISTER, xxxi, 83–99; xxxv, 367–76). His line of descent from Thomas[1] Hale was Thomas[2], Thomas[3], Moses[4], Col. Nathan[5], Harry[6], and Robert Safford[7].*

* Hon. Robert S. Hale, LL.D., was interested in the genealogy of the family of Rolfe. See Cutter's "History of Arlington, Massachusetts," p. 14, where a communication from his pen is published. — EDITOR.

GEORGE EDWIN LINCOLN

George Edwin Lincoln, of Newton, Massachusetts, a Resident Member elected in 1872, died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, December 14, 1881.

George Edwin Lincoln was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, December 26, 1829. He was the son of Hawkes and Sarah (Webb) Lincoln. He was descended from ——— Lincoln[1], of Hingham, Massachusetts, through Stephen[2], Stephen[3], David[4], David[5], David[6], Hawkes[7], and Hawkes[8], his father.

He received a common school education in Charlestown, Massachusetts. He then entered the counting room of Forster and Lawrence, and subsequently became connected with the Bunker Hill Bank, where he remained eighteen years, the last five being cashier. He resigned in 1864, and was later identified with the mining interests in Pennsylvania.

He married in Newton, Massachusetts, October 16, 1873, Charlotte Louisa Dimmock, daughter of John L. and Sarah G. (Wheelwright) Dimmock, of Boston.

GREGGS JOSEPH FARISH

Greggs Joseph Farish, of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, a Corresponding Member, elected in 1861, died December 19, 1881.

Greggs Joseph Farish was born in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, June 10, 1809.

He was the son of Henry Greggs Farish, of Brooklyn, New York, who served as Surgeon in the British Navy, and removed to Yarmouth in 1803. His mother was Sarah, daughter of Joseph Norman Bond, of Yarmouth.

LEONARD BACON

Leonard Bacon, of New Haven, Connecticut, the well-known pastor of the Center Church in that city, was born in Detroit, Michigan, February 19, 1802, and died in New Haven, December 24, 1881.

He was at one time a vice-president of this Society (1855–59), and a Corresponding Member from 1845.

He was the son of Rev. Daniel and Alice (Parks) Bacon. His father was a native of Woodstock, Connecticut, and son of Joseph Bacon, of Stoughton, Massachusetts, who, with his wife, Abigail Holmes, removed from Stoughton to Woodstock, before 1771. The founder of this branch of the Bacon family was Michael Bacon, of Dedham.

Alice Parks, the mother, was the daughter of Elijah and Anna (Beaumont) Parks, and was a native of Bethlehem, Connecticut.

Dr. Bacon was born at Detroit, when that city was only a French and Indian trading post. His father and mother were then home missionaries there, sent by the Connecticut Missionary Society. When a boy he returned to Connecticut, and by the aid of an uncle was prepared for college, and was graduated at Yale in 1820. Dr. Woolsey was his classmate, and these two lived as near neighbors nearly all the time from the period of their graduation.

After completing his course at Andover Theological Seminary, Dr. Bacon, at the age of twenty-three, was settled over the Center Church in New Haven, where he remained as pastor and senior pastor till the time of his death. Here he was a power in his denomination, and an influence in the city, which will not soon be forgotten. It would be impossible in the limits assigned to a brief sketch in this series, to give an idea even of

the amount and character of his work. He was not an imposing man physically, but was a man of mark intellectually.

His descent is traced from Michael[1] Bacon, through the line of John[2], Daniel[3], William[4], Joseph[5], and Leonard[6]. He was the author of the hymn beginning,

"O God, beneath thy guiding hand,
Our exiled fathers crossed the sea."

He was a prolific writer in the pages of quarterlies and in newspapers. He was one of the originators of the New York *Independent*. He rose, without apparent effort, to the demands of great occasions. He was a historian, and left his impress on posterity in such works as the "Genesis of the New England Churches," and a volume entitled "Historical Discourses."

He was twice married: first, in 1825, to Lucy Johnston, of Johnstown, New York; second, in 1847, to Catherine E. Terry, of Hartford, Connecticut, who survived him. From these two marriages there were fourteen children, of whom nine, six sons and three daughters, survived. Of the six sons, four entered the ministry: Leonard Woolsey, D.D., of Norwich, Connecticut; Thomas R., of New Haven; Edward W., of New London, Connecticut; and George B. Bacon, D.D., of Orange, New Jersey.

MINOT TIRRELL

Minot Tirrell, of Weymouth, Massachusetts, a Resident Member from 1870, a Life Member from 1871, died December 26, 1881.

Minot Tirrell was born in Weymouth, Massachusetts, October 28, 1805. He was son of James and Hannah (Kingman) Tirrell, and was descended from Gideon[1] Tirrell, — who settled in Weymouth in 1683, — through Gideon[2], Ebenezer[3], and James[4], his father.

He married, October 29, 1828, Caroline Bartlett, daughter of Peleg Bartlett, of Kingston, Massachusetts.

JOHN PLUMMER HEALY

John Plummer Healy, a Life Member, elected in 1852, was born in Washington, New Hampshire, December 28, 1810, and died in Boston, January 4, 1882. He was the son of Joseph Healy, who was a Representative in Congress from New Hampshire, 1825–1829. His mother's maiden name was Sally Copeland.

He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1835. He then came to Boston and entered the office of Daniel Webster, as a law student. Mr. Healy was Mr. Webster's law partner as long as Mr. Webster lived. He was a member of the Legislature of Massachusetts, 1840, 1849, and 1850, and a member of the Senate in 1854. During Fillmore's administration he was appointed Judge of the United States District Court for the District of California, which office Mr. Healy declined. Mr. Healy also declined an offer of the same place in the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. In 1856 he was chosen city solicitor for the city of Boston, and held the office without interruption for twenty-five years. In 1881 he was chosen corporation counsel for the city, which office he held until his death. He received the degree of LL.D. from Dartmouth College in 1871.

He married, December 23, 1847, Mary S., daughter of Jeremiah Barker, of Boston, by whom he had one son, Joseph, who died two years previously to the death of the father. The widow survived.*

Mr. Healy was a descendant of William[1] Healy, of Lynn, Roxbury, and Cambridge, through Nathaniel[2], — who settled in Newton, — John[3], John[4], Joseph[5], and John Plummer[6] Healy.

* His son Joseph, who died April 18, 1880, was a young lawyer of great promise. He was born August 6, 1849, was graduated at Harvard in 1870, and at the Law School of Harvard in 1873. His death was a severe blow to the hopes of his parents.

"There is but one opinion in the public mind as to his administration of the office of city solicitor, and that is, that he discharged all its duties in a conspicuously wise, honest, able, and successful manner. . . . He was most constant in his attendance in his office, and seldom ever took a day's vacation, or absented himself from the city. . . . No man had a better knowledge of, or more experience on, questions of municipal law. . . . His arguments before court or jury were generally short, and he always took in and stated the salient points. His power before juries was remarkable, and, in the opinion of the Chief Justice of the highest court of this Commonwealth, was peculiarly effective."

The City Council of Boston voted to have prepared a suitable memoir of Mr. Healy, and it was prepared by Godfrey Morse, LL.B., and inserted in the "Municipal Register," and also printed separately.

An extended notice of Mr. Healy, compiled by the editor, appeared in the REGISTER, vol. xlvi, pp. 207–210.

JOHN PHELPS PUTNAM

JOHN PHELPS PUTNAM, a Resident Member from 1875, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, March 21, 1817, and died in Boston, January 4, 1882. He was the son of George Putnam and his wife Ann Shepard. He traced his descent from a brother, or near relative, of John Putnam, of Salem.

He was graduated at Yale College in 1837. He entered the Harvard Law School, where he received the degree of LL.B. in 1839. He then entered the law office of the Hon. Sidney Bartlett. He edited several volumes of the "United States Digest." He held for a time the office of the Judge of Probate in the County of Suffolk. He was in the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1851 and '52. In 1859, when the Superior Court was established he was made one of the judges. His literary tastes led him to devote his leisure hours to congenial

studies. He was a collector of coins, and skilled in numismatics. In 1868 he was one of the Board of Commissioners for the annual examination of the United States Mint in Philadelphia. For many years he was president of the Apollo Club.

He was married, September 21, 1842, to Harriette Day, daughter of the Hon. Thomas Day, and niece of Jeremiah Day, President of Yale College. His wife and two daughters survived him.

DELANO ALEXANDER GODDARD

Delano Alexander Goddard, a Resident Member from 1870, was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, August 27, 1831, and died in Boston, January 11, 1882. The American founder of the family of Goddard was William[1], of Watertown. The descent of the subject of this sketch is traced from William[1] through Benjamin[2], Benjamin[3], Benjamin[4], Samuel[5], and Benjamin[6], his father, who was married to Sally Stockwell, of Sutton, Massachusetts.

He was educated in the Worcester schools, and was one year at Brown University. He then entered the sophomore class at Yale, where he was graduated in 1853.

He then devoted himself to journalism and spent some months in Cleveland, Ohio, and then went to Painesville, and entered the office of the local paper, the Painesville *Herald*. Here he remained about a year, and then returned to Worcester. In 1856 he came to Boston, and was for a few months connected editorially with the *Chronicle*, a short-lived daily paper. In 1857 he returned to Worcester and became associate editor of the Worcester *Transcript*.

He was editor of the Worcester *Spy* from 1859 to 1868, and editor of the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, from 1868, to the time of his death. He was a Representative from Worcester in the

Legislatures of 1862 and 1868, and one of the trustees of the Worcester Public Library.

He was married, June 30, 1863, to Martha Howland LeBaron, of Plymouth, Massachusetts, who survived him. He had no children.

He wrote little outside of his own paper, except "The Press and Literature of the Provincial Period;" "The Pulpit, Press, and Literature of the Revolution;" chapters in Winsor's "Memorial History of Boston."

He received the degree of A.M. at Yale College in 1856.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON BULLOCK

Alexander Hamilton Bullock, of Worcester, Massachusetts, a Life Member, elected 1865, was born in Royalston, Massachusetts, March 2, 1816, and died in Worcester, January 17, 1882.

He was son of Rufus and Sarah (Davis) Bullock. He was educated in his native town and Leicester Academy, and was graduated at Amherst College in 1836. He studied law in the Harvard Law School, and in the office of Hon. Emory Washburn. He began the practice of law in Worcester in 1841. His first public office was that of aide, in 1840, to Governor John Davis, with the title of Colonel. He was chosen Representative to the General Court in 1845, and also in 1847. He was State Senator in 1849. He was chosen Mayor of the city of Worcester, in 1859. From 1861 to 1865, he was again a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and, in 1862–1865, was Speaker. From 1865–1868, he was Governor of the Commonwealth. After this he held no political office, but was actively connected with many public institutions. He was president of the Worcester County Savings Bank; a director of the Worcester National Bank; a member of the American Antiquarian Society, and

many others. He was a trustee of Amherst College from 1852 until his death.

He was married, in 1844, to Elvira, daughter of Col. A. G. Hazard, of Enfield, Connecticut. His widow and three children — a son, Col. Augustus George, and two daughters, Mrs. Nelson S. Bartlett, of Boston, and Mrs. William H. Workman, of Worcester — survived.

Mr. Bullock was descended from Richard[1] Bullock, of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, through Samuel[2], Ebenezer[3], Hugh[4], Hugh[5], and Rufus[6], his father.

In 1842 he became editor of a Whig newspaper, the *National Aegis*.

In 1879 he was offered, through Senator Hoar, the position of Minister to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, by President Hayes, but declined it.

HENRY WHITNEY BELLOWS

Henry Whitney Bellows, of New York City, a Corresponding Member from 1859, was born in Boston, June 11, 1814, and died in New York, January 30, 1882. He was a descendant of John[1] Bellows, who came to New England in 1635; his other ancestors of the Bellows line being Benjamin[2], Benjamin[3], the founder of the town of Walpole, New Hampshire, Joseph[4], and John[5], the father of Dr. Bellows.

Dr. Bellows graduated at Harvard in 1832, and spent two years in teaching, and then entered the Cambridge Divinity School, where he was graduated in 1837. He was ordained over the Church of All Souls in New York City in 1839, where he continued the rest of his life. He was a well-known writer, and showed great ability as a preacher and as a speaker upon the platform.

He was twice married: first, August 18, 1839, to Eliza, daughter of Elihu Townsend, of New York. Several children were born

of this marriage, of whom a son, Russell N. Bellows, of New York, and a daughter survived.

His second marriage was in 1874, to Annie Peabody, a daughter of Rev. Ephraim Peabody, D.D., pastor of the King's Chapel Society. She, with several of her children, survived him.

EZRA WILKINSON

Ezra Wilkinson, a Resident Member from 1857, was born in Wrentham, Massachusetts, February 14, 1801, and died in Dedham, Massachusetts, February 6, 1882. He was descended from John[1] Wilkinson, of Attleborough, through John[2] or Joseph. His father was Noah Wilkinson.

Judge Wilkinson was prepared for college at Day's Academy in Wrentham, and he was graduated at Brown University in 1824. He then taught school for two years, and was the head of Monmouth Academy in Maine. Returning home he studied law in the office of Hon. Josiah J. Fiske, of Wrentham, and began practice in Bristol County, but soon afterwards removed to Dedham. He was District Attorney, in his district, for twelve years, dating from 1843. He represented the town of Dedham in the Massachusetts House in 1841, 1851, and 1856, and served in the Constitutional Convention of 1853. He was appointed Judge of the Superior Court in 1859. He was never married.

Judge Wilkinson at the age of threescore years had achieved a successful life. Unsolicited, the behest of his State came to him, directing him to assume the duties of a Justice of the Superior Court. He cheerfully accepted the appointment as the remainder of his official life-work, and he went steadily onward, sound in body, mind, and estate, year by year, sustained by the confidence of all, with scarcely the loss of a day, to the end of his life.

Another notice of Judge Wilkinson states that he began his professional studies at Providence, Rhode Island, with Hon. Peter Pratt. He was admitted an attorney at Dedham, in 1828, and as a counsellor at Taunton, in 1832. He began practice at Freetown, Massachusetts, and subsequently removed to Seekonk. In 1835 he removed to Dedham. He was employed to collect and complete the records of the court. His judicial career covered a period of fifty-three years. He faithfully and promptly met all the requirements of his judicial position without any interruption by illness, or asking any time for relaxation. In person, he was very tall and erect, even to the last days of his life.

He was scrupulously neat in his attire, and bore himself with dignity without affectation. He was not easy or fluent in speech, but he was concise and accurate in his use of language. He was a Democrat in politics.

His associates resolved, after his death, that they held in grateful memory the high sense of professional duty, and obligations, and the thorough devotion to the study of jurisprudence, which characterized him from the beginning to the end of his long career.

"He continued a resident," one says of him, "of one county until his death. Leading a single life, unaverted by family ties and cares, from inclination or gradually contracted habit, going but little into society, he early learned 'to scorn delights and live laborious days,' not from a desire for fame or fortune, but from a pure love of knowing all that could be learned upon all subjects which excited his interest, or would qualify him for the adequate discharge of the duties of his chosen profession."

ROBERT PATTERSON DU BOIS

Robert Patterson Du Bois, of New London, Pennsylvania, a Corresponding Member from 1861, died February 21, 1882.

He was joint author, with W. E. Du Bois, of the "Record of the Family of Louis Du Bois, who emigrated from France to America in 1660," published in an edition of 150 copies, in 1860.

CHARLES FREDERICK SEDGWICK

Charles Frederick Sedgwick, a Corresponding Member from 1847, was born in Cornwall, Connecticut, September 1, 1795, and died in Sharon, Connecticut, March 9, 1882. He was a descendant of Gen. Robert[1] Sedgwick, formerly of Charlestown, Massachusetts, who died in the command of Cromwell's army in Jamaica, West Indies, in 1656; the line being through William[2], Samuel[3], Benjamin[4], Gen. John[5], and John Andrews[6] the father of Charles Frederick, whose mother, and the wife of John Andrews[6] Sedgwick, was Nancy Buel, a native of Cornwall, Connecticut.

He was graduated at Williams College in 1813, and was a classmate of William Cullen Bryant, with whom he was very intimate. He pursued the study of law and devoted himself to this profession. He filled many honorable offices in his native town, military as well as civil. In 1829 he was made Brigadier-General of the Sixth Brigade of the Connecticut Militia, and, in 1831, was promoted to be Major-General of

the Division. He filled the offices of Justice of the Peace, Judge of Probate, State Representative and Senator, and United States District Attorney in Litchfield County. He published "A History of the Town of Sharon, Connecticut," and a lecture delivered before the bar of Litchfield County entitled, "Fifty Years of the Litchfield County Bar."

In October, 1821, he was married to Betsey Swan. By this marriage there were ten children, several of whom, with the wife, survived his death. One of the sons was John Sedgwick, Major-General of United States Volunteers in the Civil War, who was killed at the battle of Spottsylvania, May 9, 1864.

GEORGE SMITH

George Smith, a Corresponding Member from 1863, was born in Haverford Township, Pennsylvania, February 12, 1804, and died in Upper Darby, Pennsylvania, March 10, 1882. His parents were Benjamin Hayes Smith and Margaret (Dunn) Smith.

He was educated in the day schools of his neighborhood, and entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated as a Doctor of Medicine in 1826. He practised medicine but a few years, devoting his time mostly to farming and science. From 1832 to 1836 he was a member of the State Senate. In December, 1836, he was appointed by Governor Ritner as associate lay judge of Delaware County, to which office he was chosen again in 1861, for the term of five years. In June, 1854, he was made Superintendent of Common Schools in Delaware County, and for twenty years was the president of the School Board of the Upper Darby District. He was prominently identified with the organization of the common school system of Pennsylvania. The Delaware County Institute of Science was organized, in

1833, by Dr. Smith and four of his friends, and he was its president until his death. Under the auspices of this body he published the "History of Delaware County, Pennsylvania," which was issued during the year 1862, in an octavo volume of six hundred pages, with several maps and illustrations. He had previously published "An Account of the Great Rainstorm and Flood of 1843," and "An Essay Demonstrating the Fitness of the Stone Quarried at Luper's Quarry in Delaware County for Use in the Delaware Breakwater." He was a member of the Society of Friends.

He was married on July 26, 1829, to Mary Lewis, only child of Abraham and Rebecca (Lawrence) Lewis. By this marriage there were eight children, the youngest being Professor Clement L. Smith of Harvard University, the Dean of the Faculty.

WILLIAM ELLERY BRIGHT

William Ellery Bright, a Resident Member, elected in 1881, was born in Mobile, Alabama, September 26, 1831, and died in Waltham, Massachusetts, March 12, 1882. He was a descendant of Henry[1] Bright, who came from England, in 1630, with the company that settled Watertown, Massachusetts, the line being through Nathaniel[2], Nathaniel[3], Nathaniel[4], John[5], Henry[6], and Henry[7], the father of William Ellery Bright, who married Abigail Fiske.

He was educated at private schools in New England, and was for many years a member of the firm of Torrey, Bright, and Capen, who had one of the leading stores in the carpet trade in Boston. In 1875 he was elected to the General Court by the citizens of Waltham, and he was urged to be a candidate again the following year, but the pressure of his business forced him to decline.

He was married on February 28, 1861, to Elizabeth G., daughter of Jonathan Brown Bright of Waltham; and from this marriage were three children, — a son bearing his father's name, and two daughters, — who, with their mother, survived.

LYMAN COLEMAN

Lyman Coleman, of Easton, Pennsylvania, a Corresponding Member, admitted in 1870, was born in Middlefield, Massachusetts, June 14, 1796, and died in Easton, March 16, 1882, aged eighty-six.

He was the son of William and Achsah (Lyman) Coleman, and his father died at the age of ninety-three, and his mother at ninety-four.

He was graduated at Yale College in 1817, and was made principal of the Hartford Latin School, and there remained three years. From 1820 to 1825, he was a tutor in Yale College, and at the same time studied theology. From 1825 to 1832, he was pastor of the Congregational Church in Belchertown, Massachusetts, and for the next five years he was principal of Burr Seminary, Manchester, Vermont, and from 1837 to 1842 the head of the English department of Phillips Academy, Andover. Afterwards, he spent a year, or more, in travel and study in Europe. From 1844 to 1846, he was Professor of the Latin and Greek Languages in Amherst College. He was then for two years, Professor of German in the College of New Jersey. For nine years he was connected as instructor with different institutions in Philadelphia, and during the later years of his life he was Professor of Ancient Languages in Lafayette College, at Easton, Pennsylvania, where he died, after having taught for a period of sixty years.

He was the author of many books. His chief publications were: "Antiquities of the Christian Church," translated from the German, New York, 1846; "The Apostolical and Primitive Church," with an introductory essay by Dr. Augustus Neander; "Historical Geography of the Bible," Philadelphia, 1850; "Ancient Christianity," Philadelphia, 1852; "Historical Text-

Book and Atlas of Biblical Geography," Philadelphia, 1854; and the "Genealogy of the Lyman Family in Great Britain and America," Albany, 1872. He also furnished many learned articles in the leading quarterlies. During his last sickness, he sent to the Belchertown Church a large and valuable Hebrew concordance, compiled by himself.

He was married on September 21, 1826, to Maria Flynt, of Monson, Massachusetts. She died January 11, 1871. They had two children, both daughters, who died before his death: Olivia died, unmarried, at the age of twenty; and Eliza M., the wife of Rev. J. L. Dudley, D.D., died at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, June 3, 1871.

OLIVER HENRY PERRY

Oliver Henry Perry, a Resident Member, elected in 1869, was born in Southport, Connecticut, February 21, 1815, and died in Richmond, Virginia, March 27, 1882.

He was descended from Nathaniel[1] Perry, who came from Somersetshire, England, in 1650; through Joseph[2], Joseph[3], Peter[4], Walter[5], Oliver[6], and Walter[7], his father, who was married to Elizabeth Burr Sturgis.

Mr. Perry was prepared for college and entered Yale in 1830, at the age of fifteen. His father died during the following year, and his plans of life were changed. He left college, and several years later entered the law department of the college, and was graduated there in 1841. He did not follow the legal profession.

He represented the town of Fairfield in the State Legislature during the years 1847, '48, '49, '53, '57, '59, '60, and '64. He was Secretary of State of Connecticut in the year 1854, and was Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1859 and 1860.

In 1854 he secured a charter for the Southport Savings

Bank, and from 1865 onwards was its treasurer. He was one of the organizers of the Congregational Church in Southport in 1843, and in 1878 he was chosen one of its officers. Yale College conferred upon him the degree of A.M. in 1875.

He was married on September 9, 1846, to Harriette Eliza Hoyt, daughter of Hon. Eli T. Hoyt, of Danbury, Connecticut, and by this marriage he had three sons and a daughter.

ELISHA REYNOLDS POTTER

Elisha Reynolds Potter, a Corresponding Member from 1846, was born in Kingston, Rhode Island, June 20, 1811, and died in that town, April 10, 1882. He was the son of Hon. Elisha Reynolds and Mary (Mawney) Potter, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1830, and went immediately to his law studies, and was admitted to the bar in 1832. He served as Commissioner of Public Schools, 1849–1854; was for a number of years a member of the State Legislature; Adjutant-General, 1835–1836; member of Congress, 1843–1845; and in 1868 was chosen Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1841–1842.

He published, in 1835, "Early History of Narragansett;" in 1837, "Paper Money of the Colony of Rhode Island;" in 1842, "Extension of Suffrage in Rhode Island;" in 1851, "Address before the Rhode Island Historical Society;" and, in 1854, "The Bible and Prayers in Public Schools." He also wrote much, and on a wide variety of topics, for periodicals.

WILLIAM SUTTON

William Sutton, a Life Member, elected in 1847, was born in Peabody, Massachusetts, July 26, 1800, and died there, April 18, 1882. He was descended from Richard[1] Sutton, a resident of Roxbury, Massachusetts, through the line of Richard[2], Richard[3], William[4], Richard[5], and William[6], the father of the subject of this sketch. The maiden name of the wife of William[6] Sutton, and mother of Gen. William[7] Sutton, was Elizabeth Treadwell, a native of Ipswich, Massachusetts.

General Sutton was educated in the grammar school of Ipswich, and was later trained for the wool business, in which he afterwards acquired a large fortune. A great part of his time was given to various forms of public service. He rose through the grades of military office, from Corporal to Major-General, and for thirty years he was chief of the Salem Fire Department. He served as president of the Commercial, later known as the First National Bank of Salem, for forty-five years. He was the president of the Essex County Agricultural Society, and of the Salem Charitable Association. He served, for several years, in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and in the Senate, and on the Governor's Council. His largest business connection was as the president of the North Andover Woolen Mills. From 1822, onward, he was greatly interested in the Masonic order, and passed through the successions of the ascending scale of its honors.

He was twice married: first, on October 7, 1821, to Nancy Osborne, daughter of William Osborne, of Salem. She was the mother of eight children by him, and died May 18, 1875. He was again married, July 17, 1879, to Susan M. Stevens, of Salem, who, with six of his children, — three sons and three daughters — survived his death. One of his sons was Gen. Eben Sutton, of Andover.

THEOPHILUS ROGERS MARVIN

Theophilus Rogers Marvin, of Boston, a Resident Member from 1862, was born in Norwich, Connecticut, February 23, 1796, and died in Brookline, Massachusetts, May 9, 1882, aged eighty-six years. He was a descendant of Reinold[1] Marvin, one of the first settlers of Hartford, Connecticut, his line being traced through Lieut. Reinold[2], Capt. Reinold[3], Elisha[4], and Elihu[5], his father, whose wife was Elizabeth Rogers.

He came to Boston in 1823, and established himself as a printer. He represented Boston, for some years, in the Legislature, and served on the Common Council, and on the School Committee. He was made a member of several societies and employed on boards of trust. In 1848 he compiled and published the "Marvin Genealogy; or a Genealogical Sketch of the Descendants of Reinold and Matthew Marvin, who came to New England in 1635." At the time of his death he was the oldest printer in business in Boston.

He was married, April 3, 1832, to Julia A. C. Coggeshall, who died but three months before his death. They had three children, — two sons and a daughter. One son, George Hayden, died in early childhood. Another son, William T. R. Marvin, graduated at Williams College, and succeeded his father in business. His daughter, Julia Elizabeth, married Edward H. Ladd, of Westfield, New Jersey.

JAMES MORISON

James Morison, of Quincy, Massachusetts, a Resident Member from 1879, was born in Peterborough, New Hampshire, June 20, 1818, and died in Quincy, Massachusetts, May 20, 1882. He was descended from John[1] Morison, who was born in Ireland, and died in Londonderry, New Hampshire, the line being John[1], John[2], Thomas[3], Robert[4], and Nathaniel[5], his father. His mother was Mary Ann Hopkins, of Windham, New Hampshire.

He was prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire, and was graduated at Harvard in 1844. While at college, he taught, in 1842–1843, at Westford Academy, Massachusetts, and in 1843–1844 was employed as a teacher in Nantasket. After his graduation he taught Latin in Maryland University, studying at the same time in the medical department. Here he received his degree of M.D. He was resident physician of the Baltimore Infirmary for four years, and then became a professor of theory and practice in the medical department of the University of the Pacific in California, there assisting in organizing the first medical school established on the Pacific coast, where he remained for a period of five years. In 1858 and 1859 he was one of the vice-presidents of the California State Medical Society. In 1869 he removed to Quincy, Massachusetts, and afterwards was Medical Examiner for Norfolk County.

He was married, first, on January 29, 1857, to Mary Lydia Sanford, daughter of Philo and Martha (Druce) Sanford, of Boston. They had two children, — a son and daughter. The first wife died on January 17, 1866 ; and he married, June 16, 1868, for his second wife, Ellen Wheeler, daughter of Sumner and Catherine (Vose) Wheeler, of Keene, New Hampshire, and she, with the two children mentioned above, survived him.

JOSEPH LEMUEL CHESTER

Joseph Lemuel Chester, of London, England, a Corresponding Member from 1862, whose career added lustre to the names of genealogist and antiquary, was the third son and fifth child of Joseph and Prudee (Tracy) Chester, of Norwich, Connecticut, and was born in that town, April 30, 1821. His earliest known ancestor in Connecticut was Captain Samuel[1] Chester, of New London, who removed there from Boston, about 1663. He was engaged in the West India trade, with a nephew, and occupied a position of prominence in the community. Joseph Lemuel Chester was of the sixth generation in descent from this ancestor, through John[2], Deacon Joseph[3], Joseph[4], and Joseph[5], his father. His mother, Prudee Tracy, was a daughter of Major Eleazer Tracy, of Norwich, by his wife, Prudee, daughter of Captain Uriah Rogers, of that town. She was descended from Lieut. Thomas[1] Tracy, of Norwich, and is said to have inherited the blood of the Rev. John Rogers, the martyr, through his son, Rev. Nathaniel Rogers, of Ipswich, Massachusetts; and another ancestor of hers was Rev. William Hubbard, author of the "History of New England."

The father of Joseph Lemuel Chester was a grocer in moderate circumstances, and died leaving a family of nine children. Mrs. Chester, the widow, married Rev. John Hall, of Ashtabula, Ohio.

The early life of the subject of this sketch was therefore passed in Ashtabula, where he attended an academy. Before he reached his majority he taught school at Ballston, New York. In 1837 he was for a short time a clerk at Warren, Ohio. In 1838 he went to New York and began the study of law, which he soon changed for the mercantile profession. He was a clerk for Arthur Tappan and Company, silk merchants. Later,

in 1841, he was employed as a clerk by Lewis Tappan, one of the above firm, in a mercantile agency in New York.

His literary taste was early developed. He contributed articles to the magazines and newspapers of the day. The *Knickerbocker*, for January, 1843, contained a poem by him, entitled "Greenwood Cemetery," which, with other pieces, was published in a volume. He also lectured before the Mechanics' Institute, and made the acquaintance of Benson J. Lossing, the historian, and he also lectured in Western Massachusetts and in the State of Ohio.

In 1845 he obtained a position as merchant's clerk in Philadelphia. In 1847 he was a commissioner of deeds. He was the musical editor of *Godey's Lady's Book*, in 1848, 1849, and 1850. In 1852 he was one of the editors of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* and of the *Daily Sun*. In 1854 he was elected to the City Council, and served one term. He was also an assistant clerk in the House of Representatives at Washington, in 1856, and was an aide, with the rank of Colonel, on the staff of the Governor of Pennsylvania, from 1855 to 1858. In the last-named year he went to England to make sale of some patents, and, while not succeeding in his undertaking, settled in London, and made it his residence thereafter, and employed the remaining years of his life in collecting materials to illustrate the genealogical history of his native and of his adopted country. He died in London, on May 26, 1882.

He investigated the tradition that the Rogers family of this country were descended from the famous John Rogers, the Marian Proto-martyr. He found proof that the John Rogers of Dedham, England, through whom he hoped to trace his line, could not have been a descendant of the martyr. He then published a work on the life of the famous John Rogers, which attracted much attention.

The Civil War in the United States had then broken out, and he was commissioned by his home government to remain in England on special service.

He was fortunate, about this time, to obtain free access to

the Doctors' Commons, and prepared to make investigations among its wills, previous to 1700. He continued for twenty years to collect materials illustrating the ancestry of American families in the mother country. He wrote many monographs in connection with this work. He delighted to grapple with difficulties which foiled others. Colonel Chester proved many doubtful points, the most interesting of which was the surname of the mother of the poet Milton, which led one of Milton's chief biographers to style Colonel Chester, "a Hercules of genealogy."

An account from the technical point of his discoveries abroad and of his manuscript collections is given by a writer in the REGISTER, vol. xxxviii, pp. 6–20.

Sufficient it is to say that the Queen accepted the dedication of one of his works, an honor not often accorded. His Westminster book was his last publication.*

He received the degree of LL.D. from Columbia College, and Oxford University conferred on him the degree of D.C.L., in acknowledgment of his services as a genealogist.

He was accounted one of the hardest workers and widest-minded men who had ever devoted themselves to the bypaths of history.

* The Westminster Abbey Registers, of which he was the sole editor and annotator, "a monument of literary lore, unrivalled in its kind; in grateful appreciation whereof a tablet to his memory has been erected by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster in that Abbey." — *Epitaph.*

BENJAMIN PARKE

BENJAMIN PARKE, of Hopbottom, Pennsylvania, a Corresponding Member from 1868, died, May 29, 1882.

WILLIAM CUSHING BINNEY

William Cushing Binney, a Corresponding Member from 1850, was born in Boston, April 24, 1823, and died in Rochester, New York, June 2, 1882. He was a descendant of John[1] Binney, who setted in Hull, Massachusetts, in 1679, through the line of John[2], Captain Amos[3], Amos[4], and John[5], his father, who was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, and a captain in the War of 1812. His mother's maiden name was Judith Cooper Russell.

After preparing for college, he entered Brown University in 1839, where he remained three years. The year following he studied at Harvard College, and was graduated there in 1843. He next studied law in the office of Charles G. Loring, and was admitted to practice in 1847. He removed to Amesbury, Massachusetts, and his legal practice was chiefly in connection with the Essex bar. He was trial justice in Amesbury, president of the Provident Institution for Savings, was Assessor of Internal Revenue, and treasurer of the Newbury portion of the Newbury and Amesbury Horse Railroad. A man who was associated with him in this last enterprise decamped with the money and fled to Europe. Mr. Binney attempted to settle the business honorably, and in doing so used up his property. He latterly removed to Rochester, New York, and engaged in law practice in that city.

He was married, January 25, 1848, to Dorothea, daughter of Richard Currier, of Amesbury. By this marriage there were five children, of whom three, with the mother, survived him. These children were: Emily Currier, the wife of Professor Charles A. Smith, of St. Louis, Missouri; Ann Sophia, and Frances.

JOHN PARMELEE ROBINSON

John Parmelee Robinson, of Boston, Massachusetts, a Life Member, elected in 1870, was born in Granville, Massachusetts, April 24, 1809, and died in North Conway, New Hampshire, August 5, 1882.

He was a retired, wealthy wholesale boot dealer of Boston, and one of the directors of the Eliot Bank. For years he had been connected with the boot and shoe trade, entering that business, when a young man, with Aaron Kimball, in Brookfield, Massachusetts. About the year 1850 he came to Boston and engaged in business, becoming a member respectively of the firm of Kimball and Robinson, Kimball, Robinson and Company, and Robinson and Langley. He retired from active business in 1867. He had been a director of the Eliot National Bank from its organization, and in many other ways was prominently and intimately connected with the banking and business interests of the city. He left a widow and one daughter. He was a prominent member of the Unitarian church in the various places he made his temporary home, and of the Benevolent Fraternity of Churches in Boston. Possessed of a genial disposition, thoroughly conscientious in all his undertakings, he made hosts of friends and retained them. — *Daily Advertiser*, August 7, 1882.

JOSIAH GILES BACHELDER

Josiah Giles Bachelder, of Brookline, Massachusetts, a Life Member, elected in 1870, was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, May 24, 1815, and died in Brookline, August 10, 1882.

He was a member of the jewelry firm of Palmer, Bachelder, and Company, of Boston. When quite young he came to Boston and found employment in the jewelry establishment of John J. Low, afterwards of the firm of Low, Ball, and Company. He subsequently became a partner in the house of Davis, Palmer and Company. This firm was succeeded by that of Palmers and Bachelders, and that by Palmer, Bachelder, and Company. Mr. Bachelder left a widow and one daughter. — *Daily Advertiser*, August 11, 1882.

ALFRED MUDGE

Alfred Mudge, a Resident Member from 1865, was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, April 25, 1809, and died in Hull, Massachusetts, August 14, 1882. He was a descendant of Thomas[1] Mudge, of Malden, through George[2], John[3], John[4], John[5], Samuel[6], his father, whose wife, and the mother of Alfred Mudge, was Anna Breed.

He began early to learn the trade of a printer, and began his work of typesetting in his native town. At seventeen years of age he came to Boston and completed his apprenticeship. In 1831 he went into business for himself, and gradually established the large printing house in Boston, known by the firm name of Alfred Mudge and Son.

He married, December 22, 1831, Lucy Angelina Kinsman, daughter of Timothy and Lucy (Stearns) Kinsman, of Wakefield, Massachusetts. There were two children, Lucy Angelina, the wife of William Parker Jones, and Alfred Augustus Mudge.

Mr. Mudge prepared and published a record of the various American branches of the Mudge family.

FREDERICK DE PEYSTER

Frederick De Peyster, a Corresponding Member from 1858, was born in New York City, November 11, 1796, and died in Rose Hill, New York, August 18, 1882. From an early period in the history of the city the De Peyster family was distinguished for wealth, character, and official standing. The name De Peyster was of Huguenot origin. Johannes[1] De Peyster came from Holland to New York in 1645, and was burgomaster. Frederick De Peyster traced his descent from Johannes[1], through Abraham[2], Abraham[3], John[4], and Frederick[5], his father, who was a loyalist in the War of the Revolution.

Mr. De Peyster was fitted for college at Nassau Hall, and was graduated at Columbia College, with the degree of A.M., in 1816. He entered the law office of Peter Jay, and was admitted to practice in 1819. In 1823 he became a counsellor in the Supreme Court and a counsellor in the Court of Chancery, and in 1824 was admitted as attorney and counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States. He served in the State Militia as a brigade-major, and was military secretary and second aide on the staff of Governor Clinton. He was secretary of the Tontine Association, president of the New York Historical Society, a member of the Literary and Philosophical Society, and was an original member of the American Academy of Fine Arts. He was senior member of the Bible and Common Prayer-Book Society, and was one of the oldest members of the New York Society Library.

He was also one of the trustees of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, a founder and director of the Home for Incurables, and trustee and secretary of the Lake and Watts Orphan House. He was one of the founders and a manager and vice-president of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and one

of the founders of the Soldiers' Home, erected by the Grand Army of the Republic. He presented Crawford's statue, "The Indian," to the New York Historical Society, and contributed largely to the erection of the statue of Fitz Greene Halleck, the poet. Several of his addresses were published. He was a warden of the Church of the Ascension, and prominently connected with several banks, railroads, and insurance companies. He received the degree of LL.D. from Columbia College in 1867, and was elected in 1877 an Honorary Fellow of the Royal Historical Society of Great Britain.

He was married, in 1820, to Mary Justina, daughter of John Watts, the last loyal recorder of New York, and founder of the Lake and Watts Orphan Asylum.

JAMES DIMAN GREEN

James Diman Green, a Resident Member from 1856, was born in Malden, Massachusetts, September 8 (one record says October 8), 1798, and died in Cambridge, August 18, 1882.

He was a descendant from James[1] Green, of Malden, through John[2], Samuel[3], Ezra[4], and Bernard[5], his father, who married Lois (Diman) Green.

He was graduated at Harvard College in 1817, and, after teaching for a time, entered the ministry, and was settled over the First Congregational Church of Lynn, Massachusetts. He resumed teaching, and later accepted a call from a Unitarian church in East Cambridge. In this pastorate he remained ten years. He retired from the ministry about 1840, and entered into active life as a selectman of Cambridge, and later as a representative to the General Court. He was the first Mayor of the city of Cambridge, and was re-elected several times. He was a lover of antiquarian studies, and prepared

and presented to the Society a large volume in manuscript, containing the records and history of his family.

For many years he wrote ably upon a wide variety of topics, and frequently for the standard reviews. He gave the oration on the occasion of the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the town of Malden, in 1849.

He was married on November 3, 1825, to Sarah Adeline Durell, daughter of Hon. Daniel M. Durell, of Dover, New Hampshire. By her he had three sons and three daughters. One of the sons, Nicholas St. John Green, was a former law partner of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, and also an instructor at Harvard; another son was Col. James D. Green, of Cambridge.

WILLIAM HENRY ALLEN

William Henry Allen, of Philadelphia, a Corresponding Member, admitted in 1858, was born at Readfield, Maine, March 27, 1808, and died at Girard College, Philadelphia, August 27, 1882. His father was Jonathan Allen, who was born in Readfield, May 26, 1778; and his mother was Thankful Longley, who was born in Sidney, Maine, January 11, 1779. His grandfather was Thomas[5] Allen, who went from Braintree, Massachusetts, in 1775, and purchased lands in Maine, on which his descendants have since lived.*

Mr. Allen was fitted for college at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kent Hill, and was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1833. Immediately after graduation he became a teacher in Cazenovia Seminary, New York, where he remained three years. From 1836 to 1846 he was professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry in Dickinson College, Pennsylvania. From 1846 to 1849 he was professor of Philosophy and English

* The line of Thomas[5] is Samuel[1] Allen, of Braintree, Massachusetts, Dea. Joseph[2], Benjamin[3], Dea. Thomas[4], Thomas[5], who removed to Maine.

Literature in the same institution, acting as its president during the years 1847 and 1848. In 1849 he was elected president of Girard College, and filled the office for his first term of service from 1849 to 1862. For a short period he was president of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania. In 1867 he returned to Girard College as president, and remained till his death. He received the degree of M.D. from Bowdoin College in 1847, and that of LL.D. from the same in 1850.

He was the author of a "Manual of Devotion" for use in Girard College. He wrote many articles for reviews and magazines, but was not, to any extent, a maker of books.

Dr. Allen was four times married. His first wife was Martha Ann Richardson, daughter of Rev. James Richardson, of Toronto, Canada. This marriage took place September 15, 1835, and the wife died June 15, 1839. There was one child from this marriage, a daughter, named Anna Martha, who died November 8, 1861.

He was married, the second time, December 22, 1842, to Ellen Honora Curtin, daughter of Roland Curtin, Centre County, Pennsylvania. She died August 7, 1851. From this marriage there were three sons (now all dead) and one daughter.

His third wife was Mary Frances Quincy, daughter of Samuel Quincy, of Boston, to whom he was married June 7, 1854. She died July 23, 1857.

His fourth wife was Mrs. Anna Maria Gamwill, widow of a prominent Philadelphia merchant, daughter of Jacob Dunton, of Philadelphia. They were married October 15, 1858. She survived him.

For eight years, 1872–1880, Dr. Allen was president of the American Bible Society.

OTIS NORCROSS

Otis Norcross, a Life Member and benefactor, elected in 1868, was born in Boston, November 2, 1811, and died there, September 5, 1882.

He was descended from Jeremiah[1] Norcross, who came from England, and settled in Watertown, through the line of Richard[2], Richard[3], Peter[4], Daniel[5], and Otis[6], the father of Otis[7], the subject of this sketch. Otis[6] married Mary Cunningham Homer, daughter of Eleazer and Mary Homer, the mother of Otis[7]. He was educated at the Boston High School, and also in private schools, and at the age of fourteen entered his father's crockery store. Upon entering his majority, he succeeded his father as the head of the house, having associated himself with Mr. Eliphalet Jones, his father's former partner. The name of the firm was changed to Otis Norcross and Company. Mr. Norcross retired from active participation in the business in 1867 and the firm is at present known as Jones, McDuffee, and Stratton.

For two years he served as a member of the Board of Aldermen in Boston, and was chairman of the Board in 1864. In 1867 he was Mayor of Boston. He held many other positions of trust. He was a director of the House of Correction, a member of the School Committee, president of the Water Board, treasurer of the Overseers of the Poor, president of the New England Trust Company, a trustee of Mount Auburn Cemetery, president of the Old Men's Home, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Old Women's Home, a member of the Governor's Council, a director of the Dwelling House Insurance Company, trustee and treasurer of the Young's Men's Christain Union, treasurer of the Summer Street Fire Fund, trustee of the Franklin Savings Bank, a member of the Commission

to Revise the City Charter, a member of the board of trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts, and vice-president of the Board of Trade.

He was married on December 9, 1835, to Lucy Ann Lane, daughter of George Lane, of Boston. They had eight children, — five sons and three daughters. Four children died comparatively early in life, and the fifth died in early manhood. The wife, with two sons, Otis and Grenville Howland, and a daughter survived.

ALBERT THOMPSON

Albert Thompson, of Boston, a Life Member, elected in 1870, was born in Kingston, Massachusetts, November 26, 1824, and died in Beach Bluff, near Boston, September 9, 1882.

He was descended from John[1] Thompson, of Plymouth, 1643, through Jacob[2], Jacob[3], Jacob[4], Solomon[5], and Solomon[6], his father, of Middleborough, Massachusetts.

In 1846 he was a clerk at 24 Central Street, Boston. In 1850 he was connected with the firm of Johnson and Thompson, afterwards known as Albert Thompson and Company, the business being hides and leather. He was a director of the Hide and Leather Bank, and was actively connected with its history and growth.

He was married, May 25, 1850, to Lucy C. Hopkins, daughter of Solomon Hopkins, of Boston, by whom he had three children, Albert H., Frederick Eugene, and Nellie Louise.

JOSEPH BLACKBURNE BOND

Joseph Blackburne Bond, of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, a Corresponding Member from 1859; died September 18, 1882.

EVELYN PHILIP SHIRLEY

Evelyn Philip Shirley, of Ettington Park, Stratford-on-Avon, England, a Corresponding Member from 1880, was born in London, England, January 22, 1812, and died in Stratford-on-Avon, September 19, 1882.

He was the son of Evelyn John Shirley, of Lower Ettington, Warwickshire, who married Eliza Stanhope, of London. On his father's side, he traced his line backward through twenty-four generations to Saswalo (sometimes spelled Sasuualo), who occupied the old ancestral estate from 1079 to 1086.

When eight years old he was sent to a private school at Twyford, near Winchester, and afterwards was placed under the care of a private tutor near Oxford. At the age of fourteen he was sent to Eton, and at eighteen entered the College of St. Magdalen, Oxford, as a gentleman commoner, where he received the degrees of B.A. and M.A. Afterwards he travelled extensively in Europe. Returning to England, he was elected to the office of high sheriff in County Monaghan in 1837, and in 1841 was chosen Member of Parliament for the same county. In 1853, 1857, and 1859, he had his seat in Parliament from South Winchester. He was high sheriff for South Winchester in 1867. He was of the Royal Commission

on Endowments, and was trustee of Rugby School, of St. Columbis College, Dublin, and of National Portrait Gallery.

He wrote extensively. In 1841 he published his "Stemmata Shirleiana," a volume of 435 pages. In 1845 he published a work, entitled, "Some Account of the Territory of Farney." In 1848 appeared the "Shirley Brothers," and in 1851 "Original Letters on the Church of Ireland." In 1859 appeared "Noble and Gentle Men of England;" 1859, "Louyh Fea;" 1867, "Some Account of English Deer Parks;" 1869, three tracts, "Church of Ireland," "Reformation in Church of Ireland," "Why is the Church of Ireland to be Robbed?"; "Historical Sketch on Endowments of Church of Ireland;" 1872, "On Revision-Letter to the Primate;" 1874, "On Tenant Right;" 1879, "History of County of Monaghan;" 1880, "Lower Ettington."

He was married, August 4, 1842, to Mary Clara Elizabeth Lechmere, daughter of Edmund Hungerford Lechmere, Baronet. There were four children from this marriage.

ROYAL WOODWARD

Royal Woodward, a Life Member, elected in 1879, was born in Ashford, Connecticut, November 13, 1815, and died in Albany, New York, October 2, 1882. His parents were Abner and Eunice (Fuller) Woodward. He was a descendant of Richard[1] Woodward, an early settler of Watertown, through George[2], John[3], Joseph[4], Joseph[5], and Abner[6] Woodward, his father.

He was educated in the Connecticut district school and the village academy. At one time he taught the district school. From 1840 to his death he was engaged in the silk business. The most characteristic feature of his life was his passion for books and his perseverance in gathering a private library.

He possessed the largest private library to be found in the state, outside of the city of New York, containing about 30,000 volumes. From boyhood, beginning with Humboldt's "Cosmos," hardly a day passed without his adding new volumes to his collection.

He was a large subscriber to both newspapers and magazines, his subscription list amounting to two hundred or more.

He married, June 8, 1858, Charlotte Minerva Smith, daughter of Captain Willard Smith. From this marriage were three children, James Otis, Royal, Jr., and Francke Leonard.

WILLIAM ALBERT PARKER

William Albert Parker, of Boston, Massachusetts, a Resident Member from 1873, was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, January 12, 1816, and died in Boston, October 24, 1882. He was the son of William Bennett and Elizabeth (Marshall) Parker, and a descendant of William[1] Parker, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, through John[2], Rev. Noah[3], John[4], and William Bennett[5] Parker, his father. Through the line of his mother, he was a descendant of Lieut. Gov. George Vaughan, of New Hampshire.

He was educated in the common schools in Portsmouth, and at fourteen entered West Point Military Academy, where he remained for one year. In 1832 he was appointed midshipman in the United States Navy, and attended the Naval School, at the Navy Yards of Norfolk and Brooklyn. He was promoted through the grades of passed midshipman, 1838; lieutenant, 1843; commander, 1861; retired list, 1865, to captain, on retired list, 1867. He was in the Mexican War, under Commodores David Conner and Matthew C. Perry, and was present at the capture of Tobasco. He received the thanks of his native State for his services in this war.

He was in service through the whole of the Civil War between the States, without leave of absence, from September, 1861, to January, 1865. He served in the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron under Rear Admirals Goldsborough, Lee, and Porter, and was himself commander of the United States steamers "Cambridge" and "Tuscarora," and of the monitors "Mahopac" and "Onondaga."

While in command of the "Cambridge," he towed the United States frigate "St. Lawrence" into action with the rebel ram "Merrimac," and later was put in charge of the Fifth Division of the North Blockading Squadron, on the James River, having under his command about twenty-five vessels.

He was never married.

WILLIAM DUANE

William Duane, of Philadelphia, a Corresponding Member from 1855, was born in that city, February 7, 1808, and died there, November 4, 1882. He was the great-grandson of John Duane, through the line of his son, William Duane, and his grandson, William John Duane, father of the above William, who was secretary of the United States Treasury. His mother was Deborah (Bache) Duane, a granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin.

William Duane was educated in the Philadelphia schools, the University of Pennsylvania, and completed his course at Capt. Alden Partridge's American Literary, Scientific and Military Academy, at Middletown, Connecticut.

He was a director of public schools in Philadelphia, and in 1855 was a member of the Common Council. He was the author of "A View of the Relations of Landlord and Tenant in Pennsylvania," "View of the Law of Roads, Highways, Bridges and Ferries in Pennsylvania," "Ligan, a Collection of

Tales and Essays," "Memoirs of William J. Duane," and "Canada and the Continental Congress."

He was one of the earliest American contributors to the London *Notes and Queries*, under the signatures of "Uneda," and "M. E." He was also a contributor to the REGISTER of this Society. He was an active member and officer of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

He was married on November 6, 1833, to Louisa Brooks, daughter of Samuel Brooks, of Philadelphia. A son, the Rev. Charles W. Duane, rector of St. Andrew's Church, in West Philadelphia, and a daughter, survived.

JEROME GEORGE KIDDER

JEROME GEORGE KIDDER, of Boston, Massachusetts, a Resident Member from 1863, was born in Waterville, Maine, 1808, and died in Boston, November 4, 1882.

He was a retired merchant. At sixteen years of age, he came to Boston. For a short time he was associated with George A. Simmons in the oil business. After the partnership was dissolved, he engaged in the manufacture of crude sperm oil, in Charlestown, Massachusetts. By judicious investments and the exercise of shrewd business tact, he was enabled to retire on a large fortune in 1864. The bulk of his property, which was valued at over $1,000,000, he left to his brother, Cammelus Kidder, formerly a merchant of Baltimore, but later a resident of Boston. There were also extensive bequests to local charitable institutions. — *Daily Advertiser*, November 6, 1882.

SAMUEL WHITE THAYER

Samuel White Thayer, a Corresponding Member from 1848, was born in Braintree, Vermont, May 21, 1817, and died in Burlington, Vermont, November 14, 1882. His descent is traced from Thomas[1] Thayer, of Braintree, Massachusetts, who came from England, through Shadrach[2], Ephraim[3], Shadrach[4], Uriah[5], Samuel White[6], and Dr. Samuel White[7], his father, whose wife was Ruth Packard, of Bridgewater, Massachusetts.

He was fitted for Dartmouth College at Thetford Academy, Vermont, but circumstances hindered his taking a college course. He entered the medical department of the Vermont Medical College, however, and received the degree of M.D. in 1838. He was one of the best known physicians in the State, appointed by Governor Fairbanks, chairman of the Board of State Examiners, and afterwards appointed Surgeon-General, and a United States assistant army surgeon. He was also connected with the medical department of the University of Vermont, and he received the degree of LL.D. from that institution in 1877. He received the degree of A.M. from Dartmouth College in 1866. He travelled extensively.

He was married, January 6, 1841, to Sarah Louise Pratt, daughter of John A. Pratt, of Woodstock, Vermont. From this marriage, there were three children,— two sons and a daughter. The daughter and a son died in early life. The remaining son, Dr. Charles P. Thayer, and the widow, survived his decease.

JAMES SHEPHARD PIKE

James Shephard Pike, of Calais, Maine, a Resident Member from 1878, was born in Calais, September 8, 1811, and died in Boston, November 29, 1882.

His earliest American ancestor was John[1] Pike, who was born in England, and died in Salisbury, Massachusetts, his descent being through the line of Robert[2], Moses[3], Timothy[4], Timothy[5], and William[6], his father, who was married to Hannah Shephard or Shepherd, a native of Jefferson, Maine.

He had little education in youth, yet he became a prolific writer. He was Whig candidate for State Senate in his district in Maine in 1844, and in 1846 and 1850 was Whig candidate for member of Congress, but in both cases he failed of an election. From 1850 to 1860 he wrote for the New York *Tribune*, and from 1861 to 1866 he was the United States Minister at the Netherlands.

He wrote three pamphlets on national finances. In 1874 he published "The Prostrate State of South Carolina." He wrote also the "Life of Robert Pike;" and besides these various occupations, he was for ten years a merchant, and for five years a bank cashier.

He was twice married: first, in 1837, to Charlotte Otis Grosvenor, of Boston. They had one child, a daughter, Mary Caroline. He married, second, in 1855, Elizabeth Ellicott, daughter of Thomas Ellicott, of Arundale, Pennsylvania. She survived him.

HENRY CRUSE MURPHY

Henry Cruse Murphy, of Brooklyn, New York, a Corresponding Member from 1848, was born in Brooklyn, New York, July 3, 1810, and died there, December 1, 1882.

His grandfather was Timothy Murphy, who came to America from Ireland in 1766, and settled in Middletown, New Jersey. The father of Henry Cruse Murphy was John Garrison Murphy, who married Clarissa Runyon, of Princeton, New Jersey.

He was graduated at Columbia College in 1830, entered the law office of Peter W. Radcliff, was admitted to the bar in 1833, established himself in Brooklyn, was made City Attorney, and elected Mayor in 1842. From 1843 to 1849 he was a member of Congress. In 1846 he was chosen a member of the State Constitutional Convention. He was American Minister to Holland from 1857 to 1861, a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1852, and a prominent candidate for the Presidency. He served in both branches of the New York Legislature; contributed articles for the *North American Review;* translated DeVries's "Voyages from Holland, 1632–1644," and "Broad Advice to the United Netherland Provinces;" wrote "Anthology of New Netherland or Translations from the early Dutch Poets of New York, with Memoirs;" was counsel for large corporations, and closely connected with the management of Brooklyn railroads.

He was married, in 1834, to Amelia Greenwood, daughter of Richard Greenwood, of Haverstraw, New York.

HENRY OLCOTT SHELDON

Henry Olcott Sheldon, of Oberlin, Ohio, a Corresponding Member from 1845, was born in Hartland, Connecticut, September 15, 1799, and died in Oberlin, December 21, 1882. He was the son of Joseph and Catherine (Olcott) Sheldon, and his mother was the daughter of Nathaniel and Katherine (Holden) Olcott, of Hartford, Connecticut.

He was ordained a Methodist preacher, January 17, 1825, and, after preaching for several years, founded the Norwalk Seminary, the first literary institution of the Methodist denomination in Ohio. In 1836 he, with two others, bought a tract of land and named it Berea, intending, by forming a joint-stock company, to promote the cause of moral, physical, and mental education. The plan, however, miscarried, but he continued to promote for a long time afterwards other plans for the benefit of culture and education. In 1857 he issued, in four quarterly numbers, *The Sheldon Magazine,* a publication devoted to the genealogy of the Sheldon family. Finally he returned to Oberlin, and was editor of the Oberlin *New Era.*

He was married three times: first, on March 15, 1820, to Ruth, daughter of Major Lewis Bradley, of Genoa, New York. By this marriage, there were twelve children. Three died when young. One son was Rev. Henry Bradley Sheldon, of the Methodist California Conference. The first wife died on March 15, 1859, and he was married, secondly, on April 20, 1860, to Mrs. Eleanor (Hueston) Robinson, of Hamilton, Ohio. She died after a few years, and he was married, for the third time, in August, 1867, to Mrs. Pamelia (Tower) Hall, of Oberlin.

CHARLES PERRIN SMITH

Charles Perrin Smith, of Trenton, New Jersey, a Corresponding Member from 1870, died January 17, 1883.

ELIAB KINGMAN

Eliab Kingman, a Corresponding Member from 1860, was born in Warren, Rhode Island, May 24, 1797, and died in Washington, District of Columbia, February 1, 1883.

Henry Kingman, of Weymouth, Massachusetts, was his first American ancestor.

He was graduated at Brown University in 1816, and went South as private tutor in the Foote family of Virginia. In 1824 he went to Washington and entered upon a journalistic career. He came to Boston in 1830, and purchased the *New England Palladium*, but not succeeding with it as well as he hoped, he sold it to the *Columbian Centinel*, and returned to Washington.

In 1835 he was married to Cordelia Ball Ewell, daughter of Dr. James Ball Ewell. She died in 1876.

JOHN MILTON FESSENDEN

John Milton Fessenden, for many years a resident of that part of Roxbury, Massachusetts, known as Jamaica Plain (and now included in the city of Boston), was born in Warren, Rhode Island, December 23, 1802, and died in Washington, District of Columbia, February 8, 1883.

His ancestry is traced to Nicholas[1] Fessenden, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, the line being Thomas[2], son of Nicholas, and Abigail Locke (a second wife of Thomas); John[3], of Rutland, Massachusetts, and Elizabeth Wyman (daughter of Ross Wyman); John[4], a native of Rutland, and a graduate of Brown University, 1798; and John Milton[5] Fessenden.

The mother of John Milton Fessenden was Abigail Miller Child, daughter of Col. Sylvester and Priscilla (Bradford) Child, of Warren, Rhode Island. Her marriage to John[4] Fessenden occurred March 25, 1802.

John[4] Fessenden removed from Warren to Boston in 1804, where he was for many years a school-teacher and held the office of a justice of the peace.

John Milton Fessenden was graduated at the West Point Military Academy in 1824, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant, Fourth Artillery, July 1, 1824; resigned November 30, 1831, and became the constructing engineer of the Boston and Albany Railroad, and distinguished himself later in this line of activity in the construction of other New England railroads. After 1842 he passed four years in Europe, and received the appointment of United States Consul at Dresden, in 1850, which office he resigned in the following year. He was commissioned colonel in the Massachusetts Militia, and received the degree of A.M. from Harvard, in 1846.

His death occurred shortly after his election to the New

England Historic Genealogical Society. He was admitted a Resident Member of this Society, January 3, 1883.

He had resided latterly in Princeton, New Jersey, and spent the winter months, for twenty years, in Washington.

He married, first, May 21, 1834, Mary Pierce Bumstead, daughter of John and Frances (Gore) Bumstead, of Boston. By this wife he had several children.

He married, second, June 25, 1868, Sarah Ann Murphy, daughter of Dr. Robert Murphy, of Westmoreland, Virginia.

SAMUEL LEONARD CROCKER

Samuel Leonard Crocker, of Taunton, Massachusetts, a Life Member, admitted in 1873, was born in Taunton, Massachusetts, March 31, 1804, and died in Boston, February 10, 1883.

He was the son of William Augustus Crocker, and was descended from Deacon William[1] Crocker, of Barnstable, through Josiah[2], Josiah[3], Rev. Josiah[4] (H. C., 1738), Josiah[5], William Augustus[6] Crocker, his father.

He was graduated at Brown University in 1822, and entered the business of manufacturing copper. He was a member of the firm of Crocker Brothers and Company, and the Taunton Copper Manufacturing Company. He was also connected with the Old Colony Iron Company, the Taunton Brick Company, the Giles Iron Company, and the Machinists' National Bank. He was also a trustee of the Bristol County Savings Bank, and a director in the Old Colony Railroad Company. He was one of the trustees of the Taunton Lunatic Hospital. In 1852 he was a member of the State Executive Council, and served in Congress from 1853 to 1855.

He was first married, on June 15, 1825, to Hannah Weld Thomas; she died in November, 1827, leaving a daughter, who

married Gen. Darius N. Couch. He was married, second, in April, 1830, to Caroline Thomas, daughter of Isaiah Thomas, of Worcester, Massachusetts. The two wives were sisters. The second wife died January 28, 1875, leaving two daughters; one, Sally, married Judge Edmund H. Bennett, and the other, Ellen C., married George G. Crocker. By the second wife was also a son, Samuel L. Crocker.

MARSHALL JEWELL

Marshall Jewell, of Hartford, Connecticut, a Resident Member from 1869, was born in Winchester, New Hampshire, October 20, 1825, and died in Hartford, Connecticut, February 10, 1883.

His earliest American ancestor was Thomas[1] Jewell, who came from England and settled in Braintree, Massachusetts. The descent is traced from this ancestor through Joseph[2], Joseph[3], Archibald[4], Asahel[5], Asahel[6], and Pliny[7], his father, who married Emily Alexander, of Winchester, New Hampshire.

He obtained a common school education, and entered his father's tannery and learned the leather-belting business, the fourth generation of the name to follow that vocation. He studied electricity, as applied to telegraphy, in Boston, Massachusetts, and became telegraph operator at Rochester, New York, Akron, Ohio, Columbia, Tennessee, and Jackson, Mississippi, and in 1848 superintended the construction of telegraph lines between Louisville and New Orleans.

He was general superintendent of the New York and Boston telegraph lines in 1849, and was recalled to Hartford in 1850, to become partner in the belting factory there, and, upon his father's death, became the head of the firm. He was a Republican candidate for the State Senator in 1868, and, the same year, was a candidate for Governor of Connecticut, being de-

feated by James E. English. He was elected in 1869, 1871, and 1872. During his administration the erection of the new State House, at Hartford, was begun. He was appointed United States Minister to Russia in 1873, and negotiated and completed a trade-mark treaty with the Russian government. Through his investigations, the process of tanning what was known as Russia leather, was introduced into the United States. This process had hitherto been a secret. He was recalled, in 1874, and made Postmaster-General in the Cabinet of President Grant. He supported Benjamin H. Bristow, Secretary of the Treasury, in his prosecution of the Whiskey Ring. He also detected the Star Route irregularities, and the overthrow of the combination was largely due to his efforts. He was a candidate before the Republican caucus for United States Senator in 1876, but was defeated by two votes; was chairman of the Republican committee, and conducted the campaign resulting in the election of James A. Garfield, in 1882.

He was married, in 1852, to Esther, daughter of William Dickinson, of Newburgh, New York, who, with two daughters, survived him. One of his daughters married Arthur M. Dodge, of New York, and another married Mr. Strong, of Detroit, Michigan.

PAUL ANSEL CHADBOURNE

Paul Ansel Chadbourne, a Resident Member from 1880, was born in North Berwick, Maine, October 21, 1823, and died in New York City, February 23, 1883. The earliest American ancestor was Humphrey Chadbourne, who settled in North Berwick.

He was fitted for college at Phillips Exeter Academy, and entered the sophomore class of Williams College, and was graduated there, in 1848, with the highest honors of his class. He taught a year at Freehold, New Jersey, and studied theology at the same time. He also studied theology at the East Windsor Seminary. In 1851 he was chosen tutor in Williams College, and in 1853 became a professor. In 1855 he went on an exploring expedition to Newfoundland, and in 1857 was the head of a similar expedition to Florida. In 1859 he made an extensive journey through the northern countries of Europe. In 1860 he lectured before the Smithsonian Institution. In 1859 he accepted the professorship of Chemistry and Natural History in Bowdoin College. He was also Chemical Lecturer in the Mount Holyoke College for a number of years. He was professor in the Berkshire Medical School. In 1865 and 1866 he was a member of the Massachusetts State Senate, and during this time gave a course of lectures before the Lowell Institute. In 1867 he became president of Madison University, Wisconsin, including the State Agricultural College. In 1872 he was made president of Williams College, which office he held until 1881, when he resigned, and for the second time took the presidency of the Massachusetts State Agricultural College. He was one of the delegates at large to the Republican National Convention that nominated President Garfield. He also presided with great ability at the Massachusetts Republican State

Convention. He received the degree of M.D. from the Berkshire Medical School in 1869; that of LL.D. from Williams College in 1868; and that of D.D. from Amherst College in 1872.

He was married, October 9, 1850, to Elizabeth Sawyer Page, of Exeter, New Hampshire; and by this marriage, there were three children, — two daughters and a son.

HIRAM PARKER CROZIER

Hiram Parker Crozier, of New York City, New York, a Corresponding Member from 1859, died March 6, 1883.

NATHANIEL THAYER

Nathaniel Thayer, a Life Member and benefactor, elected in 1869, was born in Lancaster, Massachusetts, September 11, 1808, and died in Boston, March 7, 1883. He traced his descent from Richard[1] Thayer, of Braintree, through Richard[2], Cornelius[3], Nathaniel[4], Rev. Ebenezer[5], Harvard College, 1753, and the Rev. Nathaniel[6] Thayer, D.D., Harvard College, 1789. His mother was Sarah Toppan.

Upon reaching the age of manhood, he came to Boston, and, with his brother, established the firm of John E. Thayer and Brother, bankers, which firm was very successful. He was greatly interested in Harvard College, contributing toward Thayer Commons, the dining-hall before Memorial Hall was built, and to the Thayer Herbarium; and, at his personal expense, the so-called Thayer expedition to Brazil was undertaken

by Professor Agassiz, resulting in extensive and important additions to the College Museum of Comparative Zoölogy.

In 1870 he erected Thayer Hall, at Harvard, as a memorial to his father and to his brother, John Eliot Thayer. It was also largely through Mr. Thayer's munificence that the First Church (Unitarian) was built on the corner of Marlborough and Berkeley streets, Boston; and his many gifts to his native town of Lancaster, included a contribution of $20,000 toward its library building. He was an overseer of Harvard, 1866–1868, and a fellow, 1868–1875, receiving the honorary degree of A.M. in 1866; a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society and a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

He was married, June 10, 1846, to Cornelia, daughter of General Stephen Van Rensselaer, of New York City, who, with six children, survived his decease.

HUGH MONTGOMERY

Hugh Montgomery, of Boston, a Life Member and benefactor, admitted to the Society in 1861, was born in Middleborough, Massachusetts, March 23, 1802, and died in Boston, March 13, 1883.

He was fitted for college, and entered Brown University, where he was graduated in 1825. He finished his law studies in the office of Hon. John Reed, of Yarmouth, Massachusetts, and first opened an office for the practice of law in New Bedford, Massachusetts, and then established himself in Boston as early as 1832. His name appeared in the city directory of that year, his place being given as "Turnpike, cor. 4th;" the entry standing thus for nearly twenty years. Latterly, his office was in State Street, and, at the close of his life, in the Sears Building. His specialty was conveyancing. The well-known financier, Joshua Sears, held him in high estimation,

and made him an executor and trustee of his estate. His practice at the bar was limited, but as a counsellor and adviser he was successful and useful, and his opinion was sought and respected by a large number of clients. He did a large conveyancing business, in spite of a physical infirmity which almost prevented, at times, the holding of a pen. His peculiar handwriting, familiar to the clerks of the registry of deeds and probate office of a former day, was also familiar to many of the citizens. "He was a man of singular purity of character, kind, generous, and thoughtful of others, and his integrity, honesty, and fidelity were prominent traits in his intercourse with his fellow-men." He was unmarried.

He was well known for his kindness to the poor during his life, and he left bequests to the following organizations: Boston Provident Association, $1,000; New England Historic Genealogical Society, $500; American Unitarian Association, $5,000; and the Middleborough and Taunton Precinct Society, $3,000.

WILLIAM GREENE

William Greene, of Warwick, Rhode Island, a Life Member, admitted in 1870, was born in Warwick, Rhode Island, January 1, 1797, and died there, March 24, 1883.

He was graduated at Brown University in 1817. After graduation he went to a law school, then famous, at Litchfield, Connecticut, and remained two years. He then established himself in the practice of law in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained until 1862, when he returned to the home of his ancestors. In 1866 he was chosen lieutenant-governor of his State, which office he held for two years.

His ancestors were John[1] Greene, a contemporary of Roger Williams in the early years of Rhode Island; John[2], deputy governor; Samuel[3], who married Mary Gorton, daughter of

Samuel Gorton; William[4], governor of Rhode Island; William[5], also governor of Rhode Island; and Ray[6] Greene, senator in Congress, and the father of William[7] Greene, lieutenant-governor of Rhode Island, the subject of this sketch.

The father was a native of Warwick; and his wife, and the mother of the subject of this sketch, was Mary Magdalin Flagg, who was born in Charleston, South Carolina.

Hon. William Greene was twice married: first, to Abby B. Lyman, on April 30, 1821 ,daughter of Erastus Lyman, of Northampton, Massachusetts; and second, on November 17, 1867, to Mrs. Caroline (Burge) Matthewson. By the first marriage there were two daughters, who died before the death of their father.

HENRY ADAMS

Henry Adams, of Peoria, Illinois, a Corresponding Member from 1856, died March 27, 1883.

HOLMES AMMIDOWN

Holmes Ammidown, a Resident Member from 1862, and a Life Member, was born in Southbridge, Massachusetts, June 12, 1801, and died in St. Augustine, Florida, April 3, 1883.

He traced his descent from Roger[1] Ammidown, who was in Salem in 1637, and settled afterwards in Rehoboth, through Roger[2], Philip[3], Philip[4], Caleb[5], and Luther[6], his father. His mother was Hannah Hovey, daughter of Josiah Hovey, of Dudley, Massachusetts, and was the second wife of Luther[6] Ammidown.

He established himself in business in Southbridge, and remained there until 1835. He then went to Boston, and established the dry-goods firm of Ammidown, Bowman, and Company, afterwards Holmes Ammidown and Company. In 1852 he became associated in the firm of Pierce, Lovejoy, and Company. Ten or twelve years later, he went to New York in the dry-goods trade, with the firm of Ammidown, Lane, and Company. From this connection he retired in 1870. In his later years he became a writer, having compiled a brief genealogy of his own and allied families, and also a work on local history entitled, "Historical Collections." He gave his native town twenty-five thousand dollars for a library.

He was married, November 17, 1825, to Seraph, daughter of Daniel Hodges, of Warren, who survived him, with three sons.

PETER COOPER

Peter Cooper, of New York, a Corresponding Member from 1855, was born in New York City, February 12, 1791, and died there, April 4, 1883, aged ninety-two years.

He was the son of a hatter, and he learned that trade; and from that plain beginning he passed through a life of honest and successful enterprise, and was known as one of the conspicuous and honored men of the country of his birth.

By the time he was twenty-one, in 1812, he was master of two or more trades, into which he was led by the fortunes of his father, and at that early age he showed remarkable ability as an inventor.

He was married in December, 1813, to Sarah Bebel, of Hempstead, New York, which place had become his residence, and with this wife of his youth he lived fifty-six years, she dying, in 1869, on their wedding anniversary day. They had six children, of whom four died in early life. Two survived: one, Hon.

Edward Cooper, was Mayor of the city of New York; and the other, Sarah Amelia, married Hon. Abraham S. Hewitt, the husband being also a well-known Mayor of New York.

Mr. Cooper was a man engaged in such gigantic enterprises and of such princely generosity, that small credit can be given to his life-work in a sketch of this brief length. He was also so well known that such an effort, however long, would be useless.

The Cooper Institute of New York City bears his name. It has been appropriately called the People's University. He was great, not because he could show so many millions stored away for the future of some single individual, but because he had given so many millions to bless his fellows.

WILLIAM OGILVIE COMSTOCK

William Ogilvie Comstock, of Boston, Massachusetts, a Resident Member from 1864, died in Greenfield, Massachusetts, April 13, 1883. His funeral was at Greenfield, and the interment at Mount Auburn. The notice of his death stated that he was "formerly of Boston." — *Daily Advertiser.*

SAMUEL BAKER RINDGE

Samuel Baker Rindge, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, a Life Member and benefactor, elected 1870, was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, December 26, 1820, and died in Cambridge, May 3, 1883.

The ancestor of all New England families of the name was Daniel[1] Rindge, of Roxbury and Ipswich, Massachusetts; and

the line of Samuel Baker Rindge was Daniel[1], Roger[2], Daniel[3], who was killed by Indians, Daniel[4], John[5], Samuel[6], and Samuel Baker[7] Rindge.

He was the son of Samuel, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and Maria Bradlee (Wait) Rindge, of Medford, Massachusetts, daughter of Nathan and Sarah Lloyd (Fulton) Wait.

His father was a hard-working man, and for twenty-five years held a position of responsibility in the New England Glass Works at Cambridge. Samuel Baker Rindge attended the public schools of Cambridge, and spent a year at a school in Salem, Massachusetts, and began his business life at the age of fifteen. In 1836 he entered the counting room of Parker and Blanchard, in Boston, as the youngest boy. His first year's salary was very small, and he kept an account of every trifling expenditure, a custom to which he adhered long after the occasion for such watchfulness had passed away. He was a natural trader, as well as saver, and when his capital became sufficient he ventured in foreign trade. He would intrust to masters of trading vessels small invoices of merchandise to be sold on joint account. He passed through the usual positions of clerk, head bookkeeper and cashier, and salesman, and at twenty-five years of age he became a partner in the firm. This was the beginning of his success. When he died, at sixty-three years of age, his property was valued at nearly two millions of dollars.

He cared little for political positions, but served for a short period as an alderman of Cambridge. In many places of trust, as director, manager, and president of banks and manufacturing and other corporations, his services were valuable.

Habits of economy were never entirely shaken off, but he was neither miserly nor mean. His living was generous.

He refused to retire from active business, and preferred to die, if it must be so, in the midst of the occupations which had been his delight from early youth; and thus he died, in almost the full possession of bodily and mental strength, after a day or two of confinement.

He was married on April 29, 1845, to Clarissa Harrington, daughter of Nathaniel and Clarissa (Mead) Harrington, of Lexington, Massachusetts. She died January 4, 1885. Of their children, two daughters and three sons died young. One son survived, Frederick Hastings Rindge, who distinguished himself by his munificent gifts to the city of Cambridge.*

The above sketch is condensed from a memoir in the REGISTER, vol. xlv, pp. 3–7. A brief notice is given in the REGISTER, vol. xxxviii, pp. 236–237.

* For a memoir of Frederick Hastings Rindge, see REGISTER, vol. lx, pp. lxviii—lxx.

CHARLES BINGLEY HALL

CHARLES BINGLEY HALL, a Life Member, admitted in 1860, was born in Orford, New Hampshire, June 28, 1815, and died in Boston, May 8, 1883. His father was Richard[6] Hall, of Orford, New Hampshire; and his grandfather, John[5] Hall, was a resident of Pelham, New Hampshire, and a descendant of Richard[1] Hall, of Bradford, Massachusetts, through John[2], Rapha[3], and Richard[4].

He received his education in the schools of his own section, and in 1834 went to Haverhill, Massachusetts, and became a clerk in a store. In 1838 he began business for himself in the sale of West India goods. In 1841 he was appointed postmaster of Haverhill, and retained the office eight years. In 1849 he was chosen Democratic representative to the Legislature. In 1850 he was appointed, by Governor Briggs, Trial Justice, and in the same year he was made a director of the Merrimac Bank, Haverhill, and of the Haverhill Savings Bank. In 1851 he was elected Treasurer and Receiver-General of the Commonwealth. In the same year he was appointed Commissioner to administer oaths and affirmations to persons appointed to office. In 1853 he was one of the Commissioners to divide the Public Lands in Maine. In the same year, again,

he was chosen a member of the State Convention to amend the Constitution. In 1853 he was chosen cashier of the National Bank of Boston. In 1878 he was a director and president of the bank. He was a Free Mason of high order, having received the thirty-three degrees of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Free Masonry. He was also a member of the Supreme Council of Grand Inspectors-General of the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States of America.

He was married, in 1842, to Elizabeth W. Dow, daughter of John Dow, of Haverhill, by whom he had one daughter, Ada Elizabeth.

DUDLEY RICHARDS CHILD

Dudley Richards Child, of Boston, a Life Member, elected 1870, was born in Hillsborough, Illinois, June 23, 1845, and died in Oakland, California, May 12, 1883.

His earliest American ancestor was Benjamin[1] Child, of Roxbury; and his mother was Sally Shurtleff, of Boston, who had previously been married to Benjamin Freeman.

He was educated in the Boston English High School. He entered no special trade or professional business, but devoted himself to the care of his own property, and acted as guardian for other people's property. He was clerk of the "Proprietors of the Meeting-house in Hollis Street," and recording secretary of the "New England Numismatic and Archæological Society."

He was married, October 13, 1866, to M. Missouri Stockwell, daughter of Samuel B. and Mary Steadman (Tileston) Stockwell. There were three children, the eldest, a son, bearing his father's name. Two of the children, with the mother, survived.

ISRAEL WASHBURN

Israel Washburn, Jr., LL.D., a Resident Member from 1864, and in 1865 to 1883 vice-president for the State of Maine, was born in Livermore, in that State, June 6, 1813, and died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 12, 1883.

His father was Israel Washburn, of Raynham, Massachusetts, and his mother was Martha Benjamin, daughter of Lieutenant Samuel Benjamin, an adjutant in the War of the Revolution, and a resident of Livermore, Maine.

He was educated in the common schools, but at the age of fourteen was placed under private instruction. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1834. He practised law in Orono, Maine, was a member of the Maine Legislature in 1850, and the following year was chosen member of Congress. He served in Congress from 1851 to 1860, and in 1860 he was elected Governor of Maine. In 1863 he was appointed by President Lincoln, Collector of the Port of Portland, and held this office till 1877. He was a popular lecturer on subjects of literature, and was a prominent member of the Maine Historical Society. He was a member of the Universalist denomination, and president of the Board of Trustees of Tufts College.

GEORGE WASHINGTON WARREN

George Washington Warren, a Life Member, elected 1870, was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, October 1, 1813, and died in Boston, May 13, 1883. His ancestry is traced from John[1] Warren, who came to New England in 1630; the line being through Daniel[2], John[3], John[4], Elisha[5], and Isaac[6], his father, who married Abigail Fiske, daughter of Jonathan Fiske, of Weston, Massachusetts.

He was graduated at Harvard College in 1830. In 1838 he represented the town of Charlestown in the State Legislature. In 1853 and 1854 he was State Senator. From 1847–1850, inclusive, he was Mayor of Charlestown. From 1847 to 1875 he was president of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, and from 1837 to 1847, secretary of the same. He was the author of the "History of the Bunker Hill Monument Association." From 1861, to his death, he was Judge of the Municipal Court for the Charlestown District.

He was twice married: first, in 1835, to Lucy Rogers Newell, of Stow, Massachusetts, daughter of Jonathan Newell, M.D., and Eunice Bigelow, daughter of Alpheus Bigelow, of Weston. From this marriage there was a son, Lucius Henry, Princeton College, 1860, and Harvard Law School, 1862.

His first wife died September 4, 1840, and he married, second, Georgiana Thompson, daughter of Joseph and Susan (Pratt) Thompson, of Charlestown. There were five children by this marriage, two sons and three daughters; of whom two sons and a married daughter, and their mother, survived.

JOHN DICKSON BRUNS

John Dickson Bruns, of New Orleans, Louisiana, a Corresponding Member from 1858, was born in Charleston, South Carolina, February 24, 1836, and died in New Orleans, May 20, 1883. He was the son of Henry M. Bruns, LL.D., and his wife Margaret Stewart. He was the grandson of Henry Bruns, who came from Germany.

He was fitted for college in the Charleston High School, and he was graduated at Charleston College in 1854. In 1857 he graduated from the South Carolina Medical College. He continued the study of medicine at Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, and at University College, London. He was a writer of eminence on matters pertaining to his profession. He owned and edited the Charleston *Medical Journal and Review;* was professor of physiology in the Charleston Preparatory Medical School, from 1858, until the breaking out of the Civil War, when he entered the Confederate service as a surgeon.

In 1866 he was professor of physiology in the New Orleans Medical School, and, in connection with other physicians, organized the famous New Orleans Infirmary. From 1874, until his death, he was professor of the practice and theory of medicine in the Charity Hospital Medical College, New Orleans.

He was twice married: first, July 22, 1858, to Sarah Robertson Dickson, daughter of Henry Dickson, M.D., LL.D. There were two children by this marriage, Henry Dickson, and Margaret Stewart Bruns. He was married second, on October 11, 1870, to Mary Peirce, daughter of L. Peirce. By this marriage there were two sons, Peirce and Robert Martin Bruns.

WILLIAM PEIRCE

William Peirce, a Resident Member from 1859, was born in Greenfield, Massachusetts, February 7, 1806, and died in Charlestown, Massachusetts, May 22, 1883. His father was Proctor Peirce, born in New Salem, Massachusetts, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1796. His mother was Susanna Newton, daughter of Roger Newton, D.D., of Greenfield, Massachusetts.

When he was ten years of age, his parents removed from Greenfield to Cambridge, and there he learned the trade of a printer. He established himself in the book and publishing business in Boston, where he continued with different partners for a number of years. He afterwards lived for a time in Andover and Lawrence, Massachusetts. He was employed for some years in the Boston Custom House. From 1854 to 1882, he was clerk of the Massachusetts State Prison.

EDWARD WINSLOW

Edward Winslow, of Newton, Massachusetts, a Resident Member from 1878, was born in Boston, November 7, 1803, and died in Newton, May 26, 1883. He was descended from John[1] Winslow, brother of Governor Edward Winslow of Plymouth, who came over in the ship "Fortune;" through Edward[2], Edward[3], Joshua[4], Isaac[5], Isaac[6], his father, who married Margaret Blanchard, born in Boston, April 25, 1777.

He was educated in the Boston public schools and in the Latin School. He also had separate and special instruction in bookkeeping and in French. He began his business life as a cashier in a manufacturing establishment, and afterwards entered as a clerk the house of Isaac Winslow and Company. He soon left and went into business for himself in a partnership with a Mr. Ward, son of Judge Artemas Ward. He was, to some extent, a writer, and wrote especially for the newspapers, about the time of the formation of the Republican Party, and was associated with Henry Wilson, Charles Francis Adams, and Charles Sumner, in furthering the aims of that party. He was General Agent of the Industrial Aid Society.

He was honorably connected by his birth and by his marriage. Among his ancestral kindred was Copley, the painter, and among his wife's connections were Sir William Pepperrell's family.

He was married, September 25, 1847, to Elizabeth Sparhawk, daughter of Hon. Samuel Sparhawk, of Concord, New Hampshire, for many years State Secretary of New Hampshire. The couple had no children.

MOSES THOMPSON WILLARD

Moses Thompson Willard, a Life Member, admitted in 1863, was born in Bow, New Hampshire, June 21, 1806, and died in Concord, New Hampshire, May 30, 1883. He was the son of Moses F. and Mehitable (Robertson) Willard.

He was educated in the common schools of Bow, and at Pembroke Academy, and entered the Medical Department of Dartmouth College, and was graduated there in 1835. He chose dentistry for his profession, and located in Concord, New Hampshire. He was Mayor of Concord in 1859–1860, and Postmaster of Concord for several years. He was an ardent supporter in politics of John P. Hale; a devoted friend of temperance; and, for many years, was connected with the Sons of Temperance organization.

He married, first, Mary B. Morgan, of Pembroke, New Hampshire, and second, Zelda Morgan, of the same place. Her death occurred before his. There were no children of either marriage.

DAVID PARSONS HOLTON

David Parsons Holton, a Life Member, admitted to the Society in 1868, was born in Westminster, Vermont, June 18, 1812, and died in New York City, June 8, 1883. He was descended from William[1] Holton, who settled in Northampton Massachusetts, in 1634, his line being through John[2], William[3], John[4], Joel[5], and Joel[6] Holton, his father, whose wife was Phebe Parsons.

After receiving a good education in his childhood and youth, he passed two years, 1835 and 1836, in the University of the City of New York, but did not finish his course. Some years later, the institution bestowed on him the honorary degree of A.M. He was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York in 1839. He practised as a physician in New York until 1843, when he removed to Westport, New York, and continued in the practice of his profession there until 1847. He then visited Europe and studied physiology, for the period of four years, in the universities of Paris and Berlin. After the death of his children he labored in behalf of orphaned children; and especially after the breaking out of the Civil War, these labors were carried on in connection with the Institute of Reward for Orphans of Patriots.

He was a genealogical and antiquarian student, and published books on the subject of the genealogy of the Winslow and Farwell families.

He was married, May 12, 1839, to Frances K. Forward, daughter of Pliny Forward, of Southwick, Massachusetts, who survived him. There were three children of this marriage, all of whom died.

HORATIO NELSON PERKINS

Horatio Nelson Perkins, of Melrose, Massachusetts, a Resident Member from 1872, was born in Kennebunkport, Maine, February 8, 1808, and died in Boston, July 3, 1883. He was descended from John[1] Perkins, of Ipswich, Massachusetts, through Deacon Thomas[2], Elisha[3], Thomas[4], Eliphalet[5], and Eliphalet[6] Perkins, his father, who married Elizabeth Stone, of Kennebunkport.

He was educated at the common school of his native town, at Bradford Academy, Massachusetts, and at Saco Academy, Maine, and was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1828. He studied law in the office of Judge Ether Shepley, of Maine, and in the Cambridge Law School. He practised law first in Charlestown, Massachusetts, and afterward in Boston.

He did not continue long in this practice. Inheriting considerable property from his father, his time was afterwards sufficiently occupied in the care of his estate. He contributed a valuable article to the Register on the genealogy of the Perkins Family. He was never married.

CHARLES COTESWORTH BEAMAN

Charles Cotesworth Beaman, of Boston, a Resident Member from 1875, was born in Boston, August 12, 1799, and died there, July 4, 1883. His father was Ephraim Beaman, a native of Lancaster, Massachusetts, whose wife and the mother of the subject of this sketch, was Rebecca Greenleaf, a native of Haverhill, Massachusetts.

His early education was gained in the Boston public schools and in a private school kept by Mr. Lawson Lyon, on Federal Street. He entered the employ of Blake and McLellan in a store on Long Wharf. He was afterwards clerk in other stores, when, in 1829, he went into the auction and commission business in the Faneuil Hall Building. He gave up business in 1834 to prepare himself for the ministry. He took a three years' course at Andover Theological Seminary; graduated in 1837. He was ordained at Houlton, Maine, June 20, 1839, and served as Congregational minister there; also in North Falmouth, Edgartown, Wellfleet, Southborough, Massachusetts, North Scituate, Rhode Island, Howard Street Church, Salem, Massachusetts, and Westford, Connecticut. He retired in 1874, and resided afterwards in Cambridge and Boston.

When eighty years of age, he read a paper before the Society, giving his recollections of life in Boston in the early years of the century, when the choice residences of the town were largely in the region of the present Pearl, Federal, Congress, and High Streets.

He was a frequent contributor to different periodicals. Among them he was the author of a series of historical sketches of the towns of Scituate and Foster, Rhode Island, which appeared in the Providence *Journal.*

He was married, July 10, 1839, to Mary Ann Stacy, daughter of Nymphas Stacy, of Wiscasset, Maine. She died in Cambridge, February 22, 1875. They had four sons: Charles C., who married a daughter of Secretary Evarts, and was the private secretary of Hon. Charles Sumner; William S., a lawyer in New York City; George H., and Nathaniel P., who were associated in business in Boston.

His grandfather was Joseph Beaman, who was born in Lancaster. Joseph was a descendant of Gamaliel Beaman, who came to America when a lad of twelve years, and after marriage in Dorchester, Massachusetts, removed to Lancaster.

JOHN DENNISON BALDWIN

John Dennison Baldwin, of Worcester, Massachusetts, a Resident Member from 1868, was born in North Stonington, Connecticut, September 28, 1809, and died in Worcester, July 8, 1883.

He was descended from Sylvester[1] Baldwin, who left England in 1638, but died on the passage over; the line being through John[2], of New Haven, Connecticut, who removed to North Stonington; Theophilus[3], John[4], John[5], and Daniel[6], his father, who married Hannah Stanton, born in Groton, Connecticut.

He studied for the ministry in the Yale Theological Seminary, and finished his course in 1834. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Yale in 1839. He was ordained in West Woodstock, Connecticut, September 3, 1834, where he preached till July 25, 1837.

He was afterwards settled in North Branford, Connecticut, from 1838 to 1845, and in North Killingly (now East Putnam), Connecticut, from 1846 to 1849. From 1849 to 1852 he was the editor of the Hartford *Republican*. He was afterwards employed as editor, or assistant editor, in the office of the

Boston *Commonwealth*, the *Telegraph*, and *Daily Advertiser*. From 1863 to 1869 he was a member of the United States Congress. During the later years of his life he was editor of the Worcester *Spy*. He wrote many articles for magazines and quarterlies. He published, in early life, a book of poetry, entitled, "Raymond Hill and Other Poems," and in his later life he wrote "Prehistoric Nations of Ancient America."

He was greatly interested in genealogical studies and researches.

He was married, April 3, 1832, to Lemira Hathaway, daughter of Ebenezer Hathaway, of Dighton, Massachusetts. By this marriage there were born two sons — John Stanton and Charles Clinton Baldwin.

GEORGE CRAFT

George Craft, a Life Member, elected in 1869, was born in Brookline, Massachusetts, May 28, 1812, and died there July 21, 1883.

He was the son of Caleb and Sarah (Richardson) Craft. Caleb was the son of Caleb, whose father, Ebenezer, was son of Ebenezer, of Roxbury, Massachusetts.

He received his education in the common schools. He took great delight in the culture of flowers and trees, and this was his business for many years, cultivating the lands which belonged to his ancestors. He studied and arranged the genealogy of his family, in his leisure hours, but never completed the work. He was never married.

GINERY TWICHELL

GINERY TWICHELL, a Life Member, elected in 1863, was born in Athol, Massachusetts, August 26, 1811, and died in Brookline, Massachusetts, July 23, 1883. He was the son of Francis and Sally (Fish) Twichell of Athol.

He was educated in the common school, and became a stage driver. He early became the owner of several stage lines reaching from Massachusetts into New Hampshire and Vermont. When railroads were inaugurated, he was assistant superintendent, and finally president of the Boston and Worcester Railroad, and served until the Boston and Worcester and Western roads were united. In 1866 he was member of the Fortieth Congress from the third district of Massachusetts, and was re-elected to the Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses.

He was twice married: first to Theolathia R. Ruggles, daughter of Captain Creighton R. Ruggles, of Barre Massachusetts. By her he had six children, all of whom died. He was married, a second time, to Miss Burt, sister of Postmaster Burt, of Boston, and she, with a daughter, survived.

FRANCIS JOSIAH HUMPHREY

Francis Josiah Humphrey, a Life Member, admitted 1863, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, May 17, 1812, and died in Boston, August 9, 1883. He was descended from Jonas[1] Humphrey, of Dorchester, 1630; Jonas[2], James[3], James[4], Josiah[5], and Benjamin[6], his father, who married Orens Turner, daughter of William and Eunice (Clapp) Turner, of Scituate, Massachusetts. Her father was a graduate of Harvard College in 1767, and an officer in the Army of the Revolution.

He was graduated at Harvard College in 1832, and received the degree of LL.B. in 1836, and that of A.M. in 1851.

He was married, May 24, 1852, to Susan R. D. Charter, daughter of Daniel Charter, of Boston. There were no children.

HORATIO SMITH NOYES

Horatio Smith Noyes, a Resident Member from 1875 was born in Brattleborough, Vermont, April 16, 1815, and died in Newtonville, Massachusetts, August 10, 1883. His father was John Noyes, Dartmouth College, 1795, and member of Congress, 1815–1817. His mother was Polly Hayes, aunt of President Hayes. His earliest American ancestor was Nicholas Noyes, who settled in Ipswich, Massachusetts.

He entered Dartmouth College in 1830, but, on account of ill health, left in his sophomore year; later he entered Yale College, and graduated in 1835. He began the study of law, but soon left it to assist his father. He never completed his studies, but lived the life of a miscellaneous and successful

business man. He was connected editorially with several newspapers, and was a dealer in real estate.

He was first married, May 24, 1843, to Mary Augusta Chandler, daughter of Hon. David Chandler, of Rockingham Vermont. She died February 22, 1855. They had two sons; one died before the mother, the other survived.

He married, second, May 19, 1857, Abbie S. Woodman, daughter of Charles Woodman, of Boston. They had three children, two sons and a daughter, who, with the mother, survived. The eldest son, Charles Rutherford, was a graduate of West Point, and in the United States military service at the West.

JOHN GALLISON TAPPAN

John Gallison Tappan, a Life Member and benefactor, elected 1870, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, February 5, 1808, and died in Brookline, Massachusetts, August 29, 1883. He traced his descent from Abraham[1] Toppan, who settled in Newbury, in 1637; Peter[2], Samuel[3], Benjamin[4] Tappan, Harvard College, 1742 (at this time the name was changed in its American use, from Toppan to Tappan); Benjamin[5], and John[6], his father, who married Sarah Salisbury, daughter of Samuel Salisbury, of Boston.

He attended the public schools of Boston, and was fitted for college at Phillips Academy, Andover. He entered Harvard College, where he remained only one year, and then entered upon the pursuits of a mercantile life. He was for many years president of the Boston Belting Company.

He was married, May 8, 1839, to Eliza Lawrence Trask, daughter of Israel Trask, of Springfield, Massachusetts. They had six children, four sons and two daughters.

JOSIAH ATHERTON STEARNS

Josiah Atherton Stearns, of Boston, a Resident Member from 1858, was born in Bedford, Massachusetts, September 1, 1812, and died in Boston (in the Roxbury District), September 8, 1883.

He was the son of Rev. Samuel and Abigail (French) Stearns, of Bedford. He was baptized the Sabbath after his birth, and his first name was that of his grandfather, Rev. Josiah Stearns, of Epping, New Hampshire. His second was given in honor of a friend of his father, named Charles Humphrey Atherton. His father, Rev. Samuel Stearns, was graduated at Harvard College in 1794. His mother was the eldest daughter of Rev. Jonathan French, of Andover, Massachusetts.

Mr. Stearns was a descendant of Isaac[1] Stearns, of Watertown, Massachusetts, through the line of John[2], John[3], John[4], Josiah[5], Harvard College, 1751, and Rev. Samuel[6] Stearns, his father.

In early life he was a bookseller and publisher at Nos. 1 and 3 Cornhill, Boston. About 1840 he became an usher in the Adams School of that city. He was transferred from this position to the mastership of the Mather School, and he was afterwards master of the Lawrence and Norcross Schools. He remained at the Norcross School from the time it was organized, till November, 1882, when he resigned.

He was a worthy citizen, and a useful and successful teacher.

He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Harvard College in 1854.

JOHN ROGERS KIMBALL

John Rogers Kimball, a Life Member of this Society, admitted in 1853, was the fourth son of the Rev. David Tenney Kimball, of Ipswich, Massachusetts (Harvard College, 1803), and was born in Ipswich, August 23, 1816, and died in Lexington, Massachusetts, September 17, 1883. His father was for fifty-four years the honored pastor of the church in Ipswich, and the children of his family all received an excellent education. John was fitted for college by his father, but preferring to engage in business he went to Boston at an early age, and without any other capital than a good character and a determined purpose, he worked his way up by successive stages to a partnership in one of the large dry goods houses on Milk Street, where for many years he was known as an enterprising and successful merchant. At one time he travelled extensively for his firm, visiting all the principal cities of the country, and making business connections which then were quite rare.

Mr. Kimball was married, May 30, 1844, to Lydia Ann Coburn, of Dracut, daughter of Pascal P. and Lydia (Jones) Coburn, and after living for a while in Boston and Roxbury, he established his permanent home in Woburn, where he soon became identified with many public interests. He was one of the deacons of the First Church, and an efficient worker in every good cause. He was chosen to the legislature at the opening of the Civil War, and in 1866, in consequence of the serious illness of his wife and the changed position of the mercantile affairs of the country, he retired from business, having been actively engaged for more than twenty years with the house of Austin Sumner and Company, and Sumner, Brewer, and Company, on Milk Street, and afterwards E. O. Tufts and Company on Franklin Street.

He was appointed treasurer of a committee to organize a church in Lexington, and he discharged his duties with signal ability, and gave a large part of his time to the work for nearly a year, when the church was completed, — known as the Hancock Church, — without a dollar of debt resting upon it.

Mr. Kimball's wife having died on February 20, 1868, he removed, with a part of his family, to the West, and settled near Charles City, Iowa. On March 22, 1873, he married, second, Eliza Johnson Davis, of Lexington, Massachusetts, daughter of John and Mary F. (Phelps) Davis. In 1880 they removed to Lexington. His second wife died there, April 10, 1883, preceding by a few months his own death. Six children, by the first marriage, were left to mourn the loss of a father who had been greatly honored and beloved.

When in the full activity of his powers, Mr. Kimball was everywhere regarded as a man of great energy and devotion to his work. His perseverance was of a kind that knew no failure, and his sympathies were always warm and generous.

His mother was Dolly Varnum (Coburn) Kimball, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Poor) Coburn of Dracut, Massachusetts; and his line of descent from Richard[1] Kimball, the family ancestor in this country, was through Benjamin[2], Jonathan[3], Nathaniel[4], Daniel[5], and David Tenney[6] Kimball.

ROBERT HOOPER, Jr.

Robert Hooper, Jr., of Boston, Massachusetts, a Resident Member from 1866, died September 21, 1883. He was the eldest son of Hon. Robert and Caroline (Latham) Hooper.* He was a merchant.

* For memoir of father, see "Memorial Biographies," vol. vi, pp. 269–271.

OTIS DRURY

Otis Drury, of Boston, a Resident Member from 1874, was born in New Salem, Massachusetts, November 26, 1804, and died in West Bridgewater, Massachusetts, October 2, 1883. His earliest American ancestor was Hugh[1] Drury, who came from Sudbury, England, and settled in Boston. From him, the line is as follows: John[2], Thomas[3], Caleb[4], Caleb[5], Caleb[6], and Abel[7] Drury, father of Otis, who married Nabby Broad, of Natick, Massachusetts.

He was educated in the common schools of Natick, and at Leicester Academy. His name first appeared in the Boston Directory in 1830, in the firm of Drury and Macomber, 95 Commercial Street, for the sale of West India goods. In 1844 he was in business for himself, at No. 7 Commercial Wharf, as a commission merchant. In 1854 his office was at 99 State Street; in 1864, at Gray's Wharf, and at the R. R. Exchange. After that he had an office at 75 State Street, and was employed in the care of the Alger estate, belonging to his wife's kindred.

He was married, October 6, 1836, to Julia Ann Alger, daughter of Abiezer Alger, of West Bridgewater. There were no children.

GUSTAVUS VASA FOX

Gustavus Vasa Fox, a Life Member, admitted in 1875, was born in Saugus, Massachusetts, June 13, 1821, and died in New York City, October 29, 1883. He was descended from Thomas[1] Fox, of Concord, Massachusetts, Eliphalet[2], Nathaniel[3], Daniel[4], Joel[5], of Dracut, Massachusetts, and Jesse[6], his father, who married Olivia Flint, who was born in Middleton, Massachusetts.

When he was very young his family removed to Lowell, and there he received his education. He entered the United States Navy as midshipman in 1838, and attained the rank of lieutenant in 1856. He served in the Mexican War, and on the Coast Survey, and resigned, in 1856, to engage in manufacturing at Lawrence, Massachusetts.

General Scott, in 1861, consulted with him in reference to affording relief to the garrison in the United States forts in Charleston Harbor, and he was sent to Fort Sumter, where he had an interview with Major Anderson, and, on his return, was directed to relieve the garrison according to his proposed plan. He arrived off Charleston while the fort was being bombarded, and was allowed to carry the paroled garrison, including Major Anderson, back to New York. He then set out as captain of the "Yankee," for the relief of Washington, at the time cut off from communication with New York. He was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy by President Lincoln, July 31, 1861. He is accredited with planning movements that led to the capture of New Orleans, and the opening of the Mississippi River, and of selecting Commodore Farragut to lead the naval expedition. In 1866 he sailed in the monitor "Miantonomoh," as an agent of the government, to carry to the Czar of Russia, Alexander II., congratulations for his escape from assassination, and while at St. Petersburg, he determined

the friendship of the Russian government, and its willingness to sell the territory of Alaska to the United States. He was additional Secretary of the Navy, from November 26, 1866, to April 26, 1867, and then returned to Boston, where he engaged in manufacturing.

He was married, October 29, 1855, to Virginia L. Woodbury, daughter of Hon. Levi Woodbury, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

He was a man of powerful physique, and of great breadth of thought and grasp of mind, untiring in his industry, and capable of enduring mental labor and responsibility with coolness and decision. He had rare executive ability, and exhibited great perseverance in whatever he undertook.

WILLIAM LEVERETT DICKINSON

William Leverett Dickinson, a Corresponding Member from 1848, was born in Windsor, Vermont, January 9, 1819, and died in Jersey City, New Jersey, November 3, 1883. His father was Cotton Gaylord Dickinson, a native of Northampton, Massachusetts, and his mother was Lucy (Stone) Dickinson, a native of Windsor, Vermont.

He was graduated at the University of Vermont in 1838, and then taught in Jersey City, first as a private tutor, and afterwards as principal of a private school, and later as principal of a public school. He was chosen superintendent of the city public schools in 1870, an office which included many of the county schools. He held this office until about the time of his death.

He was married, August 28, 1843, to Celia Goss, daughter of Phillips and Diantha (Pierce) Goss, of Winchester, New Hampshire. They had two children, William Henry and Gordon Kimball, who, with their mother, survived his death.

WILLIAMS LATHAM

Williams Latham, of Bridgewater, Massachusetts, a Life Member and benefactor, elected to the Society in 1865, was born in East Bridgewater, Massachusetts, November 4, 1803, and died in Bridgewater, November 6, 1883.

His parents were Galen and Susanna (Keith) Latham. His mother was the daughter of Eleazer Keith.

He was a descendant of William Latham, of Plymouth, Duxbury, and Marshfield, Massachusetts (William[1], Robert[2], Chilton[3], Charles[4], Woodward[5], Galen[6], William[7]), and could trace his descent from the Winslow, Chilton, Kingman, Woodward, Dean, and other Old Colony families.

Williams Latham was graduated at Brown University in 1827, and settled in Bridgewater, where he opened a law office and practised law for more than forty years.

He manifested his public spirit by planting early in his life many hundreds of shade trees, with a desire to beautify his native town. He was an active member and officer of the Plymouth County Agricultural Society. He was often called to places of important trust. He prepared a record of the ancient burial-grounds of Bridgewater and vicinity, and had it printed in a handsome volume. He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society. His familiarity with ancient records made him an eminent authority on the early history of New England, and his home was a museum of interesting and valuable material. He was identified with musical circles, and his collection of church music was notable for its completeness. He was a member of the Stoughton Musical Society, and one of the active members of the First Congregational Society. His broad catholic spirit was in sympathy with all denominations, and he often remarked that he would rejoice

to see one church that would embrace all sincere believers of the Christian religion.

He was married on June 29, 1843, to Lydia Thomas Alger, daughter of Abiezer and Anne (Cushing) Alger, of West Bridgewater. She survived him. He had no children.

He left a bequest of one thousand dollars to this Society.

BENJAMIN OSGOOD PEIRCE

Benjamin Osgood Peirce, of Beverly, Massachusetts, a Resident Member from 1877, was born in Beverly, September 26, 1812, and died in Beverly, November 12, 1883.

His earliest American ancestor was John[1] Peirce of Watertown, and from him the line descended through Robert[2], of Woburn, Benjamin[3], of Charlestown, Jerathmeel[4], and Benjamin[5], of Salem, and Benjamin[6], the father of Benjamin O., who married Rebecca Orne, who was born in Wenham, Massachusetts.

He was educated in the public and private schools, and in the South Reading Academy. He was graduated in 1835 at Waterville College, Maine (now known as Colby University). He was Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at New Hampton Institution, New Hampshire; principal of Madison Female Academy, Morgan County, Georgia; principal of Penfield Female Seminary, in Greene County, Georgia; and Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in Mercer University, Georgia.

He was married, June 15, 1841, to Mehetable Osgood Seccomb, daughter of Ebenezer and Mary (Marston) Seccomb, of Salem, Massachusetts. Their children were three in number: Emily Rebecca Osgood, Mary Osgood, and Benjamin Osgood Peirce (Harvard College, 1876).

SAMUEL RICHARDSON KNOX

Samuel Richardson Knox, a Resident Member from 1874, was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, August 28, 1811, and died in Everett, Massachusetts, November 20, 1883.

His earliest ancestor in New England was Adam[1] Knox, who came to Boston in 1737; and from him the line was traced through Thomas[2] and Robert[3] to Samuel Richardson[4] Knox.

Robert[3] Knox married Ann Richardson, the mother of the subject of this sketch.

Samuel Richardson Knox was educated at common and private schools, and in 1828 entered the naval service of the United States, receiving his appointment from Hon. Samuel L. Southard.

He served first on the United States frigate "Constitution," and later on different ships of the Pacific Station. In 1833 he sailed in the ship "Europa" for the Northwest Coast, and returned in 1836. In 1838 he joined the United States Exploring Expedition, and returned in 1842. The next year he went in the ship "Plymouth" to the Mediterranean, and returned in 1845.

During the Mexican War he was stationed in the vicinity of Vera Cruz. He went in 1849 to the Pacific Ocean, in command of the United States steamer "Massachusetts," and made a naval and military survey of the coasts of California and Oregon. He returned in 1845. On the breaking out of the Civil War he served on the coasts of Florida and Texas, and later in the recruiting service. He was unmarried.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE MOUNTFORT

Napoleon Bonaparte Mountfort, a Corresponding Member from 1862, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, December 19, 1800, and died in New York City, November 22, 1883. His ancestor, Edmund[1] Mountfort, came from London to America in 1656, the line from him being through his son, John[2], his grandson, Joseph[3], and his great-grandson, Joseph[4], the father of Napoleon Bonaparte Mountfort, who was married to Sarah Gyles, daughter of John Gyles, of Boston.

Mr. Mountfort was educated at the Eliot School in Bennett Street, Boston, where he received two Franklin medals. From the age of fourteen to that of sixteen, he was assistant teacher in the school, serving without pay. He afterwards spent a year in the Salem Street Academy. He then began his education as a merchant in the store of Horace Draper. Circumstances, however, changed his plan, and he went to New York and became a law student in the office of Willis Hall, Attorney-General of the State. After one year of study he was admitted to practice in the highest court. He was the holder of many offices in the city and State of New York; for some years judge of the police court. He had a large and controlling influence in the affairs of New York City for a long period, an influence he used for good. He was one of the chief founders of the Calvary Church and of St. Barnabas Episcopal Church of New York. He was prominent in the Odd Fellows' order, and was chosen, in 1852, Grand Patriarch of that order for the State of New York. He was also prominent among the Free Masons.

He was married, January 2, 1825, to Mary Trull, daughter of Ezra Trull, of Boston. She died in 1858, and was buried in the Granary cemetery. He had a large family of children, of whom but two survived him, William H. and Joseph.

GEORGE WILLIAM BAGBY

George William Bagby, a Corresponding Member from 1860, was born in North View, Virginia, August 13, 1828, and died in Richmond, Virginia, November 29, 1883.

His father was George Bagby, of Lynchburg, Virginia, and his mother's maiden name was Virginia Young Evans. Her father was William Evans.

He was fitted for college at Edge Hill School, Princeton, New Jersey, and entered Delaware College, Newark, Delaware, in 1843. After two years there, he entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he received the degree of M.D. He gave but little time to the practice of medicine, but became interested in journalism. In 1853 he was the editor of the Lynchburg *Daily Express.* In 1860 he was editor of the *Southern Literary Messenger.* For several years he was the Washington correspondent of the New Orleans *Crescent,* the Charleston *Mercury,* and the Richmond *Dispatch.* He was a frequent contributor to *Harper's Magazine* and *Lippincott's Magazine,* and other Northern periodicals. He was a public lecturer. Some of his subjects were "Bacon and Greens, or The Native Virginian;" "An Apology for Fools;" "Humor and Nonsense;" and "The Virginian Negro, Past and Present." In 1858–1859 he was secretary and librarian of the Virginia Historical Society, and from 1870 and for several years afterwards he was Assistant Secretary of the Commonwealth.

He was married, February 16, 1863, to Lucy Parker Chamberlayne, daughter of Dr. Lewis W. Chamberlayne, of Richmond, Virginia. They had ten children, of whom eight, four sons and four daughters, with the mother, survived.

ROGER AVERILL

Roger Averill, of Danbury, Connecticut, a Life Member, elected 1869, was born in Salisbury, Connecticut, August 14, 1810, and died in Danbury, December 9, 1883.

His parents were Nathaniel Perry and Mary (Whittlesey) Averill, natives of Washington, Connecticut.

His ancestors were Samuel[3], Samuel[2], and Isaac[1] Averill.

He was educated in the common schools, and fitted for college, entered Union College, and was graduated in 1832. He then studied law in the office of Hon. Samuel Church, chief justice of Connecticut, and was admitted to the bar in 1835. He resided in his native town till 1849, when he removed to Danbury.

In Salisbury he held the offices of justice of the peace, town clerk, and treasurer. He represented Salisbury in the Connecticut General Assembly, and also Danbury. For the period of three years he held the office of judge of probate. In 1862 he was elected lieutenant-governor of Connecticut, and was re-elected for the three years following. He most ably assisted Governor Buckingham during the early part of the Civil War. He served as lieutenant-governor to the year 1866.

He held many offices of trust. He was twice married: first, on October 16, 1844, to Maria D. White, of Danbury. She died February 13, 1860, having had four children: Arthur H., John C., Maria W., Harriet E. Averill. He was married, second, to Mary A. Perry, September 18, 1861. He was survived by a widow and four children.

DAVID OAKES CLARK

David Oakes Clark, of Milton, Massachusetts, a Life Member, admitted in 1875, was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, December 1, 1826, and died in Milton, December 13, 1883. His father was Cyrus Clark, a native of Amherst, New Hampshire, whose wife, and the mother of the subject of this sketch, was Tabitha Oakes Clark, daughter of Jonathan Oakes, of Malden, Massachusetts.

He was educated in the public schools of Cambridge, and in 1844 he went into a store, on Lewis Wharf, Boston, as a clerk, and two years later, sailed in the ship "Mary Ellen," for China. He was shipwrecked in the China seas on his voyage home, and spent forty-five days with the natives on the little island of Suba. He went to China again in 1848, and remained till 1852, when he sailed as supercargo to San Francisco, for the house of Russell and Company. In the following year he returned to China.

In 1854 he was acting United States Consul at Foochow. From 1857 to 1860, he was Swedish and Norwegian Consul at Bangkok, Siam. From 1862 to 1868, he was Swedish and Norwegian Vice Consul in charge at Foochow. While in Bangkok he was agent for the firm of Russell and Company, and was afterwards a partner in the house.

He was married, October 29, 1861, to Catherine Elizabeth Winslow, daughter of George Winslow, of Malden, Massachusetts. He had three children, Elizabeth Reid, Winslow, and Elton Clark.

CHARLES WILLIAM FREELAND

Charles William Freeland, of Boston, Massachusetts, a Life Member, elected in 1869, was born in Hopkinton, Massachusetts, and died in Boston, December 25, 1883. His age was sixty-two.

He was an old Boston merchant. He was the founder of the firm of C. W. Freeland and Company, and was afterwards of the firm of C. W. Freeland, Beard, and Company. After his retirement from the clothing business, with a handsome competency, in about 1868 or 1869, he became treasurer of the Dwight Manufacturing Company, and of the Great Falls Manufacturing Company. Under his administration a great advance was made in the introduction of improved machinery, and he did a great deal to develop and increase the business of the concern. For the last eight years of his life, he was out of business. He left a widow. — *Daily Advertiser*, December 26, 1883.

GERRY WHITING COCHRANE

Gerry Whiting Cochrane, of Boston, a Life Member, elected in 1870, was born in New Boston, New Hampshire, March 22, 1808, and died in Chester, New Hampshire, January 1, 1884.

His father was John Cochrane of Windham, New Hampshire, son of John Cochrane, and his mother was Jemimah (Davis) Cochrane, of New Boston, daughter of Joseph Davis, who was a captain in the Revolutionary Army.

He was educated in the district school and at Pinkerton Academy, Derry, New Hampshire, and at Bradford Academy, Massachusetts. He then taught school for a short time. In 1829 he entered the mercantile business. He was a director of the Shoe and Leather Fire and Marine Insurance Company, at the time of its organization; also a director of the Shoe and Leather National Bank. He was presidential elector in 1860; executive councillor for the Second Essex District, in 1862 and 1863. He was for eight years on the Republican State Committee, and was a member of the Baltimore convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln for President for a second term. He was also a justice of the peace and quorum.

He was married, June 9, 1832, to Mary Jane Batchelder, daughter of Rev. William Batchelder, of Haverhill, Massachusetts. There were three sons by this marriage: William B., Henry F., and Frederick Cochrane.

EDWARD SPRAGUE RAND

Edward Sprague Rand, a Life Member and benefactor, admitted in 1864, was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, March 15, 1809, and was lost in the wreck of the steamer "City of Columbus," off Gay Head, Martha's Vineyard, on January 18, 1884. He was descended from Robert[1] Rand, of Charlestown, 1635; Thomas[2], John[3], John[4], Dr. Isaac[5], Edward[6], of Newburyport, and Edward S.[7], of Boston, his father, who married Hannah Pettingill.

He was graduated at Harvard College in 1828, and Harvard Law School, 1831. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar October, 1831, and settled in Boston, where he practised chiefly as a conveyancer.

He was married, September 17, 1833, to Elizabeth Arnold, daughter of Salmon Arnold, of Providence, Rhode Island. There were six children, five sons and a daughter. His wife and one son, Rev. Charles A. Rand, and two others of his family, perished with him in the wreck of the "Columbus." Three sons survived: Edward Sprague Rand, the celebrated floriculturist; Augustus Arnold Rand; and Frederick Henry Rand.

Mr. Rand filled an honorable place in connection with the city of Boston, and was intrusted with many important causes, and left behind a name for ability, integrity, and honor.

JONATHAN MASON

Jonathan Mason, of Boston, a Resident Member from 1845–1852, and from 1871, was born in Boston, March 12, 1795, and died there, February 21, 1884.

His father was Jonathan[3] Mason, for a time a member of the United States Senate; his mother was Susan (Powell) Mason. His remoter American ancestors were Benjamin[1] of Boston, and Jonathan[2] Mason.

He entered Harvard College in 1815, but was compelled to leave, on account of deafness. He became an artist, and presented to this Society his copy of Stuart's portrait of John Adams, and the portrait of Captain Winslow Lewis.

He was president of the Boston Wharf Company in 1838, and was president and treasurer of the South Boston Association, as successor to the Hon. Samuel Hubbard. In London he was a friend and an associate of Allston, Leslie, and Harding, the artists.

He was married in Florence, Italy, November 25, 1834, to Isabella Cowpland, daughter of an English merchant, of New York. There were six children of this marriage, four sons and two daughters. One of the daughters, Mrs. Alice Mason Hooper, was the wife of Charles Sumner. The youngest son, Philip Dummer Mason, was a lieutenant in an artillery regiment in the Civil War, and died at Washington, from wounds received in battle.

GEORGE ARTHUR SIMMONS

George Arthur Simmons, a Resident Member from 1859, was born in Keene, New Hampshire, May 17, 1808, and died in Roxbury, Massachusetts, February 26, 1884.

His father was David[6] Simmons, who was born in Hingham, Massachusetts, and his mother was Mary (Stimpson) Simmons, a native of Charlestown, Massachusetts. He was descended from Moses[1] Simmons, of Duxbury, Massachusetts, who came to Plymouth in the "Fortune," in 1621, through Thomas[2], Aaron[3], Ebenezer[4], Reuben[5], and David[6], his father.

He formed the habit when young of reading good books, especially those of history and biography. He came to Boston in 1820, and began business at No. 21 Long Wharf, and kept the same place until his death, or a period of fifty-three years. He was the first business man of Boston to reduce the refining of whale and sperm oil to a science. He became the agent of the New Bedford and Fairhaven merchants. He was the last of the old occupants of Long Wharf. When whale oil ceased to be an important factor in commerce, he turned his attention to real estate, of which he at one time was a large holder within the city limits.

He was married, in 1831, to Belinda Welles, daughter of Thomas and Belinda (Lull) Welles. Her parents were both literary, and both writers of note. She was a great-granddaughter of Samuel Adams, the Patriot of the American Revolution. Mr. and Mrs. Simmons had nine children, of whom six, three sons and three daughters, with their mother, survived.

DORUS CLARKE

Dorus Clarke was the eldest of the eight children of Jonathan Clarke, Jr., of Westhampton, Massachusetts, where he was born, January 2, 1797. His mother was Jemima, daughter of Captain Azariah Lyman, of the same town. His father was of the fifth generation from William[1] Clarke, of Dorchester, Massachusetts, through John[2], of Northampton.

He felt a pardonable pride in his Puritan lineage, and the steadiness with which he stood for the old paths was a result of the long lines of influence which came down to him.

He published in 1878 an interesting and widely circulated address on "Saying the Catechism," which contained glimpses of his early home and life. The scenery of the region where he was born made a lasting impression on his imagination. It was a valley of churches and hamlets. The early settlers were a godly generation. The people were Congregationalists, and unitedly evangelical in doctrine. All observed Saturday evening as a part of the Sabbath. Family prayer, morning and evening, was universal. Attendance at church included all the people, even small children and infants. Nor was this all: the Catechism was recited publicly, and formed a part of the list of studies of all the common schools.

Moulded by such influences he entered Williams College at the age of sixteen, and he was graduated there in 1817. From this college he received the degree of D.D., in 1869.

He was graduated at Andover Theological Seminary in 1820, and he was the last survivor of his class.

He was a careful thinker, a sound reasoner, a ready writer, and ardent in the spiritual activities to which he was called.

He was ordained and installed over the Congregational Church of Blandford, Massachusetts, February 5, 1823. Here

he remained thirteen years. He was next installed at Chicopee Falls, March 4, 1835, and remained until November 4, 1840. He published a volume of "Lectures to Young People," in 1836, which passed through several editions.

His health demanded a change, and he came to Boston, where the latter half of his life was spent. An editor's chair brought him to a place for which he had many qualifications.

The *Puritan* had been established in 1839, and in July, 1842, he entered its management as both editor and proprietor. He used this opportunity for the spreading of the doctrinal views to which from his childhood he had been strongly attached. It was a period of theological ferment. His nature possessed a combative side, and he did not shun any encounter.

He retired, however, from the *Puritan*, and became an editor of the *Mother's Magazine*. He was also connected in an editorial capacity with various other magazines, mainly religious, and this work furnished him with useful employment, and gave him a wide influence.

In 1847 he removed from Boston to Newton, and in 1849 to Waltham. In 1869 he returned to Boston, and resided at 13 Walnut Street, where he remained till the end of his life.

In 1862 he became a Resident Member, and in 1870 a Life Member, of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, which he served as its historiographer and one of its directors, giving to its affairs much time and labor. His hands and his active mind found no time for idleness.

He was married on May 20, 1824, to Hannah Alvard Bliss, daughter of Gad and Deborah (Olcott) Bliss, of Longmeadow, Massachusetts. She died May 9, 1878, at the age of seventy-six.

They had five children: Susan Cornelia, married Samuel Dennis Warren, of Boston; Henry Martyn, married Jane S. Hurlbut, of Lee, Massachusetts, and resided in Boston; William Bliss, a lawyer, who died in 1864, in St. Louis, Missouri, a young man of much ability and promise; Ellen Sarah Sophia, married George Warren Hammond, of Boston; and Mary Lyman.

In a service of seven years, he prepared and read 127 memoirs

of deceased members of the New England Historic Genealogical Society.

His publications were numerous. He died in Boston, March 8, 1884, aged eighty-seven years.

The above sketch is condensed from a fuller memoir by Henry Allen Hazen, D.D., in the REGISTER, vol. xxxviii, pp. 253–261.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS JONES

CHARLES AUGUSTUS JONES, of Boston (Roxbury District), a Life Member from 1881, was born in Wakefield, Massachusetts, September 30, 1820, and died in Boston, April 10, 1884.

He was the son of Simon and Rebecca (Poole) Jones. His father was a native of New Ipswich, New Hampshire, and his mother of South Reading, afterwards Wakefield, Massachusetts. He was a descendant of John[1] Jones, of Concord, Massachusetts, through the line of Samuel[2], Nathaniel[3], Ebenezer[4], Ebenezer[5], and Simon[6]. He was engaged in the hotel business all his life; went to Boston about 1836, remained till 1840, and then went to New York City; after two years returned to Boston, where he entered the employ of the United States Hotel, and remained there until 1850. He then became the steward of the Winthrop House, corner of Tremont and Boylston Streets, where he remained for nine years, before that house was burned; and in 1859 he became the proprietor of the Norfolk House in Roxbury District, which he carried on for a period of twenty-five years.

He was connected with the Masonic order, and was a member of the Joseph Warren Commandery of Knights Templar.

He was married, June 12, 1849, to Isannah Brigham, a native of Hopkinton, Massachusetts, and his wife and an adopted daughter survived his death.

He was elected a Resident Member of this Society in 1867, resigned in 1876, and re-elected in 1881.

THOMAS WILLIAM DAVIDS

Thomas William Davids, of London, England, a Corresponding Member from 1866, was born in Swansea, Glamorganshire, Wales, September 11, 1816, and died in London, April 11, 1884.

He was the son of Rev. William Saunders Davids, and his mother's name was Bridget (Thomas) Davids. She was the daughter of Thomas Thomas, of Vrowen, in the County of Caermarthen, Wales. He was educated first for the medical profession, but after completing his medical studies he entered Old College, at Homerton, in 1835. Before he was graduated from college he was settled over Lion-Walk Chapel in Colchester, England, and remained pastor there until 1874, when he went to reside in London.

He was the author of "Annals of Evangelical Nonconformity in Essex;" and "England's Obligations to her Pious Men," a sermon. He was a contributor to the *British Quarterly Review*, the *Biblical Review*, and other periodicals.

He was twice married: first, in 1853, to Louisa Winter, and by her he had three sons and three daughters; second, in 1859, to Mary Reid, daughter of William Spelman, a descendant of Sir Henry Spelman. His eldest son was Thomas Rhys Davids, a leading scholar of Buddhism.

JAMES SPEAR LORING

James Spear Loring, of Brooklyn, New York, a Corresponding Member, originally elected in 1845, was born in Boston, August 6, 1799, and died in Brooklyn, April 12, 1884. He was a descendant of Deacon Thomas[1] Loring, who settled in Hingham, Massachusetts, through Deacon Benjamin[2], Deacon John[3], Deacon James[4], and Deacon James[5], his father, of Hull, Massachusetts. His mother was Mary (Cushing) Loring, daughter of George Cushing, of Scituate, Massachusetts.

He was educated at the Mayhew School in Boston, but principally at the private school of Lawson Lyon and Ephraim H. Farrar. He entered his father's bookstore in Boston, and for thirty years devoted himself to the trade, and edited several works for the press. He acquired a taste for biographical reminiscences, and edited the "Hundred Boston Orators." He contributed historical and biographical articles to the Register, the Boston *Transcript*, and other journals. One of his unpublished manuscripts was a "Genealogy of the Loring Family," descendants of Thomas Loring of Hingham. He also wrote the "Memorials of the Cushing Family of Hingham," the "Chase Scrap Book," and a "Memoir of Deacon James Loring," his father.

All the manuscripts, with the exception of the memoir, were presented to the New England Historic Genealogical Society.

He was married on November 27, 1834, to Anna Bradley, daughter of Amos Chase, of Haverhill, Massachusetts. He had two children: James B., who was connected with the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York; and Anna Isabel, who died when young.

He was admitted to this Society, a Resident Member, in

1845, his name following those of the original members. In 1858 his membership was changed to that of a Corresponding Member, he having then changed his residence to Brooklyn, New York.

JOSIAH MOORE JONES

Josiah Moore Jones, a Life Member and benefactor, admitted in 1870, was born in Athol, Massachusetts, January 13, 1800, and died in Boston, April 23, 1884. He traced his descent from Lewis[1] Jones, who settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1640; the line being Lewis[1], Josiah[2], James[3], Aaron[4], and Prescott[5], his father, who married Jane Tyler Moore, daughter of Deacon Josiah Moore, of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

He was educated in the country schools, and learned the tanner's and currier's trade of his father; came to Boston in 1823, and entered the business of hide and leather. He was a director in the Shoe and Leather Bank, from the date of its incorporation; and he was a member of the Common Council of Boston, in 1842 and 1843.

He was married, in 1829, to Maria Buckminster Bullard, daughter of Eli and Ruth (Buckminster) Bullard, of Athol. They had eight children, five daughters and three sons.

WILLARD PARKER

Willard Parker, of New York City, a Corresponding Member from 1882, was born in Lyndeborough, New Hampshire, September 2, 1800, and died in New York, April 24, 1884. He traced his descent from Joseph[1] Parker, who settled first in Woburn, and later in Chelmsford, Massachusetts. The line being John[2], Jonathan[3], Willard[4], and Jonathan[5], his father, whose wife was Hannah Clark.

He worked on the farm and attended school in winter. He taught district school during the years 1818, 1819, 1822, and graduated at Harvard College, in 1826, receiving the degree of A.M., in 1829. He was a teacher in a school in Charlestown, Massachusetts; attended the medical lectures of Dr. John C. Warren; was an assistant at the United States Marine Hospital, Chelsea, Massachusetts, 1827–1829; was graduated M.D., at Harvard, 1830; and at Berkshire Medical College, 1831; delivered lectures on anatomy in the Vermont Medical School at Woodstock; professor of anatomy and surgery, Colby University, Berkshire Medical College; professor of anatomy and physiology in Geneva College; of surgery in the Cincinnati University; later he settled in New York City, where he was professor of surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

He instituted college clinics, became a visiting surgeon to Bellevue Hospital, and to the New York Hospital. He was president of the New York State Inebriate Asylum in 1865, consulting surgeon to the Roosevelt, St. Luke's and Mount Sinai Hospitals.

He was active in the organization of the New York Pathological Society, and the Hospital for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, of the New York Academy of Medicine, and influential in establishing the New York City Board of

Health. He received the degree of LL.D. from the College of New Jersey, and the Willard Parker Hospital for Contagious Diseases was erected and named in his honor. He was the author of several papers on the subject of surgery.

He was twice married: first, July 21, 1831, to Caroline S. Allen, daughter of Dr. Luther Allen, of Stirling, Massachusetts. By her he had three children. He married, second, October 12, 1840, Mary A. Bissell, daughter of Josiah W. Bissell, of Rochester, New York. By the second marriage there were three children.

GEORGE MOUNTFORT

George Mountfort, of Boston, a Resident Member from 1862, was born in Boston, March 16, 1798, and died there May 28, 1884.

He traced his descent from Edmund[1] Mountfort, who settled in Boston in 1656; through John[2], Joseph[3], and Joseph[4], his father, who was a zealous patriot at the time of the Revolution. His mother was Sarah Gyles, daughter of John and Mary (Maverick) Gyles, of Boston.

He was educated at the school of Madame Dobel, in Hanover Street, Boston, at the Eliot School, and at Nathaniel Bridge's Academy. He served two years as a clerk in Boston in the counting-room of John Hancock, nephew of the Governor, and finished his mercantile education in the British commercial house of John H. Reid and Company, of Savannah, Georgia. He was afterwards corresponding clerk for Naylor, Hutchinson, Vicker and Company, New York, and next chief bookkeeper for the commission and shipping house of DePeyster and Whitmarsh in that city. He then began business for himself at 110 Front Street, New York. In 1844 he returned to Boston, where he carried on business, first at 16 Commercial Street,

and afterwards at 134 State Street. He procured the charter and aided in establishing the Gas-Light Company of Lowell, Massachusetts, and in founding the Gas-Light Company of St. John, New Brunswick. He was afterwards the agent of the Massic Falls Cotton and Batting Company of Lowell.

In 1850 he was appointed by President Taylor, United States Consul for the Island of Candia, which position he held till 1859. He was a frequent writer for the newspapers and magazines, — the Boston *Gazette*, the Boston *Post*, the *Daily Bee*, and the *Evening Transcript*. He wrote several papers in support of the Native American party. His communications to the *Signal* and the *Eagle* were under the signatures of *Justitia*, *North End*, and *Seventy-Six*. In 1842 he wrote for *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine* a life of John Hancock. Several articles by him appeared in the REGISTER. In 1867 and 1868 he published weekly, for eight consecutive months, in the *Bunker Hill Aurora*, a "History of the Island of Candia." His official reports on the commercial resources of Candia were printed by the United States government in the volumes on the "Commercial Relations with Foreign Nations." In 1850 he received the first three degrees of Masonry in Massachusetts Lodge, Boston. He was admitted a Corresponding Member of this Society in 1855, but his membership was changed to that of Resident, in 1862. He was a member of the New England Society of New York. In consequence of his acceptable course in promoting the commercial interests of the Island of Candia, the Sultan Abdul Aziz conferred upon him, in 1870, the rank and decoration of the Imperial Order of Medidich, or Knighthood. The decoration and the accompanying berat, or diploma, were bequeathed by him to this Society.

He was unmarried.

HENRY WASHINGTON BENHAM

Henry Washington Benham, a Corresponding Member, admitted 1874, was born in Quebec, Canada, April 8, 1813, and died in New York City, May 30, 1884. The usual home of his family was Cheshire, Connecticut, but at the date of his birth it was Quebec. His father was Jared Benham, a native of that part of Wallingford, Connecticut, which is now Meriden. His mother, Rebecca (Hill) Benham, was born in Quebec. Her father, a lieutenant in the British army, was named Joseph Hill. General Benham's ancestors were Joseph[1], Joseph[2], Joseph[3], John[4], and Jared[5] Benham.

Having prepared for college he entered Yale in 1832, and left in 1833 to enter West Point, where he completed the course in 1837. He was graduated there as Brevet Second Lieutenant of Engineers, and was promoted through several grades of office to the rank of Brevet Major-General.

He published "Recollections of Mexico and the Battle of Buena Vista" (1871), and "Recollections of West Virginia Campaign with Three Months' Troops in May, June, and July, 1861" (1873).

He was married on October 3, 1843, to Elizabeth Ann McNeil, daughter of General John McNeil, of Hillsborough, New Hampshire. By this marriage he had four children, one dying in early life.

General Benham was first admitted a Resident Member of the Society, and became a Corresponding Member in 1881.

GEORGE STEVENS

George Stevens, of Lowell, Massachusetts, a Life Member, elected 1869, was born in Stoddard, New Hampshire, October 23, 1824, and died in Lowell, June 6, 1884. His father was Daniel Stevens, born in Stoddard, New Hampshire, and his mother was Tabitha Sawyer, wife of above Daniel, who was born in Nelson, New Hampshire. His earlier American ancestors on his father's side were John[1] Stevens, of Chelmsford, John[2], Henry[3], Daniel[4], and Daniel[5] Stevens, his father.

He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1849, and afterward studied law in the office of Ira A. Eastman, of Gilmanton, New Hampshire, and Moses N. Morris, of Pittsfield, New Hampshire.

He taught school for two or three years, and this occupation, with his law studies, filled the time till he was admitted to the bar. He established himself in the practice of law at Lowell.

Though busy in his practice, he found time for other studies. He extended his outlook into the most interesting fields of knowledge, and allowed nothing to escape "of the best thought of the foremost thinkers of the age."

He was a prominent member of the John Street Church, in Lowell, and for twenty years was the superintendent of its Sahbath School.

He was married on September 19, 1850, to Elizabeth Rachel Kimball, daughter of James Kimball, of Littleton, Massachusetts. She survived him. Their children were: George Hunter, Elizabeth Harris, and Mary Greenleaf Stevens.

JAMES SULLIVAN AMORY

James Sullivan Amory, of Boston, a Resident Member, admitted in 1883, was born in Boston, May 14, 1809, and died there June 8, 1884. He was son of Jonathan[4] and Mehitabel (Sullivan-Cutler) Amory. He was descended from Jonathan[1] who settled in South Carolina in 1685, through the line of Thomas[2] of Boston, Thomas[3], and Jonathan[4], his father. His mother was a daughter of Governor James Sullivan.

His place of business in 1838 was at No. 8½ Tremont Row, Boston, and in 1842 he removed to No. 65 State Street. He was the treasurer of the Nashua and Jackson Manufacturing Companies, and later held the office in the Lancaster Mills Corporation. He was director in the American Fire Insurance Company, and a director in the Suffolk National Bank, and served on the Foreign Money Committee of that bank.

He was married, November 28, 1837, to Mary Copley Greene, daughter of Gardiner and Elizabeth Clarke (Copley) Greene. There were several children by this marriage, of whom six sons survived: James Appleton, Robert, Frederic, Arthur, Augustine Heard, and Harcourt.

JOHN ROGE

JOHN ROGERS, of Boston, a Resident Member from 1874, was born in Boston, May 11, 1800, and died there, June 15, 1884.

He was a descendant of John[1] Rogers of Dedham, England, through Nathaniel[2] Rogers, Minister of Ipswich, Massachusetts; John[3], Harvard College, 1649, assistant minister at Ipswich, and afterwards president of the college; John[4], Harvard College, 1684, minister at Ipswich; Daniel[5], Harvard College, 1725, minister at Exeter, New Hampshire; and Daniel Denison[6] Rogers, his father, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Bromfield, of Boston.

He was graduated at Harvard in 1820. He was president of the Roxbury Charitable Society and of the Roxbury Home for Aged Women. He was also treasurer of the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad, and treasurer of the Music Hall Association, when the Music Hall was first built.

He was married, June 5, 1827, to Sarah Ellen Derby, daughter of John Derby, of Salem, and had eight children: Ellen Derby, John (the well-known sculptor), Laura Derby, Clara Pomeroy, Martha Derby, Elizabeth Bromfield, Frances S., and Henry B. Rogers.

WILLIAM ADEE WHITEHEAD

William Adee Whitehead, a Corresponding Member from 1855, and honorary vice-president for New Jersey, 1873–1884; a founder and corresponding secretary of the New Jersey Historical Society.

He was a man of no ordinary attainments. He was born in Newark, New Jersey, February 19, 1810. His father was William Whitehead, cashier of the Newark Banking and Insurance Company; and his mother, Abby, daughter of Benjamin and Bethia Coe. The old brick house in which he was born, serving both for business purposes and family home, has since been removed, and on its site are the rooms of the New Jersey Historical Society. Here Mr. Whitehead devoted many hours to historical writing and research during the last years of his life.

His early education was meagre. He attended several primary schools and was a pupil of the "Newark Academy." The principals were extremely superficial in their methods, and indifferent as to quiet and order. Punishment was that of the "cat-o'-nine-tails." After less than two years of this tuition he graduated. To his own diligent application in after years, either alone or with comrades, he owed that knowledge of history, science, and general literature which rendered him the cultured and agreeable companion, to whom many looked for sympathy, counsel, and instruction. Thorough, exact, and efficient, as surveyor, draftsman, merchant, banker, historian, and writer, few would think that his early advantages had been so limited.

His father having removed to Perth Amboy, to the son was given the position of travelling circulator of the bank of which his father was cashier. Thus he was in the habit of carrying hundreds of dollars in bills to be exchanged. He was next

appointed bank messenger. In his leisure hours he studied French, elocution, and drawing, and his literary work was a source of much pleasure and profit. In 1828 he went to Key West, with a view of engaging in mercantile business. Here he found occupation as a surveyor. He then entered upon the duties of Collector of the Port of Key West, and held the office till 1838. He was also a member of the town council, mayor of the city, and helped establish a newspaper and to advance education in the island. He helped establish an Episcopal Church, which was the first congregation organized in Key West, and his name was given, in grateful recognition of his public spirit, to a point of land of the island, and also to a street in the town.

In 1838 he began business as a stock broker in New York, and lived there for nearly five years, during which time he had access to the library of the New York Historical Society, and conceived the idea of writing the early history of New Jersey, a plan he afterwards executed. He wrote at this time a number of articles for the Newark *Daily Advertiser*, entitled "Glimpses of the Past." Numerous articles followed these on a variety of subjects. After 1843 his home was in Newark, although for some years he continued to do business in New York. In 1848 he entered the service of the Astor Insurance Company. He was also secretary of the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and later treasurer of the Harlem Railroad, for three years, when he returned to the employ of the New Jersey Railroad. In 1871 he resigned, and until 1879 was connected with the American Trust Company of New Jersey.

He died in Perth Amboy, August 8, 1884.

He was married, August 11, 1834, to Margaret Elizabeth, daughter of Hon. James Parker, of Perth Amboy. Children, two sons and a daughter.

His principal publications were "East Jersey under the Proprietary Governments;" "Analytical Index to the Colonial Documents of New Jersey in the State Paper Offices of England" — compiled by another, but which he edited, with notes;

"Documents relating to the Colonial History of New Jersey," eight volumes. He wrote numerous important pamphlets, and more than six hundred articles of his were contributed to the newspapers between 1837 and 1882. He was in the habit of preparing a complete index and table of contents of each of his many books. His duties demanded also a voluminous correspondence for nearly thirty years in his official relations as secretary of the Historical Society, not to mention his printed reports.

The above sketch is abridged from a larger memoir published in the REGISTER, vol. xl, pp. 13–18; see also vol. xxxix, p. 89, for a brief notice.

GEORGE WADLEIGH

GEORGE WADLEIGH, of Dover, New Hampshire, a Corresponding Member from 1852, was born in Salisbury, Massachusetts, December 21, 1807, and died in Dover, New Hampshire, August 12, 1884.

He was educated in the schools of Salisbury, and learned the printer's trade in Portsmouth, and Concord, New Hampshire. For thirty-seven years he was the proprietor and publisher of the Dover *Enquirer*, of which he bought a share in 1830, when he was twenty-three years old, and continued its publication, as sole owner, from 1831 to 1868.

A contemporary estimate of his character says: He wielded an influence in his day beyond the power of calculation. The offices which came to him as the free gift of his fellow-citizens never gave them occasion to regret their choice. He was a clear thinker and a keen writer. His editorials were not long and labored productions, but short, sharp, and to the point He was a quiet man, not given to over-talking, a persistent and energetic worker, faltering at no obstacles.

JOHN LEE WATSON

John Lee Watson, a Resident Member from 1868 to 1871, and a Corresponding Member from 1872, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, August 27, 1797, and died at Orange, New Jersey, August 12, 1884. His father was Marston Watson, of Plymouth, Massachusetts, and his mother was Lucy (Lee) Watson, of Marblehead, Massachusetts.

He was educated in the Boston Latin School, and in the private school of Mr. Ebenezer Pemberton, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1815. He taught at Bristol Academy, Taunton, Massachusetts, and at the Highland School, Phillipsburg, New York. He was Rector of the Episcopal Church at Fishkill Landing, and also at Fishkill. He was assistant at Trinity Church, Boston, and Rector of Grace Church, Newark, New York. He was also Rector of Burlington College, New Jersey. In 1855 he became Chaplain in the United States Navy, which office he held until 1861, when he was placed on the retired list.

He contributed to the Register the "Memoirs of the Marstons of Salem."

He was married, January 28, 1828, to Elizabeth West, daughter of John and Abigail (Crocker) West, of Marblehead, Massachusetts. They had twelve children, — seven sons and five daughters.

STEPHEN SALISBURY

STEPHEN SALISBURY, of Worcester, a Life Member from 1882, was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, March 8, 1798, and died there August 24, 1884.

He was descended from John[1] Salisbury, of Boston, 1695; through Nicholas[2], and Stephen[3], his father, who married Elizabeth Tuckerman, of Boston.

He was educated at Leicester Academy, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1817. He received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1875. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar, but did not graduate. He held many positions of financial trust, and was noted for his generous gifts to various institutions, especially to the Worcester County Free Institute of Industrial Science, and was president of the trustees of that institution from its foundation in 1866. He was president of the old Worcester Bank, for thirty-nine years; president of the Worcester County Institution for Savings, twenty-five years; president of the American Antiquarian Society, from 1854. He was a director in various railroads, and was, from 1871–1883, an overseer of Harvard College. He served as representative in the General Court in 1838 and 1839, was State Senator in 1846–1847, presidential elector in 1860 and 1872, and a director in the Worcester and Nashua Railroad. He was president of this road for one year.

He was married three times : first, November 7, 1833, to Rebekah Scott Dean, daughter of Aaron Dean, of Charlestown, New Hampshire. By this marriage there was one child, a son, Stephen, a prominent member of the Antiquarian Society.

He was married a second time, June 25, 1850, to Mrs. Nancy H. Lincoln, widow of Captain George Lincoln; and a third time, June 2, 1856, to Mrs. Mary Grosvenor Bangs, widow of Edward D. Bangs.

JOHN STANFORD HOLME

John Stanford Holme, of Brooklyn, New York, a Corresponding Member from 1859, died August 26, 1884.

FRANCIS BROWN HAYES

Francis Brown Hayes, a Life Member, elected in 1858, was born in South Berwick, Maine, October 12, 1819, and died in Lexington, Massachusetts, September 20, 1884. His father was Hon. William Allen Hayes, A.M., son of David and Dorcas (Allen) Hayes. His mother was Susan, daughter of Gen. John Lord, of Berwick, Maine.

He was fitted for college at Phillips Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire, and graduated at Harvard College in 1839. He then studied law, spending one year in his father's office, and another year at Harvard Law School, and a third with Hon. Charles G. Loring. He was admitted to the bar in 1842, and opened an office in Boston. He rendered important service to the Old Colony Railroad, and other railroads, and, in 1868, was chosen president of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, which office he held for the period of four years. In 1873 he was elected a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and, the next year, served in the Senate. He owned a large and valuable library which contained many rare works. He was interested in agriculture and horticulture, and was president of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society at the time of his death.

He was married, in 1860, to Mrs. Margaret M. Wilson, of Baltimore, Maryland, daughter of Gen. William H. Marriott, one of the heroes of the Baltimore Defence of 1814. An only son, Francis B. Hayes, with the mother, survived.

LUTHER CLARK

Luther Clark, of Boston, a Life Member and benefactor, admitted in 1878, was born in Waltham, Massachusetts, July 30, 1810, and died in Boston, September 26, 1884. He was the son of John and Lydia (Sanderson) Clark. His earliest ancestor in this country was Hugh[1] Clark (Hugh[1], John[2], John[3], John[4], John[5], John[6], and Luther[7]).

He went to Boston at the age of fourteen, and was employed in the store of Kimball and Clark, and afterwards in that of Stephen Thayer and Company. He soon returned to Waltham, and was placed under the tuition of the wife of Rev. Samuel Ripley, of Waltham. He entered the sophomore class of Harvard, and graduated in 1833, and also from the Medical School in 1836. He followed the old system of practising until 1840, and then adopted the homœopathic system, and practised it until 1870.

He was interested in the writings and doctrines of Swedenborg, and spent much time translating from the Latin, and revising for publication, some of Swedenborg's works.

In 1875 he presented to the New England Historic Genealogical Society one hundred volumes which had belonged to his son, John Clark, who had died at the age of twenty-six years. The gift was named the "Clark Collection," and contained many rare works relating to local and family history.

He was married, June 7, 1843, to Salina Cranch Minot,

daughter of John and Thomazine Elizabeth (Bond) Minot. They had five children: John, author of "Record of the Descendants of Hugh Clark;" Theodore Minot; Mary Minot; Alice; and Catherine Elizabeth Clark.

ELLIS AMES

Ellis Ames, of Canton, Massachusetts, a Corresponding Member from 1845, was born in Stoughton, Massachusetts, October 17, 1809, and died in Canton, October 30, 1884. He was the son of Jonathan and Sally (Capen) Ames. His grandfather was Jonathan Ames, and his earliest American ancestor was William Ames, who settled in Braintree.

When he was five years of age, his parents removed to West Bridgewater, Massachusetts. He was fitted for college at the Bridgewater Academy, and was graduated at Brown University in 1830. He then studied law in the office of the Hon. William Baylies, and was admitted to the bar in 1833. He divided his practice between the courts of Norfolk, Plymouth, and Bristol, and had occasional cases in Suffolk. He drafted the bill in equity in the State of Massachusetts, plaintiff, against the State of Rhode Island, in a matter of the boundary line between those States, which was entered at the Supreme Court at Washington, in 1832. The case, which involved much research into colonial history, was decided in the interest of Massachusetts. His private law library was one of the most complete in the State.

He was married, in 1840, to Harriet Tucker, daughter of Samuel and Caty (McKendry) Tucker, of Canton. They had two sons and three daughters, who survived his death.

"He represented a type of lawyer very common at one time in rural New England, but of which it is doubtful if many examples remain. His office was not at a shire town, or at any large

business centre, but in a quiet agricultural village, many miles from any tribunal higher than a justice's court. Here he vegetated in the midst of a large and curious law library, and here clients came from a distance to consult him."

CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY WATERMAN

Charles Cotesworth Pinckney Waterman, of Sandwich, Massachusetts, a Resident Member from 1871, was born in Wareham, Massachusetts, January 18, 1801, and died in Sandwich, November 22, 1884. His earliest American ancestor was Thomas[1] Waterman, and from him the line of descent was through Robert[2], Deacon John[3], John[4], Perez[5], Perez[6], and Barnabas[7], his father, who married Sally Thatcher, daughter of Dr. Lot Thatcher, of Wareham.

In his boyhood he lived in Hudson, New York, Salisbury, Connecticut, and Oakham, Massachusetts. He attended the common schools of these places, and in 1815 he served as a clerk in a store where English goods were sold.

In 1825 he was associated with Mr. Deming Jarvis in the Boston and Sandwich Glass Company at Sandwich. In 1858 he became a partner with Mr. Jarvis in the Cape Cod Glass Works at Sandwich, and thus remained until 1876, when he retired from business, and occupied himself in writing. He collected a genealogy of the Waterman family, and nearly completed a "History of the Town of Sandwich."

He was married, September 22, 1832, to Charlotte Chapouil, daughter of Anthony Chapouil, of Newton, Massachusetts. They had five sons and two daughters.

CLINTON WARRINGTON STANLEY

Clinton Warrington Stanley, of Manchester, New Hampshire, a Resident Member from 1871, was born in Hopkinton, New Hampshire, December 5, 1830, and died in Manchester, December 1, 1884. He was descended from Matthew[1] Stanley, through Samuel[2], Jonathan[3], and Horace Chase[4] Stanley, his father, who married Mary Ann Kimball, daughter of John and Lydia (Clough) Kimball, of Hopkinton.

He was educated in the common schools and the local academy of Hopkinton, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1849. He studied law in the office of Hon. Hamilton E. Perkins, of Concord, New Hampshire, and in the office of Hon. George W. Morrison, of Manchester, New Hampshire.

He was admitted to the bar in 1852, and, in 1853, began the practice of law in Manchester.

In 1874 he was associate justice of the Circuit Court, and in the reorganization of the court, became justice of the Supreme Court. He was president of the City National Bank, and a trustee of Dartmouth College.

He was married, December 24, 1857, to Julia Ann Woodbury, daughter of William and Philinda H. (Blanchard) Woodbury, of Weare, New Hampshire.

JOTHAM GOULD CHASE

Jotham Gould Chase, of Springfield, Massachusetts, a Life Member, was born in Anson, Maine, March 30, 1816, and died in Springfield, Massachusetts, December 5, 1884.

He was the eldest son of Col. Jotham Sewall Chase, and Mary (Gould) Chase, daughter of Deacon Moriah Gould, of Norridgewock, Maine. He was the seventh in direct succession from Aquilla[1] Chase, through Thomas[2], Thomas[3], Josiah[4], Josiah[5], and Jotham S.[6], to Jotham G.[7].

He removed to Boston in 1839, and remained in Boston less than a year, when he removed to Springfield, where he entered the dry goods business with Edward C. Wilson, in 1840, the firm being afterwards Wilson, Chase, and Company. He was several times elected to offices of trust in the city government. He continued in the dry goods trade several years, and then entered the lumber business with Messrs. Decrete, Bayington, and Company, with whom he remained until his partners removed to Chicago. He continued in the lumber trade, sometimes with partners and sometimes alone, until the close of his life.

As a business man he was cautious, industrious, and persevering.

An intimate friend says: "His eminent social qualities, his large information and easy conversational powers, his knowledge and enthusiastic love of music, made him a most welcome addition to every social circle which he entered."

He was twice married: first, to Sarah C. S. G., daughter of James Brown Thornton, Esq., of Saco, Maine. She was born July 22, 1820; married April 29, 1846; and died in Springfield, March 10, 1847, leaving one son, James Brown Thornton Chase, born in Springfield, February 22, 1847.

He married, second, Cornelia S., daughter of Jesse Savage, Esq., of Hartford, Connecticut, May 28, 1850, who with two adopted daughters, Cora J. and Ada G. Chase, survived him.

FRANCIS JAQUES

Francis Jaques, a Life Member, elected 1870, was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, March 5, 1828, and died in Boston, December 17, 1884. His earliest ancestor in this country was Henry[1] Jaques, who settled in Newbury, Massachusetts; and from him the line descended to Francis[7], through Stephen[2], Samuel[3], Samuel[4], Samuel[5], and Henry[6], his father, who married Sarah Whittemore, daughter of Nathan and Mehitable (Carter) Whittemore, of Charlestown.

He received a good education, but did not take a college course. He entered the employment of a bank, and became an accomplished officer. He was president of the National Webster Bank in Boston. He was a member of the Common Council of Boston in 1875 and 1876.

He was married, November 19, 1851, to Caroline Louisa Merriam, daughter of Charles and Caroline (Ware) Merriam, of Boston. They had two daughters and three sons, viz., — Alice, Henry Percy, Herbert, Eustace, and Helen Louisa Jaques.

MORTIMER BLAKE

Mortimer Blake, of Taunton, Massachusetts, a Corresponding Member from 1850, was born in Pittston, Maine, June 10, 1813, and died in Taunton, December 22, 1884. His first American ancestor was John[1] Blake of Sandwich, Massachusetts. From him he was descended from Robert[2], Josiah[3], Philip[4], and Ira[5], his father, who married Laura Mowry, of Putney, Vermont.

He was educated in the common schools and Day's Academy at Wrentham, and at the Classical Institute in Medway, Massachusetts. He was graduated at Amherst College in 1835, and was licensed to preach by the Mendon Association in 1837. His first settlement in the ministry was over the Congregational Church at Mansfield, Massachusetts, in 1839. He was installed in 1855 over the Winslow Church in Taunton, where he remained during the rest of his life. He was one of the managers of the Congregational Publishing Society, and served for many years on the executive committee of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society. He was a trustee of the Wheaton Female Seminary of Norton, Massachusetts, and president of the Board. Several occasional sermons of his were published, one being an "Historical Discourse on the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Winslow Church." He was the author of three volumes, entitled, "Gethsemane and Calvary," "Centennial History of the Mendon Association," and "History of the Town of Franklin, Massachusetts."

He was married, February 21, 1837, to Harriet Louisa Daniels, daughter of Joseph Daniels, of Franklin. They had three daughters and two sons, all of whom survived the father's death.

GEORGE SHEFFIELD

George Sheffield, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, a Resident Member, admitted 1883, was born in Lyme, Huron County, Ohio, August 11, 1849, and died in Cambridge, December 30, 1884. He was the son of George Woodward Sheffield, a native of New London, Connecticut, and his mother, Lucy (Woodward) Sheffield, was born in Lyme, Ohio. Her father, Gurdon Woodward, was born in New London, Connecticut, and removed thence to Lyme, Ohio. His other ancestors were George[1] Sheffield, George[2], and George[3] Sheffield, father of George[4]; the subject of this sketch being George[5].

He obtained his early education in the public schools of Lyme, Ohio. This was supplemented by attendance upon the High School of Bellevue, Ohio, and afterwards by private instruction under a tutor. Thus prepared he entered Harvard Law School, Cambridge, where he was graduated in 1876, and received the degree of LL.B.

He established himself in the practice of law, at 85 Devonshire Street, Boston, and but little time had passed when his plans were cut short by death. He was a young man of excellent character and promise, and of much intellectual ability and energy.

He was married, June 15, 1881, to Mary Gertrude Parker, daughter of Hon. Joel Parker, of Cambridge.

ANDREW FULLER CRANE

Andrew Fuller Crane, a Corresponding Member from 1858, was born in Richmond, Virginia, January 17, 1820, and died in Baltimore, Maryland, January 11, 1885. He was the son of William and Lydia (Dorset) Crane, both natives of New Jersey.

In the year 1834, the family removed to Baltimore, and he became a member of the firm of W. Crane and Son, whose business was that of hide and leather. He was a leading member of the Seventh Baptist Church of Baltimore, and superintendent in its Sunday schools. For twenty-five years he was clerk of the Southern Baptist Association. He was a director of the Maryland House of Refuge, a reformatory for boys. He was also active in establishing the Maryland Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb.

He was twice married: first in 1841, to Mary C. Levering, daughter of Aaron R. Levering, of Baltimore. Their children were William, Jr., Mary Alice, Andrew Fuller, Charles Campbell, Florence Dorset, and Alice Levering Crane. On June 8, 1864, he married Elizabeth J. Woods, daughter of Hiram Woods, who came originally from Maine.

BENJAMIN SILLIMAN

Benjamin Silliman, Jr., a Corresponding Member from 1847, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, December 4, 1816, and died in New Haven, January 14, 1885. His grandfather was Gen. Gold Selleck Silliman, of Fairfield, Connecticut, an officer in the Revolutionary Army. His father was Professor Benjamin Silliman (Yale College, 1796), and his mother was Faith (Trumbull) Silliman. She was a daughter of Gov. Jonathan Trumbull.

He was graduated at Yale College, 1837, where he served as assistant in chemistry, 1837–1846, and as professor of applied chemistry, 1846–1853; also as professor of chemistry, 1853–1885. He built himself a private chemical laboratory, where he performed many experiments, and it was due to his initiative that the School of Applied Chemistry was founded at Yale in 1846. This was enlarged in 1847, into the Yale Scientific School, and became known later as the Sheffield Scientific School. He delivered public lectures on agricultural chemistry, the first to be delivered in the United States, at New Orleans, 1845–1846.

He was a member of the New Haven Common Council, 1845–1849, and a trustee of the Peabody Museum of Natural History. From 1849–1854 he held the chair of medical chemistry and toxicology in the University of Louisville, Kentucky.

He made many donations to the Yale Mineralogical Collections, and, in 1843, secured the Baron Lederer Collection for the college. He was secretary of the American Association of Geologists and Naturalists; the United States Congress named him as an original member of the National Academy of Sciences, and he had charge of the mineralogical and geological departments at the World's Fair in New York, in 1853. He received the degree of M.D. from the University of South Carolina in

1849, and that of LL.D. from Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, in 1884. He was editor of the *American Journal of Science, World of Science, Art and Industry,* and *Progress of Science and Mechanism.*

He was married, May 14, 1840, to Susan H. Forbes, of New Haven. His children were six daughters and one son.

WILLIAM BARRY

William Barry, of Chicago, Illinois, a Corresponding Member from 1847, was born in Boston, January 10, 1805, and died in Chicago, January 17, 1885. He was the son of William Barry, of Boston, and a member of the legislature. His mother was Esther (Stetson) Barry. He was a brother of Rev. John Stetson Barry, the author of a "History of Massachusetts."

He entered Brown University, and graduated in 1822. He then studied law in the office of Chief Justice Shaw, and, changing his plan of life, entered the Cambridge Divinity School in 1826. After two years he went to Germany and pursued his studies in that country. He was licensed to preach in 1830, and was first settled in Lowell, Massachusetts, and there remained five years.

In 1835 he accepted a call to the First Unitarian Church in Framingham, and remained as pastor for nine years. Continuing his residence at Framingham, for some years longer, he engaged himself in literary labors, and wrote a "History of the Town of Framingham," with genealogies, a work which had a good reputation. He was kind, polite, and companionable. He married, November 11, 1835, Elizabeth C. Willard, daughter of Cephas Willard, of Petersham, Massachusetts.

His great work was really in the West, where he helped build up the Historical Society of Chicago. In this work he was prominent many years, until, in 1868, he resigned his position

as president of the society. In this connection his literary labors were numerous and arduous. The state of his health through life compelled him to vary his work with travel. His European travel and study were of the greatest assistance in his peculiar enterprises. His wife died a short time before him, and he was survived by two married daughters.

GEORGE PARKMAN DENNY

George Parkman Denny, of Boston, a Life Member, admitted 1870, was born in Boston, May 10, 1826, and died in the same city, January 23, 1885. He was son of George and Charlotte Sophia (Parkman) Denny.

In his early life his family removed from Boston to Westborough, Massachusetts, and after passing his childhood and youth there he removed to Boston, and became a partner in the firm of Denny and Dutton, which passed through many changes to the name of Denny, Rice, and Company.

During the Civil War he was, for a time, connected with the army.

Mr. Denny was married, when he was about twenty-five years old, to Nancy Adams Briggs, daughter of Dr. Briggs, of Augusta, Maine, and by her he had a son, Arthur B. Denny. She died in August, 1882, and the son survived his father.

He was prominent in social and financial circles, and at the time of his death was president of the Art Club, a member of the Loyal Legion, the Commercial Club, the Board of Trade, director in the Revere Bank, president of the Suffolk Cattle Company of Cheyenne, Wyoming, a prominent member of the Emmanuel Church, having been its treasurer for many years, and one of the vestrymen. His circle of friends and acquaintances was very large.

BENJAMIN APTHORP GOULD FULLER

Benjamin Apthorp Gould Fuller, of Boston, a Resident Member from 1869, was born in Augusta, Maine, May 23, 1818, and died in Brookline, Massachusetts, January 24, 1885. Three of his ancestors on his father's side were graduates of college. They were Rev. Daniel Fuller, Yale, 1762; Caleb Fuller, Yale, 1758; and his father, Henry W. Fuller, Dartmouth, 1801. His mother was Esther (Gould) Fuller, daughter of Capt. Benjamin Gould, of Newburyport, Massachusetts.

He was educated in Augusta, and graduated at Bowdoin College, 1829. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in Kennebec County in 1840. He practised first in Augusta. In 1849 he was county attorney. In 1850 he was appointed Judge of the Municipal Court in Augusta, and held the office till 1854. He represented Augusta in the Legislature, 1856. He was the editor of *The Age*, 1855–1857. He moved to Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1864, and practised law occasionally in Boston.

He was married, April 27, 1843, to Harriet Sawtelle Williams, daughter of Judge Daniel and Mary (Sawtelle) Williams, of Augusta, Maine. There were five children by the marriage, one son and four daughters.

CALEB STETSON

Caleb Stetson, of Braintree, Massachusetts, a Life Member, elected 1870, was born in Braintree, January 6, 1801, and died at Allen's, Richmond County, Georgia, January 25, 1885. He was the son of Amos and Hannah (Hunt) Stetson, and his mother was a daughter of Caleb and Mary (Thomas) Hunt, of Weymouth, Massachusetts. His Stetson line was Cornet Robert[1], of Scituate, Massachusetts, Joseph[2], Robert[3], Amos[4], Amos[5], Amos[6], Caleb[7].

He was educated in the Braintree schools, and, in 1817, entered his father's store as a clerk. In 1822 he established himself in the manufacture of boots and shoes in Braintree, and, in 1829, moved his business to Boston. He was one of the original promoters of the South Shore Railroad, and its first president. He was president of the Shoe and Leather Dealers' Bank for ten years. He was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1850 and 1851, and a member of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention. He contributed articles to newspapers and periodicals for many years, on practical subjects, such as banking, railroads, and currency.

He was married, December 8, 1822, to Susanna Hunt, daughter of Ebenezer and Susannah (Bowditch) Hunt, of Weymouth. There were six children by this marriage, three sons and three daughters. Albert Everett, the eldest son, was graduated at Yale College, in 1846; Amos W. was president of the State National Bank; and the other son, George Rochford Stetson, was engaged in mercantile business, until he retired. The eldest daughter married Hon. Edward Avery. The second daughter married Henry C. Richards, and the third daughter married Edward Potter, Jr., of Boston.

SAMUEL CHENERY DAMON

Samuel Chenery Damon, of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, a Corresponding Member from 1879, was born in Holden, Massachusetts, February 15, 1815, and died in Honolulu, February 7, 1885.

He was descended from John[1] Damon, who settled in Reading, Massachusetts. The line of descent proceeded through the following persons: Joseph[2], Joseph[3], of Dedham; Samuel[4], of Holden; and Samuel, his father, who married Alony Chenery, daughter of Dr. Isaac and Susannah (Pierce) Chenery.

He was fitted for college at Leicester Academy, and was graduated at Amherst College in 1836. He studied theology at Princeton and Andover Seminaries. He then taught for a time.

In 1842 he embarked as a chaplain of the Seamen's Friend Society, for the Sandwich Islands. His career afterwards was one of great usefulness.

He was married, October 6, 1841, to Julia Sherman Mills, daughter of Jeremiah Mills, of Natick, Massachusetts. From this marriage there were five children, all sons.

NATHAN CROSBY

Nathan Crosby, of Lowell, Massachusetts, a Resident Member, admitted 1865, was born at Sandwich, New Hampshire, February 12, 1798, and died in Lowell, February 11, 1885. One day more would have made him exactly eighty-seven years old. His earliest American ancestor was Simon[1] Crosby, of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

From Simon[1], the line was Simon[2], Josiah,[3] Josiah[4], Josiah[5], Asa[6], and Nathan[7], the subject of this sketch. His mother, Betsey (Hoit) Crosby, was daughter of Col. Nathan Hoit. The father of Nathan Crosby was a physician of decided ability and large practice, in Hanover, New Hampshire.

The father's family was notable for its number. It consisted of seventeen children by two wives. Six children died in childhood. Of the other eleven, five received either the Bachelor's degree, or the degree of M.D., from Dartmouth College. Two of the daughters married professional men. Three of the sons were professors at Dartmouth College. In the plans of his parents, Nathan Crosby was destined to the farm; but consent was given for a public education. He fitted for college, and graduated from Dartmouth in 1820.

Nathan Crosby was twice married: first, to Rebecca M. Moody, daughter of Stephen Moody, a lawyer at Gilmanton, New Hampshire, with whom he studied law. He continued his studies afterwards with Hon. Asa Freeman of Dover, New Hampshire. His brother, Dixie Crosby, also married a daughter of Mr. Moody. The first wife of Nathan Crosby died January 30, 1867. His second was Mrs. Matilda (Pickens) Fearing, daughter of James and Charity (Mackie) Pickens, of Boston, and the widow of Dr. Joseph W. Fearing,

of Providence, Rhode Island. This marriage occurred May 19, 1870.

He left five children, — a son, and four married daughters.

He came to Massachusetts in 1826, and practised law in Amesbury and in Newburyport, Massachusetts. He devoted several years to lecturing and laboring for the cause of temperance. In 1843 he removed to Lowell, and was employed by the manufacturing companies in securing the right to control the waters of lakes in New Hampshire, for the benefit of the mills in seasons of drought.

As Judge of the Police Court he bore himself creditably, and died after holding the office for thirty-nine years.*

* *Cf.* Courier-Citizen Company's "History of Lowell," p. 741.

EDWARD KIDDER

Edward Kidder, of Wilmington, North Carolina, a Corresponding Member from 1851, and Life Member from 1871, was born in New Ipswich, New Hampshire, October 19, 1805, and died in Wilmington, February 25, 1885. He was descended from James[1] Kidder, who settled in Cambridge in 1650; and from him the line was John[2], Thomas[3], Reuben[4], and Isaiah[5], his father, who married Hepsey Jones.

After finishing his education in his native town, he settled in Wilmington, North Carolina, in 1826, where he was engaged in the commission business with his brother, Frederic, under the firm name of F. and E. Kidder. When this firm was dissolved by the removal of Frederic Kidder to Boston, he became a member of the firm of Dickinson, Morris, and Kidder. Afterwards he went into the steam saw-mill business in company with his father-in-law, Captain Potter.

He was married, not long after his settlement in Wilmington,

to Ann Potter. She was daughter of Captain Gilbert Potter, of New York, and there were several sons and daughters of this marriage.

He was twice honorary vice-president of the Society for the State of North Carolina.

GEORGE HENRY PREBLE

George Henry Preble, a Life Member, elected to the Society in 1866, was born in Portland, Maine, February 25, 1816, and died in Brookline, Massachusetts, March 1, 1885.

He was the son of Captain Enoch[4] and Sally (Cross) Preble, and great-great-grandson of Abraham[1] Preble, of Scituate, Massachusetts, and York, Maine, an immigrant from Kent, England, in the year 1636. The line from the progenitor was that of Benjamin[2], Jedidiah[3], and Enoch[4].

In early life he attended the public schools of Portland, was employed in a book store, and in his father's West India and grocery house. He was appointed midshipman in the United States Navy in 1835; was warranted a passed midshipman in 1841, and served in the Florida Expedition on board the schooner "Madison," and the brigantine "Jefferson." He was promoted acting-master of the sloop-of-War "St. Louis," and sailed for the East Indies in 1843, and served as acting-lieutenant in 1843 to 1845. He was in command of the first armed American force that ever landed in China.

In 1846 he joined the gunboat "Petrel," as acting-master and executive officer, and was engaged in the war with Mexico until the time when his health failed. He was commissioned lieutenant in 1848; served in the Gulf, until he was obliged to remove entirely from the Southern climate. He was on board the frigate "St. Lawrence," which conveyed the American contributions to the World's Fair of 1851, and which was also

engaged in an unsuccessful search for the remains of John Paul Jones.

He served in Japan, under Commodore Perry, in 1853, and was afterwards engaged in the extermination of pirates in Chinese waters. He returned to Boston, and was on duty at Charlestown Navy Yard, from 1857 to 1859. In the Civil War, he participated in the surrender of New Orleans, and in all the river operations, as far up the river as Vicksburg. He was promoted Captain, by seniority, in 1867, and Chief-of-Staff to Rear-Admiral Craven, in 1868; was commissioned Commodore in 1871; Rear-Admiral, in 1876; commanded the South Pacific squadron, 1876–1879; and retired in 1878.

He was vice-president of the Naval Library and Institute at Charlestown, and of the Portland Natural History Society. He was a member of the American Antiquarian Society, and president of the Massachusetts Order of the Loyal Legion.

He made a collection of naval registers, tracts, and other United States naval publications, which was of great rarity and value. He was the author of "Chase of the Rebel Steamer of War 'Oreto' (1862);" "The Preble Family in America," 1868; "First Cruise of the United States Frigate Essex," 1870; "History of the American Flag," 1872; and "Steam Navigation," 1883.

He was married, November 18, 1845, to Susan Zabiah, daughter of John and Thankful Harris Gore Cox, of Portland, Maine.

His eldest son, Henry Oxnard Preble (1847–1874), was elected a Resident Member of this Society in 1870.*

* *Vide* "Memorial Biographies," vol. vi, pp. 443–44.

STEPHEN BUTTRICK NOYES

Stephen Buttrick Noyes, of Brooklyn, New York, a Corresponding Member from 1858, was born in Brookfield, Massachusetts, August 28, 1833, and died in Deland, Florida, March 8, 1885. His earliest ancestor was the Rev. Nicholas[1] Noyes, of Newbury, Massachusetts, and from him his line was Cutting[2], Cutting[3], Jacob[4], Joseph[5], Nathaniel[6], and George Rapall[7] Noyes, his father, Professor of Oriental Languages in Harvard Divinity School, from 1840 to 1868. His mother was Eliza Wheeler (Buttrick) Noyes, of Framingham, Massachusetts.

He was graduated at Harvard College in 1853, and became a librarian and bibliophilist. He was in charge of the Mercantile Library of Brooklyn, New York. He was for some years at the Congressional Library, Washington, but the managers of the Brooklyn Library, regretting his loss, prevailed upon him to return. The Brooklyn Library of 3,000 volumes under his administration grew to be 83,000. The great catalogue, which he prepared of its contents, was regarded at the time as something remarkable, and its publication in book-form marked the beginning of a new era in publications of this sort.

He was married, October 20, 1870, to Sophia O. Anthony, daughter of Edward Anthony, of Brooklyn. From this marriage there were born two children, — Annie Anthony, and George Holland Noyes. The wife died in the year 1873, and the son died. Mr. Noyes was again married, on June 14, 1882, to Susan W. Wylie, daughter of James Wylie, of Brooklyn. From this marriage there was born a son, who, with his mother, and the daughter by the first marriage, survived Mr. Noyes's decease.

CHARLES WESLEY SLACK

Charles Wesley Slack, of Boston, a Life Member, elected in 1875, was born in Boston, February 21, 1825, and died there, April 11, 1885. His great-great-grandfather was Benjamin Slack, of Attleborough, Massachusetts, from whom the line descended through John and Samuel to Ruggles Slack, his father, who married Sally Eaton, of Boston.

He was educated in the public schools of Boston, and was a graduate of the Eliot Grammar School there, in 1840. He entered the printing office of the Boston *Daily Journal*, and was there employed from the year 1840 to 1848. He was representative from Boston to the State Legislature, 1855 and 1861, and was alderman of Boston, 1866–1867; assistant clerk of the Massachusett Senate, 1852; pro-tempore speaker of the Massachusetts House in 1855; assistant cashier in the Boston Custom House, 1861–1864; and Collector of Internal Revenue, Boston. He was editor and publisher of the *Commonwealth* newspaper, and gave a complete set of the paper to this library.

He was married, January 9, 1849, to Evelina Elizabeth Vannevar, daughter of Alexander Vannevar, of Boston. His wife and two children, a son and a daughter, survived him.

JOSEPH WARREN TUCKER

Joseph Warren Tucker, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, a Resident Member from 1871, was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, December 1, 1800, and died in Boston, April 21, 1885. His descent is traced from Robert[1] Tucker, of Weymouth, through the line of James[2], James[3], Joseph[4], and Elijah[5] Tucker, his father, whose wife was Rebecca Weatherby, of Dedham, Massachusetts.

He received his education from the district schools, and by special studies fitted himself for a teacher, and taught for some years district schools during the winter months. He was a clerk in stores until 1827, and then went into the grocery business for himself.

From 1837–1843 he represented the town of Roxbury in the Legislature, was one of the board of assessors, an overseer of the poor, and surveyor of highways. In 1840 he was elected selectman, and served until Roxbury became a city, when he was elected city clerk, an office he held during the period that Roxbury remained separate from Boston. He was also clerk of the First Religious Society, a justice of the peace, a notary public, director of the People's National Bank, and trustee of the Eliot Savings Institution.

He was married, November 12, 1856, to Mary Porter, daughter of Samuel Porter, of Portland, Maine. He had no children, and his wife died before his death.

ROBERT KENDALL DARRAH

Robert Kendall Darrah, of Boston, a Resident Member from 1883, was born in Charlestown, New Hampshire, December 7, 1818, and died in Boston, May 22, 1885. He was the son of Joseph and Lefe (Putnam) Darrah.

He was educated in the district school, and, at the age of fourteen, he entered a store where he remained until he was eighteen. He then came to Boston and entered upon mercantile life. In 1861 he was appointed an appraiser in the Boston Custom House, and held the office twenty-two years. A number of years after coming to Boston, he injured himself in a gymnasium, so that he was unable to walk, or to take exercise.

He was obliged to devote himself, for amusement, to books; and few men, in the course of time, became better acquainted with English literature than he.

He was married, in 1846, to Sophia Towne, of Philadelphia. She was a noted artist. There were no children.

His parents were somewhat stern, but with their faces set to walk in the right way, if they could find it, no matter how narrow or how difficult. He was the seventh of nine children. When he was no longer able to walk, he was seldom to be outdone in good cheer. After the death of his wife, a large number of her pictures were sold, in accordance with her will, and the sum of ten thousand dollars was presented to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

FRANKLIN BENJAMIN HOUGH

Franklin Benjamin Hough, of Lowville, New York, a Corresponding Member from 1860, was born in Martinsburgh, New York, July 20, 1822, and died in Lowville, June 11, 1885. He was the son of Dr. Horatio Gates and Martha (Pitcher) Hough, and his grandfather was Thomas Hough, of Meriden, Connecticut.

He was educated at Lowville Academy, the Black River Literary and Religious Institute in Watertown, New York, and was graduated at Union College in 1843. He received his medical education at Cleveland, Ohio, and graduated with the degree of M.D. in 1848. His professional life was at first in Somerville, New York, 1848–1852.

In 1854 he removed to Albany, where he remained until 1860, when he established his residence at Lowville. His life as a physician was subordinate to that of a public and historical writer. A few of his works were "History of St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties, New York," 1853; "History of Jefferson County, New York," 1854; "Results of a Series of Meteorological Observations made at New York Academies," 1855; "Census of New York," 1855; "History of Lewis County, New York," 1860; "Munsell's Guide to the Hudson River," 1859; "On Military and Camp Hospitals, translated from the French of Bauden," 1862; "Northern Invasion of October, 1780," 1866.

He was twice married: first, July 9, 1845, to Maria Sarah Eggleson, of Champion, New York. By this marriage there was one child, a daughter. He was again married, May 16, 1849, to Mariah Ellen Kilham, of Turin, New York. By the second marriage there were two sons and two daughters.

THOMAS WELLS BARTLEY

Thomas Wells Bartley, of Washington, District of Columbia, a Corresponding Member from 1855, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, February 11, 1812, and died in Washington, June 20, 1885. He was the son of Hon. Mordecai Bartley, of Mansfield, Ohio, who served as a military officer in the War of 1812, and as a member of Congress and Governor of the State, and his mother was Elizabeth (Wells) Bartley, the daughter of Thomas Wells, of Brownsville, Pennsylvania. His grandfather, Elijah Bartley, was a native of Virginia.

He was graduated at Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, in 1829, and received the degree of A.M. in 1833. After studying law one year with Hon. Jacob Parker, of Mansfield, and another year with Elijah Hayward, of Washington, he was admitted to practice in 1833. He served in the Ohio General Assembly, and in the Senate. As Speaker of the Senate, he became ex-officio Governor of the State, in 1844, and in the same year was succeeded by his own father as Governor. He was a member of the Jackson Democratic Association in Washington.

He was twice married: first, October 5, 1837, to Julia Maria, daughter of William Larwill, of Wooster, Ohio. He married, second, November 7, 1848, Susan Sherman, daughter of Hon. Charles R. Sherman, Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio. She was sister of Senator John Sherman and General William T. Sherman. By his first marriage he had four children, and by his second, two children.

EBENEZER BANCROFT TOWNE

Ebenezer Bancroft Towne, of Raynham, Massachusetts, a Resident Member from 1870, was born in Stoddard, New Hampshire, December 14, 1809, and died in Raynham, June 30, 1885.

He was descended from William[1] Towne, of Salem and Topsfield; the line being Joseph[2], Joseph[3], Captain Israel[4], Captain Israel[5], and Gardner[6] Towne, of Amherst, New Hampshire, his father, who married Lucy Bancroft, of Tyngsborough, Massachusetts.

He attended the district school, and worked upon the farm, and became an apprentice to Samuel S. Lawrence, of Tyngsborough. At the time of his majority he came to Boston, and entered the business of a hat, cap, and fur merchant, in partnership with his brother, Orr N. Towne and William W. Kendrick, at 34 Elm Street. He continued in this connection for thirty-four years, and then retired and resided at Raynham. He was elected County Commissioner for six years, and was treasurer of the Bristol County Agricultural Society for many years.

He was married, August 1, 1838, to Almeda Wilson, daughter of Captain Joel Wilson, of Stoddard, New Hampshire. Her death occurred in 1845, and he was again married, February 12, 1854, to Mrs. Chloe Adaline (Braman) Gilman, widow of Henry T. Gilman, and daughter of Sylvanus B. Braman, of Norton, Massachusetts. By this marriage there were three children,—a son and two daughters.

WILLIAM PARSONS

William Parsons, a Life Member and benefactor, elected in 1847, was born in Gloucester, Massachusetts, August 30, 1804, and died in Newton, Massachusetts, July 1, 1885.

His earliest American ancestor was Jeffrey[1] Parsons, of Gloucester; the line being Jeffrey[2], Jonathan[3], James[4], James[5], and William[6] Parsons, his father, who married Martha Post.

At the age of nineteen, on the death of his father, he took charge of his father's business and shipping interests, and he remained a merchant in Gloucester until 1845, when he removed to Boston.

He was married, December 10, 1834, to Georgiana B. Messer, of Stratford, New Hampshire. They had four sons and three daughters. Three of the sons and two of the daughters, with their mother, survived his decease.

SAMUEL IRENAEUS PRIME

Samuel Irenaeus Prime, of New York, a Corresponding Member from 1855, was born in Ballston, New York, November 4, 1812, and died in Manchester, Vermont, July 11, 1885.

His earliest ancestor in New England was James[1] Prime, who settled in Milford, Connecticut; the line being James[2], Rev. Ebenezer[3], Benjamin Youngs[4], and Rev. Nathaniel Scudder[5], his father, who married Julia Ann, daughter of Major John and Margaret (Pierson) Jeremain, of Sag Harbor, Long Island.

He was graduated at Williams College in 1829. He taught in Washington Academy and at Mount Pleasant, Sing Sing, New York, 1829–1832. He attended Princeton Theological Seminary, 1832–1833, and was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Bedford in 1833, and was ordained in 1835. He was pastor at Ballston Spa, 1835–1836; principal of the academy at Newburgh, New York, 1836–1837; and pastor at Matteawan, New York, 1837–1840. He was editor of the New York *Observer*, 1840–1885. He travelled much, and wrote contributions weekly to the *Observer*, under the signature "Irenaeus." He was a founder and president of the New York Association for the Advancement of Science and Art, and president of Wells College for Women at Aurora, 1869–1873; and a trustee of Williams College, 1869–1885. He received the degree of D.D. from Hampden-Sidney College in 1854. He contributed to *Harper's Magazine*, and was the author of many books.

He married, first, October 15, 1833, Elizabeth Thornton, daughter of Edward Kemeys, of Sing Sing; and secondly, August 17, 1835, to Eloisa Lemet, daughter of Moses Williams, of Ballston Spa, New York. He was survived by a widow and four children.

ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT

Ulysses Simpson Grant, an Honorary Member from 1869, died at Mount McGregor, near Saratoga, New York, July 23, 1885. He was born in Point Pleasant, Ohio, April 27, 1822. His parents were Jesse Root and Hannah (Simpson) Grant.

A man of this distinction requires no extended notice in these memoirs. He was the eighteenth President of the United States. He rose through the grades of lieutenant and captain in the regular army, and colonel, brigadier-general, and major-general of volunteers, to major-general, U. S. Army, and lieutenant-general and general of the same. The officers and soldiers of the Union Army fought victoriously under his command during the Civil War.

John Ward Dean of this Society wrote an article on the subject of General Grant's New England ancestry, which was published in the Register, vol. xxi, pp. 173–176. In this article his line is shown to be Matthew[1] Grant, of Dorchester, Massachusetts, and Windsor, Connecticut, through Samuel[2], Samuel[3], Noah[4], Noah[5], Noah[6], and Jesse Root[7] Grant, his father.

CHARLES RUSSELL TRAIN

Charles Russell Train, of Boston, a Resident Member from 1876, was born in Framingham, Massachusetts, October 18, 1817, and died in North Conway, New Hampshire, July 29, 1885. His earliest ancestor in this country was John[1] Train, of Watertown; the line being John[2], John[3], Samuel[4], and Rev. Charles[5], his father. His mother was Hepzibah Harrington, the second wife of Charles[5] Train.

He was educated in the public schools of Framingham, and the Framingham Academy, and was graduated at Brown University in 1837. He read law with Josiah Adams, and spent one year at the Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the bar in 1841. In 1846 he represented Framingham in the Legislature. From 1848–1855, he was district attorney for Northern Massachusetts. He was a member of the State Convention of 1853, was a councillor 1857–58; a member of Congress, 1859–1863.

For many years he was one of the leading lawyers of Boston; and during a part of the Civil War he was on the staff of Gen. George A. Gordon. He was present at the battle of Antietam.

Mr. Train was twice married: his first wife was Martha A. Jackson, of Ashland, Massachusetts, whom he married October 27, 1841. Of this marriage there were five children; and four, two sons and two daughters, survived his decease. His second wife was Sarah Cheney, of Lowell, whom he married June 14 1869, and by whom he had a son.

MANNING LEONARD

MANNING LEONARD, of Southbridge, Massachusetts, a Life Member, was one of the early members of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, and followed its fortunes as a valuable member from the time of his admission in 1853, to his death. He was a generous contributor to the building fund in 1870, and to the library fund in 1871.

He was born June 1, 1814, in Sturbridge, Massachusetts, and was the son of Rev. Zenas L. Leonard, a prominent Baptist minister of his time. His father was a farmer as well as minister, and as an educator received young men into his family to be trained for business or for professional life. Thus brought up in a literary atmosphere, young Manning Leonard often regretted in after years that he did not seek a public education. His father's wife, and the mother of Manning, was Sally Fiske, of Sturbridge.

His earliest New England ancestor was Solomon[1], of Duxbury, Massachusetts, the line of descent being through the following: Jacob[2], Joseph[3], Joseph[4], David[5], and Zenas[6] Leonard.

His early education was acquired at home and in the public schools. Then he was sent to Amherst Academy. He entered this school in 1831, and after his course there was invited back to be a teacher. He chose rather a business life.

He went first to New York City, and was for a time a clerk in the drygoods store of Tiffany, Anderson, and Company. In 1835 he went to Noblesville, Indiana, and began on his own account. In 1836 he removed to Madison, Indiana, and in 1838 formed a partnership of Leonard and Phelps, for the sale of dry goods. In 1844 the connection ended, and he returned to Sturbridge, to take the place of secretary and treasurer of the Central Manufacturing Company.

He then went into partnership with Chester A. Dresser, for the manufacture of cotton cloth and delaines at the Central Mills in Southbridge. This business was successful.

He was married, September 15, 1840, to Mary F. Ammidown, daughter of Ebenezer D. and Rebekah (Fisher) Ammidown. Their children were seven in number. Five, two sons and three daughters, and their mother, survived the father's decease.

He was naturally at home in the Congregational Church, and held in great honor the early fathers of New England, and especially the Pilgrims of Plymouth. As he had leisure he prepared a history of the Leonard family, which he was unable to finish.

During the last thirty years of his life, he was, to some extent, an invalid. He died in Southbridge, July 31, 1885.

He was a man of rare qualities. As a business man, remarkably energetic and reliable. While he was conservative, he did not lack that enterprise which insures success. He earned his success and deserved it.

He filled almost all the offices in the gift of his fellow-citizens. He was active in the establishment of a free public library. In 1869 he represented his district in the Legislature. He was prominent in the establishment of the Southbridge Savings Bank, and a director in the Southbridge National Bank.

The above sketch is condensed from a more extended memoir by Rev. Increase N. Tarbox, D.D., published in the REGISTER, vol. xli, pp. 249–255.

GEORGE KNOWLES SNOW

GEORGE KNOWLES SNOW, of Watertown, Massachusetts, a Resident Member from 1882, died August 3, 1885.

TOWNSEND WARD

Townsend Ward, a Corresponding Member from 1855, was born in Philadelphia in the year 1817, and died there August 13, 1885. He was the son of John Ward, a silversmith.

He studied law in the office of Peter S. Duponceau, was admitted to the bar, and for some years followed this profession. His tastes inclined him more to literature and science. He was employed upon the "State Geological Survey," and was interested in the work of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, of which he was secretary. At one time he was engaged on work for newspapers. He was unmarried.

Townsend Ward was author of "The Insurrection of the Year 1794 in the Western Counties of Pennsylvania," which was published in 1858. He also wrote many historical treatises and papers, notable among which are his "Walks in Germantown and the Neighborhood," published in the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History* (Scharf and Westcott's "History of Philadelphia," vol. ii, p. 1164).

EDWARD ASHTON ROLLINS

Edward Ashton Rollins, of Philadelphia, a Life Member, elected in 1883, was born in Wakefield, New Hampshire, December 8, 1828, and died in Hanover, New Hampshire, September 7, 1885. His earliest ancestor in this country was James[1] Rollins, who came to Ipswich, Massachusetts, and was settled afterwards in Dover, New Hampshire; through the line of Ichabod[2], killed by the Indians, Jeremiah[3], John[4], John[5], and Daniel Gustavus[6], his father, who was married to Susan Binney.

In 1835 the family removed to Great Falls, New Hampshire, and his early education was received there, and also at the Rochester and Gilmanton Academies. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1851, and studied law at Baltimore, with G. W. Brown and F. W. Brune. He then spent a year with Hon. Nathaniel Wells and Hon. Charles H. Bell of Great Falls, and a part of a third year in the Harvard Law School. After practising law for some time, he was appointed cashier of the Internal Revenue Department at Washington. In 1865 he was made Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and in 1869 he was elected vice-president and afterwards president of the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. In 1876, in connection with the Centennial Exhibition of that year, he established and was made president of the Centennial National Bank of Philadelphia. He made many gifts to Dartmouth College, and "Rollins Hall" was named for him.

He was married, September 27, 1855, to Ellen Hobbs, daughter of Hon. Josiah Hobbs, of Wakefield, New Hampshire. His wife died in 1881. Of their six children, two daughters and a son survived his death.

WILLIAM RICHARDS LAWRENCE

William Richards Lawrence, a Life Member, elected in 1871, was born in Boston, May 3, 1812, and died in Swampscott, Massachusetts, September 20, 1885. He was descended from John[1] Lawrence, who settled in Watertown, Massachusetts; the line being Nathaniel[2], of Groton, John[3], Amos[4], Deacon Samuel[5], and Amos[6] Lawrence, his father, who married Sarah Richards, of Boston.

When he was eight years old, he was sent to the Groton Academy. He then entered the Boston Latin School, and later Dummer Academy, Byfield. He also attended a school in Gardiner, Maine. In 1828 he went to Europe, and studied under accomplished teachers in Paris, Versailles, and in Spain. He was graduated from the Harvard Medical School in 1845.

He was married in Boston, December 6, 1838, to Susan Coombs Dana, daughter of Rev. Samuel Dana, of Marblehead, Massachusetts. His children were three sons: Francis William; Arthur; and Robert Means Lawrence.

HENRY EDWARDS

Henry Edwards, of Boston, a Resident Member from 1866, was born in Northampton, Massachusetts, October 22, 1798, and died in Boston, September 24, 1885. His earliest American ancestor was William[1] Edwards, of Hartford, Connecticut; his line being the following: Richard[2], Timothy[3], Jonathan[4], the great theological and metaphysical writer, Timothy[5], and William[6], his father, who married Rebecca Tappan, of Northampton.

He began his mercantile training in 1821, with his uncle, Arthur Tappan, in his store, in New York. He associated himself in 1823 with Charles Stoddard, of Boston, and carried on a large business in French dry goods under the name of Edwards and Stoddard.

As the purchaser of these goods he was obliged to live much of the time in France. There he enjoyed the friendship of Lafayette, and was accustomed to visit him at his chateau.

He was married, September 4, 1828, to Martha Ann Dorr, daughter of Hon. Samuel Dorr, of Boston. Their children, four in number, died young.

Many large public interests, city, state, and national, were placed in his keeping, and received faithful attention. He was exceedingly polite and affable, with a winning address. The later years of his life were passed in quiet and retirement.

EDWARD LAWRENCE

Edward Lawrence, a Life Member, elected in 1869, was born in Harvard, Massachusetts, June 21, 1810, and died in Charlestown, October 17, 1885. He was the son of Stephen[6] and Lucy (Bigelow) Lawrence. He was descended from John[1] Lawrence, of Watertown, Massachusetts, Peleg[2], Eleazer[3], Eleazer[4], Eleazer[5], and Stephen[6], his father.

His early education was gained in the country schools, and, in 1825, he came to Charlestown, and entered into the service of Charles Forster, a cabinet manufacturer. In 1856 he succeeded Mr. Forster, and enlarged the business. He was two years a selectman of Charlestown; six years an alderman; two years a representative in the legislature, and was state senator. He was chairman of the Board of Commissioners for Introducing Water from Mystic Lake into Charlestown. He was a director, and afterwards president, of the Bunker Hill National Bank, and president of the Warren Institution for Savings, and a leading member of the First Universalist Society of Charlestown

He was married, February 28, 1839, to Mary Thomas Baker daughter of Captain Richard and Jerusha Baker, of Charlestown. She died in 1867. He left four children: Edward Lawrence, Jr.; Charles R. Lawrence; Mrs. John Kent, of Charlestown; and Mrs. John Chandler, of Concord, New Hampshire.

SAMUEL TROWBRIDGE CHAMPNEY

Samuel Trowbridge Champney, a Corresponding Member from 1859, was born in Groton, Massachusetts, September 10, 1798, and died in Brooklyn, New York, October 21, 1885. His earliest New England ancestor was Richard[1] Champney, who settled in Cambridge, and the line from him was by Daniel[2], Daniel[3], Solomon[4], Ebenezer[5], Harvard College, 1762, to Francis[6] Champney, his father, who married Abigail Trowbridge.

He went to New Ipswich, New Hampshire, as a clerk in the store of Samuel Batchelder. He afterwards went into the shipping business in New York, and afterwards went into the grocery business in Brooklyn.

He was twice married: first, August 19, 1827, to Mary Turpin Taylor. By this marriage there were eleven children,— five sons and six daughters,— and of these, three daughters and one son survived his decease. His first wife died in 1847, and he was again married, in September, 1856, to Mary Jacobs, of New Hampshire. There were no children by this marriage.

SAMUEL TUCKER BENT

Samuel Tucker Bent, a Resident Member from 1881, was born in Milton, Massachusetts, February 22, 1804, and died in Dorchester, November 2, 1885. He was descended from John[1] Bent, of Sudbury, Joseph[2], Joseph[3], Ebenezer[4], John[5], and Josiah[6], his father, who married Susannah Tucker, of Milton, the mother of Samuel Tucker Bent.

Mr. Bent, though occupied with the cares of his business, interested himself in his later life in questions relating to the history of his ancestors. He was educated in the schools of Milton, and succeeded to the business of his father, who established in 1801, in that town, a cracker manufactory, in which, in the days of the son, eleven different kinds were made, including one called the cold-water cracker; the goods stamped with the name of Bent and Company being rarely, if ever, imitated.

He was twice married: first, November 4, 1830, to Frances Bent Ashton, daughter of John Ashton, of Boston. From this marriage there were four children: Samuel T., Frances M., Eliza T., and George H. Bent. He was married a second time, June 5, 1873, to Caroline E. Fuller, daughter of Benjamin Fuller, of Dorchester. She survived him.

JOHN ALLEN LEWIS

John Allen Lewis, a Resident Member from 1869, was born in Barnstable, Massachusetts, November 19, 1819, and died in Boston, November 2, 1885. His father was Josiah Lewis, of Barnstable. His earliest paternal ancestor was George Lewis (Lewice, Lewes), who settled in Plymouth, Massachusetts.

At the age of eleven years he entered the printing office of S. B. Phinney, and learned type setting, and when the California gold fever set in he went to San Francisco with a small printing outfit. He remained there for several years, and was employed by the "Alta California," and afterwards, in company with William H. Rand, he established a paper in Los Angeles, which was printed half in English and half in Spanish. He also went to Chicago, and was employed in the literary department of the Illinois Central Railroad. About 1860 he came to Boston, and for many years was a contributor to the columns of *The Nation*.

He was married, November 12, 1856, to Elizabeth Ritchie, daughter of John Ritchie, of Boston. Their son and only child, Richard Lewis, died at the age of five years.

CHARLES OCTAVIUS WHITMORE

Charles Octavius Whitmore, of Boston, a Life Member and benefactor, elected in 1863, was born in Bath, Maine. November 7, 1802, and died in Boston, November 15, 1885, His earliest ancestor in this country was Francis[1] Whitmore, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and from him the line was as follows: John[2], of Medford, who married Rachel Eliot, a niece of Rev. John Eliot; John[3], Francis[4], John[5], and William D.[6], his father, who married Rhoda Woodward.

He was educated in the schools of Bath, and, in 1821, he came to Boston, as clerk in the store of Fife and Brown, West India merchants. In 1830 he entered into partnership in the grocery business with Israel Lombard, and in this connection he continued until 1855. He then associated himself with his son, Charles J. Whitmore, and afterward with his son, William H. Whitmore, until 1860. In 1862 he built the Union Sugar Refinery in Charlestown, which was sold about ten years later to the Eastern Railroad Company. He then retired from business, but remained president of the Market National Bank, to which office he was elected in 1860.

He was twice married: first, December 22, 1830, to Lovice Ayres, daughter of John and Rebecca (Lombard) Ayres, of Brookfield, Massachusetts. There were five children by this marriage, two sons and three daughters, all of whom survived his death. His first wife died in 1849, and he was again married, October 30, 1851, to Mary (Tarbell) Blake, widow of George Blake, Jr.

WILLIAM WARREN TUCKER

William Warren Tucker, a Life Member and benefactor, elected in 1869, was born in Boston, March 18, 1817, and died in Paris, France, November 26, 1885. He was the son of Alanson and Eliza (Thom) Tucker. His grandfather was Nathaniel, son of Benjamin Tucker, of Middleborough, Massachusetts.

He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1835, and received the degree of A.M. there in 1838, and from Harvard in 1861. He was trustee of the Lawrence Academy of Groton, 1844–1852.

In 1851 he entered into business arrangements with the firm of Upham, Appleton, and Company, afterwards Upham, Tucker, and Company, commission merchants, No. 4 Milk Street, Boston. He was the translator, or compiler, of "His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Alexis in the United States of America, during the Winter of 1871–1872;" "His Royal Highness Prince Oscar at the National Celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of American Independence, held in Philadelphia;" "The Republic of San Marino;" "The Neutral Territory of Moresnet;" and "The Valley of Andorra."

He was married, March 30, 1843, to Susan Elizabeth, daughter of William and Susan (Ruggles) Lawrence, of Boston. There were two children by this marriage, William Lawrence and Allan Tucker.

PEARCE WENTWORTH PENHALLOW

Pearce Wentworth Penhallow, a Resident Member from 1878, was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, February 27, 1817, and died in Boston, December 9, 1885. His earliest ancestor in this country was Samuel[1] Penhallow, who first settled in Charlestown, Massachusetts, and afterwards in Portsmouth, New Hampshire; the line proceeding from him through John[2], John[3], to Hunking[4], father of Pearce Wentworth[5], whose mother was Harriet Pearce, daughter of David and Bethiah (Ingersoll) Pearce, of Gloucester.

His life was spent upon the sea, and he followed in this occupation, that of his father. In 1840 he was put in command of the ship "Margaret Scott," of Portsmouth, and traded between New England and the Southern United States.

In 1844 he was transferred to the ship "Rockingham," which was engaged in the same trade. In 1850 Messrs. Glidden and Williams gave him the command of the ship "George Raynes," of the San Francisco line. In 1854 he was in command of the ship "Sierra Nevada," which was engaged in the guano trade.

He contributed to the Register an article on the Penhallow family, which was revised and enlarged, and published in an octavo volume.

He was married, October 16, 1845, to Elizabeth Warner Pitts Sherburne, daughter of John Nathaniel Sherburne, of Portsmouth. He had four sons. Two died young. The other two, Thomas Wibird and Charles Sherburne Penhallow (Harvard College, 1874), with their mother, survived his decease.

JOHN DAGGETT

John Daggett, a Corresponding Member from 1845, was born in Attleborough, Massachusetts, February 10, 1805, and died in that town, December 13, 1885.

His earliest ancestor was John[1] Daggett, who settled in Martha's Vineyard; the line from him was Thomas[2], John[3], of Attleborough, Ebenezer[4], John[5], and Ebenezer[6] Daggett, his father, who was married to Sally Maxcy, of Attleborough.

He was fitted for college at Wrentham Academy, and was graduated at Brown University in 1826. He studied law one year with Joseph L. Tillinghast, of Providence, Rhode Island, and one year with J. J. Fiske, of Wrentham, Massachusetts, and another year with Judge Theron Metcalf, of Dedham, Massachusetts. He was admitted to the bar in 1829, and immediately began the practice of law in Attleborough. He was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, 1836–1839, and again in 1866. He was a member of the Senate in 1850.

He was the president of the Old Colony Historical Society, at Taunton, Massachusetts; the author of a "History of Attleborough," published in 1834. A second, and much enlarged edition, was prepared for the press. He wrote many articles for different periodicals.

He was married, June 18, 1840, to Miss Nancy McClellan Boomer, of Sutton, Massachusetts. Of this marriage there were seven children, five of whom died in infancy. A son and a daughter, viz., John M. Daggett, of Arkansas, and Mrs. Sheffield, of New Haven, Connecticut, with their mother, survived his death.

HILAND HALL

Hiland Hall, of Bennington, Vermont, a Life Member and vice-president for Vermont of this Society, elected to membership in 1868, was born in Bennington, July 20, 1795, and died in Springfield, Massachusetts, December 18, 1885, in his ninety-first year. His parents were Nathaniel and Abigail (Hubbard) Hall. His father was a farmer, and his boyhood and youth were spent on the farm in Bennington, where his father came to reside in 1779.

His education was obtained in the common schools and at an academy in Granville, New York. He became interested in politics at an early age, and in September, 1813, he was actively engaged in a young men's society styled the "Sons of Liberty," which debated political questions. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1819. He began practice in his native town, which he represented in the General Assembly of the State in 1827. He was clerk of the supreme and county court for his county in 1828 and the year following, and for three succeeding years was state attorney for the county. In 1833 he was chosen a representative in Congress, to fill a vacancy. He was chosen a member of the Twenty-third Congress, and represented his district for ten successive years. While in Congress he exposed some fraudulent Revolutionary claims, which made a sensation at the time.

He was a bank commissioner of Vermont, judge of the Supreme Court, and, in 1850, he was appointed Second Comptroller of the United States Treasury. In 1851 he accepted the office of Land Commissioner for California. In 1854 he returned to Vermont, and to his farm in Bennington, and retired from the further practice of his profession.

He was a member of the convention at Philadelphia, which

formed the Republican party in 1856. In 1858 he was elected by that party as the Governor of Vermont, and re-elected the next year. He then announced his determination to retire from further public service.

He delivered the first annual address that was made before the Vermont Historical Society, and for six years was its president. Several historical papers prepared by him were published. In 1868 his "Early History of Vermont," a work of over 500 pages, was published. He was prominent in his exertions for a centennial celebration of the battle of Bennington in 1877, and prepared a full description of the battle, which was extensively published in newspapers and pamphlets, and in the official account of the celebration. He was also interested in the erection of a proper monument in commemoration of the battle.

He was born within less than twenty years after the time it was fought, and near the field, and reared from childhood among those who were engaged in it, and early imbibed from their lips a taste for its study, and from such study acquired a conviction that it was an event of very great importance in the Revolutionary history of the country.

The University of Vermont conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1859.

He was married, in 1818, to Dolly Tuttle Davis, of Rockingham, Vermont. She died January 8, 1879. Their children were six sons and two daughters. Four sons survived his decease.

The material of the above sketch is selected from an article by his son Henry D. Hall, in the REGISTER, vol. xli, pp. 9–20.

FREDERIC KIDDER

Frederic Kidder, a Life Member, elected in 1849, was born in New Ipswich, New Hampshire, April 16, 1804, and died in Melrose, Massachusetts, December 19, 1885. He was the son of Isaiah Kidder, whose wife, and the mother of Frederic Kidder, was Hepsey, daughter of Jonas Jones, of New Ipswich, and granddaughter of Captain Ephraim Jones, of Concord, Massachusetts. His first ancestor in New England was James[1] Kidder, who settled at Cambridge, Massachusetts; Frederic being the sixth in descent, through John[2], Thomas[3], Reuben[4], Isaiah[5], to Frederic[6].

He attended the academy in his native town, and when fifteen years of age he was sent to Hanover, New Hampshire, to a friend of his father, where he attended the preparatory department of Dartmouth College. After a two years' study at Hanover, he returned to New Ipswich. He went to Boston in March, 1822, and became a clerk in the wholesale grocery firm of Macomber, Sawin, and Hunting. His health gave way, and he sought the South for a more congenial climate, and selected Wilmington, North Carolina. In November, 1826, he purchased some goods, and loaded a small schooner with them, and sailed for Wilmington, accompanied by a younger brother, Edward Kidder. More than twenty days were consumed on the passage, and, on their arrival, the brothers rented a store, and began under the name of F. and E. Kidder. Every May they closed up their store and visited New England. After eight years Frederic returned to Cambridge, Massachusetts, and Edward remained at Wilmington, and made his home there for the rest of his life.

With the improvement of Frederic's health he was able to enter business first in the West India goods trade, as Collins and

Kidder, at 42 India Street, Boston. After 1841 Mr. Kidder continued alone as a commission merchant for about six years, then he opened a store at 33 India Street, under the name of Copeland and Kidder. They continued in business till 1852, when Mr. Kidder retired on account of his poor health.

He had naturally strong antiquarian tastes, and from the time of his joining the New England Historic Genealogical Society took an active part in its affairs. From the encouragement of its influence, he was induced to write the history of his native town.

Having acquired a competency, he employed himself for two years in collecting material for the "History of New Ipswich" and the genealogy of the Kidder family. During the third year he completed and issued the "History of New Ipswich," associated with Augustus A. Gould, M.D. The book was issued as the joint production of the two. It "marked a new era in this department of literature," and surpassed anything of the kind that had appeared.

In 1854 he removed to New York, and formed a partnership with James R. Gilmore, afterwards known as "Edmund Kirke." He soon, however, returned to Boston, and later, in 1869, removed to Melrose, Massachusetts, where he died.

He wrote a number of books and pamphlets, of which the "History of New Ipswich," and the "Boston Massacre," and the "Expeditions of Captain John Lovewell," are the best known.

His other writings were numerous.

Mr. Kidder was treasurer of this Society, 1851–1855; a director, and member of the publication committee; and left a bequest to be the foundation of a fund known as the Kidder Fund. He was always its strenuous friend.

Mr. Kidder was married, January 12, 1841, to Harriet Maria Hagar, daughter of Jonathan and Lois (Mixer) Hagar, of Cambridge. She died December 22, 1875.

The above sketch is abridged from a much more extended memoir by John Ward Dean, A.M., published in the Register, vol. xli, pp. 129–140.

ASHBEL WOODWARD

Ashbel Woodward, a Corresponding Member from 1853, was born in Willington, Connecticut, June 26, 1804, and died in Franklin, Connecticut, December 20, 1885. Graduating at the Medical Department of Bowdoin College in 1829, he settled in the same year in Franklin, where he resided till the end of his life.

His career was long, laborious, and eminently useful, and as a physician he was noted for quickness and accuracy of perception. He was president of the Connecticut Medical Society from 1858 to 1861, and his annual addresses on "Life," "Medical Ethics," and "An Historical Sketch" of the Society, attracted attention. He was also an active member of the American Medical Association from its formation. Early in the Civil War he was one of a board to examine surgeons for the volunteer regiments. As necessity became more pronounced, he went to the front himself, as surgeon of the Twenty-sixth Connecticut, and shared in the siege and capture of Port Hudson. He was then nearly sixty years old, and, as his friends expected from his age, after serving out his term of enlistment he was long and dangerously ill.

Although driven with professional work, he accomplished much with the pen, and, in addition to the addresses already referred to, he contributed many papers to the Proceedings of the Connecticut Medical Society. At the request of the family he wrote a Life of General Nathaniel Lyon. He had also written previously a memoir of Colonel Thomas Knowlton, a great-uncle of General Lyon, and connected in a prominent manner with the early events of the Revolutionary War. He also published a small volume upon Wampum, and furnished a paper for the two hundredth anniversary of Norwich, Connecticut, in 1859, on the "Early Physicians of Norwich." He also wrote a

"History of Franklin" (Connecticut). He had a fondness for genealogical investigation, and several of his articles on this subject are found in the REGISTER, and in other publications. He was also a collector, and accumulated a library containing many relics and town and county histories. The fiftieth anniversary of his settlement among them was celebrated by his neighbors in 1879.

His wife was Emeline Bicknell, to whom he was married in May, 1832, and she, with two sons, survived him.

The above sketch is condensed from a much longer Memoir by P. H. Woodward, Esquire, which was published in the REGISTER, vol. xl, pp. 133–137.

ISAAC CHILD

ISAAC CHILD, a Life Member, elected in 1846, was born in Newton, Massachusetts (in that part now West Roxbury), May 1, 1792, and died in Boston, December 23, 1885. He was descended from Benjamin[1] Child, through Joshua[2], Isaac[3], Isaac[4], and Daniel[5], his father, who married Rebecca Richards, daughter of Captain Jeremiah Richards, of Roxbury.

He received very little education beyond that which he received from his mother, who had been a school teacher in Roxbury. He held several important trusts and responsibilities. He was treasurer of the Williams Market, treasurer of this Society for three years, town clerk of Argyle, Maine, and selectman and assessor. All the initiatory work of the "Child Genealogy," a volume of 842 pages, was performed by him.

He was three times married: first, November 22, 1821, to Eliza, daughter of Benjamin Billings, of Roxbury; second, July 4, 1848, to Maria, daughter of Phineas Eastman, of Franklin, New Hampshire; third, May 31, 1854, to Abby, daughter of Ely Forbes Baker, of Steuben, Maine. There was one child, a daughter, by the first marriage, and two daughters by the third marriage. All of these children died before their father.

ARIEL LOW

Ariel Low, of Boston, a Life Member, elected in 1870, was born in Essex, Massachusetts, September 29, 1803, and died in Boston, January 5, 1886. He was a descendant of Thomas[1] Low, of Ipswich, Massachusetts; through Thomas[2], David[3], Caleb[4], William[5], and William[6], his father, who married Polly Giddings, of Essex.

He attended the Old North School of Essex, and was for some time under the care of Rev. Dr. William Cogswell, Dartmouth College, 1811. In 1836 he came to Boston, and was employed in the firm of McConnell and Avery. In 1841 he went to New York, and was employed one year by Mr. Loring Andrews, who then made him a partner. He returned to Boston, and became a partner with his brother, Gilman S. Low, in the hide and leather business, and remained in this connection till 1852. He then entered the wholesale hide and leather business for himself, at 20 Blackstone Street. In 1856 John G. Cary was made a partner. In 1862 the firm became Low, Hersey, and Company. In 1865 the business was removed to Congress Street, and afterwards to High Street. He retired from active participation in the business. He was married.

NAHUM CAPEN

Nahum Capen, of Dorchester, Massachusetts, a Resident Member from 1881, was born in Canton, Massachusetts, April 2, 1804, and died in Dorchester, January 8, 1886. His earliest New England ancestor was Bernard[1] Capen, who came to Dorchester in 1633. From him the line descended through John[2], John[3], Robert[4], and Andrew[5], his father, who was married to Hannah Richards, of Sharon, Massachusetts.

Mr. Capen was educated in the Boston schools, and his inclinations were strongly in the direction of the medical profession, but he entered business instead, and became a partner in the publishing house of Marsh and Capen, afterwards known as Marsh, Capen, and Lyon.

In 1857 he was Postmaster of Boston, and many of the features of the postal service, which have had a permanency for many years, came into use through his suggestion. The first volume of his "History of Democracy" was published in 1878. His full plan was never finished. In 1874 the Washington and Lee University of Virginia bestowed upon him the degree of LL.D.

He was married, October 14, 1830, to Eliza Ann Moore, daughter of William Moore, of Boston. From this marriage there were four children: Nahum; Elizabeth Sprague, married Shelton Barry; Edward Nahum, of Capen, Sprague, and Company; and Mary Anna, wife of Alfred C. Thacher.

FRANCIS WALKER BACON

Francis Walker Bacon, of Boston, a Resident Member from 1873, was born in Southbridge, Massachusetts, December 26, 1809, and died in Boston, January 13, 1886. His earliest New England ancestor was Daniel[1] Bacon, one of the original settlers of Woburn, Massachusetts, and from him the line descended through John[2], Ephraim[3], Ephraim[4], Ephraim[5], to Enoch[6], his father, who married Sally Walker, of Woodstock, Connecticut.

He was educated in the district schools. In 1828, as an apprentice, he entered the machine shop of Messrs. Washburn and Goddard, Worcester, where he served until 1830, as a machinist. He came to Boston in 1830, to gain a practical knowledge of the steam-engine. He was the author of a handbook on the Steam-Engine Indicator. His later years of professional life were chiefly occupied in giving expert legal testimony in cases in courts involving many mechanical questions.

He was three times married: first, November 15, 1838, to Harriet Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas R. Plympton, of Sudbury, Massachusetts. By this marriage there were three children, two of whom died in infancy. He was married, second, in 1848, to Jane Atkins, daughter of Uriah Hagar, M.D. There were two children by this marriage. He was married, third, in 1853, to a sister of his second wife. By the third marriage there were three children.

EDMUND BATCHELDER DEARBORN

Edmund Batchelder Dearborn, a Life Member, elected in 1845, was born in Hampton, New Hampshire, November 28, 1806, and died in Boston, Massachusetts, January 22, 1886. He was a descendant in the eighth generation from Godfrey[1] Dearborn, an early settler of Exeter, New Hampshire, who removed from that place to Hampton. His descent from Godfrey[1] was through Henry[2], Samuel[3], Jeremiah[4], Jeremiah[5], Samuel[6], and Samuel[7], his father, who married Ruth Leavitt.

He was educated in the public schools of Hampton, and Hampton Academy. He taught at Marblehead in 1830, and afterwards at Pierce Academy in Middleborough, Massachusetts, and at Boston at the Chapman Hall School, of which Amos Baker was the principal. After giving up teaching, he held a position in the United States Internal Revenue service. He was a contributor to the literary newspapers in Boston, and wrote much on historical subjects. He contributed a number of articles to the Register, two of which, on the descendants of Godfrey Dearborn, appeared in the second volume for 1848. He left at his death a very full genealogy of the Dearborn family, which is now in the possession of this Society. He was elected the librarian of this Society in January, 1846, and was its second librarian, and the first after the Society occupied a room of its own. He published in the Register for October, 1879, an article on the early history of the Society, into which he introduced a description of the Society's room in the City Building, Court Square, and the furniture of the room. He held the office of librarian till 1849. He was an active member of the Handel and Haydn Society of Boston, to which he was admitted in 1841.

HENRY PURKITT KIDDER

Henry Purkitt Kidder, of Boston, a Life Member, elected in 1859, was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, January 8, 1823, and died in New York City, January 28, 1886. He was descended from James[1] of Cambridge, through Samuel[2], Thomas[3], John[4], and Thomas[5], his father, who married Clarissa Purkitt.

He was educated in the Boston English High School. In 1838 he was a clerk in a grocery store. At the age of eighteen he became a clerk in the office of Coolidge and Haskell. In 1847 he began his education as a banker in the house of John E. Thayer and Brother. He became a member of the firm, and afterwards established the banking-house of Kidder, Peabody and Company.

In 1886 the house became the agents of the Baring Brothers of London. He was president of the Children's Mission and of the Adams Nervine Asylum; a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; a Founder of the Boston Art Club; State Trustee of the Massachusetts General Hospital; a Trustee and Treasurer of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, from its organization; an overseer of Harvard College, 1881–1886; and president of the American Unitarian Association.

He was twice married: first, to Caroline W. Archbald, of Hopkinton, Massachusetts. From this marriage there were three sons, Henry T., Charles Archbald, and Nathaniel Thayer. He was married again, in 1883, to Elizabeth Huidekoper, of Meadville, Pennsylvania, who survived him.

JOHN DUDLEY PHILBRICK

John Dudley Philbrick, of Boston, Massachusetts, a Resident Member from 1858, died February 2, 1886.

FRANCIS MINOT WELD

Francis Minot Weld, of Boston, a Life Member and benefactor, elected in 1869, was born in Boston, April 27, 1815, and died in Jamaica Plain, February 4, 1886. His earliest American ancestor was Joseph[1] Weld, who settled in Roxbury. From him the line was by John[2], Joseph[3], Joseph[4], Eleazer[5] (Harvard College, 1756), to William Gordon[6], his father, who married Hannah, daughter of Jonas Clarke and Hannah Speakman (Minot), of Boston.

He was educated in the Boston schools, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1835. His early business life was in New Orleans, where the firm with which he was connected was known as F. M. Weld and Company, and engaged in the sale of cotton. Before the breaking out of the war he closed his business in New Orleans, and removed to Boston, where, under the same firm name, he was engaged in business in the East India trade. The firm was dissolved after existing a few years, and he became treasurer of the Pembroke Print Mills of Suncook, New Hampshire.

He was married, in 1842, to Elizabeth Rodman, of New Bedford, Massachusetts, and had five children, three sons and two daughters. Two of the sons were Benjamin Rodman and

Charles Minot Weld, and one of the two daughters married Professor Francis G. Peabody, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and the other daughter married John Parkinson, banker, of Boston.

JOHN GERRISH WEBSTER

John Gerrish Webster, of Boston, a Resident Member and benefactor, admitted in 1881, was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, April 8, 1811, and died in Boston, February 7, 1886. His father was David Webster, born in Rye, New Hampshire, and his mother was Eunice Gerrish (Nowell) Webster, of York, Maine.

His early education was acquired in the public schools of Portsmouth, and afterwards, at a large school conducted under a monitorial system, devised by an Englishman named Lancaster. The school was called after the name of its founder, the Lancasterian School. After this he attended the Portsmouth High School. At the age of twelve he went to the South Berwick Academy, and began a course of study preparatory to college. In consequence of ill health, his purpose of obtaining a collegiate education failed.

In 1838 he left his native town and went to Boston, and associated himself in business with his brother, David Lock Webster, who had established there, five years before, a leather manufactory. The firm continued till it was one of the oldest of its kind in the city.

He was married, October 15, 1842, to Mary Moulton, daughter of Jeremiah Moulton, of Sebec, Maine. By this marriage there were five children, the eldest of whom was Frederick Hedge Webster, a lieutenant in Colonel Shaw's Colored Regiment, the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts, and who died at Beaufort, South Carolina. The other children were daughters.

Mr. Webster occupied many positions of trust and responsi-

bility. He was one of the incorporators and president of the Malden Bank; treasurer and director of the Suffolk Railroad Company; member of the Common Council of Boston; representative in the Massachusetts Legislature, 1857, 1880, and 1881; and director and treasurer of the Boston, Revere Beach, and Lynn Railroad.

JAMES BARDWELL RICHARDS

James Bardwell Richards, a Corresponding Member from 1857, was born in Battacotta, Island of Ceylon, East Indies, October 16, 1817, and died in New York City, February 14, 1886.

He was descended from William[1] Richards, of Plymouth, through the line of Joseph[2], Joseph[3], Joseph[4], Joseph[5], James[6], and Rev. James[7], his father, a resident of Abington, Massachusetts, a graduate of Williams College in 1809, and one of the celebrated "Haystack" company, who organized the Board of Foreign Missions. James[7] married Sarah Bardwell, of Belchertown, Massachusetts.

After remaining some years in India, he was sent to this country to be educated. He attended the Hopkins School in Hadley, the Leicester Academy, and later George F. Thayer's School in Boston. He did not enter college, but received the honorary degree of A.M. from Harvard, in 1856. In 1846–1847 he became interested in the education of idiots, and visited Europe to examine the schools for them. In 1848 he established in Boston the first State Experimental School in this country. In 1851 he gave an exhibition at Albany of some of his Boston pupils before the Legislature of New York, and the result was an appropriation for a second State School. In 1852 he opened a private school for imbeciles in Philadelphia, and, in 1856, one in New York.

He was married, October 15, 1849, to Mary W. Symmes, and by this marriage there were two children, a son and daughter.

WILLIAM EDWIN JOHNSTON

William Edwin Johnston, of Paris, France, a Corresponding Member, admitted in 1859, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, February 16, 1821, and died in Paris, February 15, 1886. His father was Robert Clark Johnston, M.D., born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, in 1800. His mother was Mary Wilson.

After his early academic education in Latin and mathematics was completed, he studied medicine at the University of the City of New York, and finished his course in 1847. He then returned to Ohio, to join his father in the practice of medicine, in which connection he remained five years. In 1852 he went to Paris to perfect himself in medical and surgical knowledge, with the intention, on his return, of establishing himself in New York City. But after continuing in Paris some years, he decided to make that city the field of his professional labors, and at the time of his death, he had been a resident of Paris thirty-four years. During his stay there he made two campaigns with the French Army as a volunteer surgeon, one in Lombardy in 1859, in the war against Austria, and the other during the Siege of Paris in 1870–1871.

While living in France he had many important trusts. He was president of the American Medical Society in Paris; was appointed commissioner from Ohio to represent that State in the Universal Exhibition at Paris in 1855; was honorary commissioner of Ohio in the like exhibition at Paris in 1867; represented the United States at the Universal Geographical Congress and Exhibition in Paris, 1875. He was the "Malakoff" correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, from the Crimea, for two years, 1853–1855, during the war between Russia and the Allies, and for a long course of years was the French correspondent, with the same *nom de plume*, of the New York *Times*. For his

various services he received the Decoration of Chevalier or Knight of the French Legion of Honor, in 1871; the Decoration of Officer in the Order of the Crown of Prussia, signed by the Emperor of Germany, 1872; and the promotion to the rank of Officer in the French Legion of Honor, 1876.

He married at Frankfort on the Main, in 1866, Elizabeth Matteson, a native of Chicago, Illinois. The issue of this marriage was one child, Robert Johnston. His wife and son survived his death.

SAMUEL WOLCOTT

Samuel Wolcott, of Belchertown, Massachusetts, a Corresponding Member from 1850, was born in South Windsor, Connecticut, July 2, 1813, and died in Cleveland, Ohio, February 24, 1886.

He was a graduate of Yale College, 1833; ordained November 13, 1839 (Andover Theological Seminary, class of 1837). Assistant Secretary, American Board of Foreign Missions, foreign missionary to Beirût, Syria; pastor, Longmeadow, Massachusetts; Belchertown, Massachusetts; Providence, Rhode Island; Chicago, Illinois; Cleveland, Ohio, etc. — *Catalogue Andover Theological Seminary.*

GEORGE ANSON DUDLEY

George Anson Dudley, of Ellenville, New York, a Corresponding Member from 1856, died March 3, 1886.

NICHOLAS HOPPIN

Nicholas Hoppin, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, a Resident Member, admitted in 1862, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, December 3, 1812, and died in Cambridge, March 8, 1886. The Hoppins of this country are all supposed to be descendants of Stephen Hoppin, of Dorchester, Massachusetts.

His more immediate ancestors were as follows: His father was Richard Hoppin, of Providence, and his mother was Abby (Spears) Hoppin, who died 1819, leaving six children, of whom Nicholas was the fourth. By a second marriage his father had three children. His grandfather was Nicholas Hoppin, of Providence, and his great-grandfather was William Hoppin, of Charlestown, Massachusetts, who died about 1773.

Nicholas Hoppin enjoyed excellent advantages of education, and was graduated at Brown University in 1831. He studied theology, and was graduated from the General Theological Seminary of New York in 1837. As a youth he had attended St. John's Church, Providence, and was influenced by its rector to study for the ministry.

He began his work of the ministry in Bangor, Maine, in 1837, and in St. John's Church, and in 1839 was ordained to the

priesthood. In that year he was called to Christ Church, Cambridge, where he remained for twenty-five years, or till 1874.

He was a man of choice culture and scholarly habits, accustomed to use his pen freely, not only in his profession, but also in the broader range of literary and philosophical study. Besides his membership in this Society he was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and of the American Oriental Society.

He was married in November, 1838, to Elizabeth Mason Parker, of Boston, daughter of Samuel Dunn Parker, and a granddaughter of Bishop Parker. Of this marriage there were three children, of whom one, Robert Lewis, died in infancy; another, Henry Parker Hoppin, resided at St. Paul, Minnesota, and the daughter, Eliza Mason Hoppin, at Cambridge. Their mother survived the father's decease.

WILLIAM SMITH CLARK

William Smith Clark, a Resident Member, elected in 1871, was born in Ashfield, Massachusetts, July 31, 1826, and died n Amherst, Massachusetts, March 9, 1886. His direct line of ancestry from Thomas[1] Clark, of Plymouth, Massachusetts, was as follows: Andrew[2], Scotto[3], Scottow[4], Barnabas[5], and Atherton[6] Clark, his father, who was a physician and married Harriet Smith.

He was educated in the Ashfield schools, at Williston Seminary, at Easthampton, Massachusetts, and he was graduated at Amherst College in 1848. He had a natural aptitude for science and excelled in that study. For two years he was a teacher in Williston Seminary, and from 1850 to 1852 he studied in Georgia, Augusta, University; and Göttengen, Hanover, Germany, where he was graduated Doctor of Philosophy.

In 1853 he was professor of chemistry at Amherst College.

He was a member of the State Board of Agriculture in 1858, and president of the Hampshire Agricultural Society in 1860.

He was appointed, during the Civil War, Major of the Twenty-First Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, and succeeded later to the offices of Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel of the regiment. In 1863 he was Commissioner to the State Military Academy, and in 1864 was a presidential elector in the second election of President Lincoln, and secretary of the Electoral College. In 1865 and 1867 he was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. He was president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst, and organized the Imperial Agricultural College in Japan, where he remained for a year.

He was married, May 25, 1853, to Harrietta Keopulani, daughter of Rev. William Richards (an early missionary to the Sandwich Islands). She was an adopted daughter of the Hon. Samuel Williston, of Easthampton. By this marriage he had five sons and five daughters.

JOHN BOSTWICK MOREAU

John Bostwick Moreau, a Corresponding Member from 1858, was born in New York City, October 28, 1812, and died there, March 10, 1886.

His father was Joseph Moreau, a native of Tours, France. His mother, Ann (McClees) Moreau, was daughter of Peter McClees, of Middletown, New Jersey.

He was a prosperous merchant, and after retiring from business became interested in historical and antiquarian studies. In 1851 he joined the New York Historical Society. In 1857, with others, he formed a Printing Society, called "The Club." This society issued two works: "Journal of the Expedition to Quebec in 1775," by James Melvin; and the "Diary of Washington, 1789–1790."

"The Club" was disbanded in 1859, and Mr. Moreau afterwards originated the "Bradford Club," which published eight works, one edited by himself. He was also a member of the American Geographical Society.

FREDERICK BROWN

Frederick Brown, of Beckenham, Kent, a Corresponding Member from 1874, was born at Winifred House, Bath, Somerset, England, July 20, 1815, and died at Fern Bank, Beckenham, April 1, 1886. He was the son of Joseph Thomas Brown, of the East India Civil Service, his mother being Mary (Sneade) Brown, daughter of Rev. Samuel Sneade, of Badstone, Shropshire.

He was matriculated at Oxford University, Exeter College, in 1833; B.A. in 1836; M.A. in 1839; ordained deacon, 1838; priest, 1839; rector of Nailsea, Somersetshire, 1839 to 1868, and assistant minister at St. Paul's, Beckenham, 1873.

He contributed an article to the Register of January, 1875, on the "Pedigree of Sir Ferdinando Gorges."

He was married, June 10, 1841, to Caroline Harriet Codding ton, daughter of Rev. Lathum Coddington. He had three sons and three daughters.

GEORGE HAYWARD ALLAN

George Hayward Allan, a Resident Member, admitted in 1876, was born in Boston, June 16, 1832, and died in Boston, March 15, 1886. His father, George Washington Allan, was born in Lubec, Maine. His mother, whose maiden name was Mary Ann Bowdoin Rotch, was born in Boston. His grandfather, William Allan, was a native of Halifax, Nova Scotia, son of Col. John Allan, born in Edinburgh Castle, Scotland, 1746. The father of this Colonel Allan was William Allan, born in Scotland, in 1720.

His early education was obtained in the Boston schools. He was the first Franklin Medal scholar in the Dwight Grammar School, in July, 1847. He was connected as a pupil with Comer's Commercial College. Afterwards he removed to New York, and was engaged in mercantile business.

From 1859 to 1865 he was the Western Agent of the New York Juvenile Asylum. In 1865 he was the General Relief Agent of the New York American Union Commission. In 1866 he was the general assistant of the Freedmen's Union Commission, for schools and relief work in Florida and Alabama. In 1867 he was assistant treasurer of the Woodlawn Cemetery. From 1869 to 1875 he was secretary of the New York Gas-Saving Meter Company.

His later years were passed in Boston. He visited Europe in 1867 and 1875. During these visits he devoted himself to the study of languages and London antiquities. He published a memoir of his great-grandfather, entitled, "Memoir of Colonel John Allan, with a Genealogy." This work was also printed in Kidder's "Revolutionary Operations in Eastern Maine."

Mr. Allan was never married.

WILLIAM TEMPLE

William Temple, of Woburn, Massachusetts, a Resident Member, admitted in 1870, was born in Reading, Massachusetts, September 15, 1801, and died in Woburn, March 18, 1886.

His father, William[4] Temple, was a native of Reading, and his mother, Zerviah Richardson, a native of Woburn. His remote ancestors on the Temple side were William[4], John[3], Richard[2], and Robert[1] Temple, of whom the tradition was that he was killed by the Indians in 1675.

He received a common school education, and at the age of fourteen was apprenticed to learn the blacksmith's trade. In 1819, being then eighteen years of age, he went to live in Boscawen, New Hampshire, where he remained forty-six years, steadily following his trade.

Mr. Temple, though not a public writer, was deeply interested in the questions which came up for consideration before this Society. Hardly any member was more constant at the monthly meetings, though he seldom spoke at them. He was of a gentle, sincere nature, true to all the duties and trusts imposed on him. He was for many years deacon of the Congregational Church in Boscawen.

He was married, June 12, 1823, to Susanna Noyes, daughter of Tristram and Miriam (Eastman) Noyes, of Newbury, Massachusetts. They had no children.

RICHARD CHENEVIX TRENCH

Richard Chenevix Trench, of London, England, a Corresponding Member from 1859, was born in Dublin, Ireland, September 9, 1807, and died there March 28, 1886.

His father was Richard Trench, and his mother was Melisira (Chenevix) Trench, granddaughter of Dr. Chenevix, Bishop of Waterford.

He was graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1829, and after his graduation published two volumes of poems which were favorably received. He was the incumbent of Curdridge Chapel, and in 1841 he was called as curate of Alverstoke. He was made rector of Itchen Stoke; was chosen by Bishop Wilberforce, of Oxford, to be his examining Chaplain; was made Hulsian Lecturer at Cambridge, for 1845–1846; and, in 1847, Theological Professor and Examiner at King's College, London. He became Dean of Westminster, in 1856. In 1864 he was consecrated Archbishop of Dublin, as the successor of Dr. Whately, which position he held until 1884.

He was one of the ablest writers in England on the topics which were allied with his profession.

He was married, in 1832, to his cousin, Frances Mary Trench, and by her he had a large family of children.

PHILIP HENRY WENTWORTH

Philip Henry Wentworth, a Life Member, elected in 1870, was born in Boston, July 6, 1818, and died in Danvers, Massachusetts, April 10, 1886. He was a descendant of Elder William[1] Wentworth, through the line of John[2], Edward[3], Zebediah[4], Philip[5], and Philip[6], his father, whose wife was Elizabeth Orrok.

He was first a cotton and wool merchant in Boston, and ater of the firm of Wentworth and Stanwood, who acted as agents for the Naumkeag Mills. During the last of his life he was engaged in real estate operations and the care of several trusts.

He was twice married; first, July 3, 1841, to Mary M. Loring, of North Yarmouth, Maine. By this marriage he had two sons and two daughters. He was married, second, June 4, 1856, to Harriet Lucetta Daniel, and by this marriage he had two sons and a daughter.

JOHN JAMES BABSON

John James Babson, of Gloucester, Massachusetts, a Corresponding Member from 1846, was born in Gloucester, June 15, 1809, and died there, April 13, 1886.

His father was William[6] Babson, born in Annisquam Village, Gloucester, and his mother was Mary Griffin, born in the same village. The American progenitor of this family was James[1] Babson, who died in 1683. The other generations were John[2], John[3], William[4], lost at sea 1750; William[5], William[6], his father.

His education was obtained at the public schools of Gloucester, which he left when he was fourteen to go into his father's store. He was, for nineteen years, cashier of the Gloucester Bank; selectman, one year; member of the school committee, twenty-eight years; and chairman of that board, twenty-five years. He was Representative to the General Court, five years; State Senator, two years; and bank commissioner, two years.

He wrote the "History of Gloucester," published in 1860, and "Notes and Additions to the History of Gloucester," published in 1876. He prepared a new edition of his history, which was nearly completed at the time of his death.

He was twice married; first, June 17, 1832, to Mary Coffin Rogers, daughter of Timothy Rogers, by whom he had four sons and a daughter. Three of the children died in early life. The eldest son, William, was cashier of the Gloucester National Bank, and another son, Robert Edward, a graduate of Harvard College in 1856, was a Master in the English High School of Boston.

The first wife died in 1842, and he was married, second, June 14, 1851, to Lydia Ann Mason, daughter of Alpheus Mason. By this marriage he had a son, John James Babson.

CHARLES ADAMS, JR.

Charles Adams, Jr., a Resident Member, elected in 1852, was born in Antrim, New Hampshire, January 31, 1810, and died in North Brookfield, Massachusetts, April 19, 1886. According to his own prepared family record, he was descended from Henry[1] Adams, who settled in Braintree, Massachusetts, the line being Edward[2], John[3], Abraham[4], Jesse[5], Charles[6], M.D., and wife, Mary McAllister, of Antrim, New Hampshire, and Oakham, Massachusetts, parents of Charles[7] Adams, Jr.

He attended the common schools and a select school in Brookfield, and studied eight months with a clergyman at Rutland, Massachusetts. He served an apprenticeship of five years in a country store at Petersham, and was employed as a clerk for a year, at Ware, Massachusetts. He went to North Brookfield in 1832, and held the position of an accountant and book-keeper for about twenty years in the employment of P. and E. Batcheller, shoe manufacturers. In 1852 he became a member of the firm, and so continued till 1860, when he retired with a competence.

Mr. Adams was much in public life — held by election most of the town offices in North Brookfield, representative to the General Court, State Senator, member of the Executive Council, and treasurer and receiver-general of the Commonwealth, 1871–1875.

He was commissioner of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Sinking Fund and president of the North Brookfield Savings Bank.

In manners he had the dignity, without the preciseness, of a gentleman of the old school of official station. He was, in the best sense, an educated man — not "self-made." He often amented his early disadvantages of schooling. He subjected his surroundings to his will and made them the means to develop

and furnish his mind, and thus he was educated and trained. He was a learner, always and everywhere, seizing opportunities which others threw away. This, with steady application to the work and duty of the hour, brought that success for which he paid the full price.

In the quiet life of a busy manufacturer, and even in the responsible station of a state official, there is little of incident and few turns of affairs to attract especial notice. The startling situations which make the renown of men in military and professional life are either wanting in legislative, and judicial, and mercantile experience, or they are of strictly personal and temporary concern.

Mr. Adams wrote a manuscript of sixty-three closely-written pages on "The Life and Times of Robert Burns." This paper, and a "Diary" kept by him, take rank above many modern published essays and books of travel.

He prepared and delivered several addresses for anniversary occasions, and had partly completed a "Sketch of the Life of Thomas Gray." But his principal literary work was a compilation of family biographies of the leading Brookfield settlers, and filling ten large quarto volumes in manuscript. A summary of these records constitutes the second part of the "History of Brookfield," afterwards published.

He received the honorary degree of M.A. from Dartmouth College in 1878. He was married on May 8, 1834, to Eliza, daughter of Hon. Joseph Cummings, of Ware. Their children were five in number, four sons and one daughter.

The above sketch is condensed from a more extended memoir by the Rev. Josiah H. Temple, in the REGISTER, vol. xli, pp. 349–53.

CHARLES FRANKLIN ROBERTSON

Charles Franklin Robertson, of St. Louis, Missouri, a Corresponding Member from 1884, was born in New York City, March 2, 1835, and died in St. Louis, May 1, 1886. He was the son of James Robertson, who was the son of Albert Robertson of Bremen, Germany. His mother, Mary Ann (Canfield) Robertson, was born in Putnam Valley, New York, and the daughter of Gold Canfield.

He was educated in private schools in New York, and was graduated at Yale College in 1859. He studied at the General Theological Seminary in New York, and was admitted to deacon's orders and priest's orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church, in New York, in 1862. He was consecrated bishop of the diocese of Missouri in 1868. Previously, he had been rector of St. Mark's Church, Malone, New York, and St. James Church, Batavia, New York. He was trustee of the General Theological Seminary in New York, and president of the board of trustees of Racine College and Nashotah Theological Seminary. He was the author of many publications on religious and church subjects, as well as on history.

He was a member of the Historical Societies of Missouri and Virginia, the Southern Historical Society, and the Historical Societies of Wisconsin, Georgia, and Long Island. He received the degree of D.D. from Columbia College, in 1869, and from the University of the South; and that of LL.D. from the University of the State of Missouri in 1883.

He was married, September 14, 1865, to Rebecca Duane, daughter of James and Harriet (Constable) Duane, and great-granddaughter of Joseph Duane, first Mayor of New York, after the close of the Revolutionary War. Their children were four in number: James Duane, Charles Canfield, Frances Constable, and Edward Livingston Hilliker Robertson.

NELSON SLATER

Nelson Slater, of Sacramento, California, a Corresponding Member from 1870, died May 9, 1886.

ALMERIN HENRY WINSLOW

Almerin Henry Winslow, of Chicago, Illinois, a Resident Member from 1870, died May 10, 1886.

Almerin Henry Winslow was born near Evans Mills, New York, October 10, 1830. He was the son of Ansel and Lucinda (daughter of Jonathan and Jemima Taintor) Winslow. He was descended from Kenelm[1] Winslow, through Kenelm[2], of Marshfield, Massachusetts, Edward[3], Edward[4], Benjamin[5], of Rochester, Massachusetts, and Ansel[6], his father.

He entered LeRay Academy at Evans Mills at the age of ten years, but was obliged by force of circumstances to leave school. He entered a country store at the age of thirteen, where he remained until going to Chicago, in 1854. He entered the wholesale dry goods house of Bowen Brothers as cashier and book-keeper. He had an interest in the business for five years previously to becoming a general partner, in 1867, under the firm name of "Bowen, Whitman and Winslow," changed, in 1870, to "Bowen, Hunt, and Winslow."

He married, December 23, 1857, Matilda, daughter of John and Matilda Pierce (Howland) Van Dyck, of Valatie, New York. By this marriage, there were two children, Julie Matilda and William Henry Winslow.

GEORGE CARTER RICHARDSON

George Carter Richardson, of Boston, a Life Member, elected in 1863, and a vice-president, elected in 1875, was born in Royalston, Massachusetts, April 27, 1808, and died in Boston, May 20, 1886. He was a generous benefactor of this Society, and a liberal giver to all worthy institutions and objects.

His earliest New England ancestor was Thomas[1] Richardson, of Charlestown, and Woburn, Massachusetts. From Thomas[1] the line was through Nathaniel[2], James[3], James[4], Luke[5], and Thomas[6]. His father was a physician, and his mother's name was Jane Brown.

His training for mercantile life began when he was fifteen years old, in his native town, and in the store of General Franklin Gregory. When about eighteen, he began visiting Boston in the interest of the country trade, taking their country produce and returning with such goods as were wanted by the country customers.

When twenty-two years of age, he became a partner of General Gregory, and continued thus five years. He then formed a partnership with Henry Earle, and opened a dry goods store in Boston under the name of Richardson and Earle. In 1837 the firm was dissolved and he associated himself with George D. Dutton, in the firm of Dutton and Richardson, afterwards Dutton, Richardson, and Company. They were the successors of Daniel Denny and Company. In this firm he remained until 1855. Then for a time he was in the firm of James M. Beebe, Richardson, and Company. He was afterwards one of the firm of Richardson, Deane and Company, and continued thus till 1864, when the firm became that of George C. Richardson and Company.

As a merchant he was prosperous, and bore a name of dignity

and honor through the whole of his career. He was also called to act in many conspicuous positions.

He was married, February 2, 1832, to Susan Gore Moore. She died November 18, 1845, and he was again married, November 5, 1850, to Ellen Gregory, daughter of Stephen Gregory, of Guilford, Vermont. By his first marriage he had four children: — George Elliot, Henry Augustus, Charles Howard, and Edward. Of these, the first died in 1861, aged twenty-eight, a member of the firm of Tilton, Gregory, and Richardson. His second son, who was a graduate of Harvard College and Harvard Medical School, died as a surgeon in the navy, 1863. His third son, who was a partner with his father, died in 1867, and Edward, the fourth son, also died before his father. His second wife, and her son, Arthur Gregory, were the only ones to survive the death of the father.

JOHN RUSSELL BARTLETT

John Russell Bartlett, of Providence, Rhode Island, a Resident Member from 1869, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, October 23, 1805, and died May 28, 1886.

He received a business education, and in his boyhood was placed in a banking-house, where he rose to the position of cashier. His leisure was employed in scientific study, and he was associated with the Franklin Society, and was actively instrumental, with others, in establishing the Providence Athenæum. He was subsequently in the book business in New York City, under the name of Bartlett and Welford, and acted as corresponding secretary of the New York Historical Society. He was also a member of the American Ethnographical Society. From 1850 to 1853 he acted on the commission for determining the boundary between Mexico and the United States. From 1855 to 1872 he was Secretary of State for Rhode Island. He was for several years librarian of the John Carter Brown Library, and collated an exhaustive catalogue which was published in four volumes. His publications are: "The Progress of Ethnology" (1847); "A Dictionary of Americanisms" (1850, of which several later editions were issued); "Records of the Colony of Rhode Island and the Providence Plantations" (ten volumes, 1856–1865); "Bibliography of Rhode Island" (1864); "Index to the Acts, etc., of the General Assembly of Rhode Island, 1758–1862" (1863); "Literature of the Rebellion" (1866); "Memoirs of Rhode Island Officers in the War of the Rebellion" (1867); "Primeval Man" (1868); "History of the Wanton Family of Newport, Rhode Island" (1878), and "Genealogy of the Russell Family" (1879).

EDWIN THOMPSON

Edwin Thompson, a Life Member, elected in 1865, was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, April 12, 1828, and died in Boston, June 17, 1886. He was a descendant from James[1] Thompson, of Woburn, Massachusetts, through the line of Jonathan[2], Jonathan,[3] Jabez[4], Timothy[5], Timothy[6], and Hon. Charles[7] Thompson, his father, who was a state senator, and a member of the Governor's Council, and married Nancy Wyman.

He was educated in the public schools of Charlestown, and afterwards entered the counting-room of Secomb and Bartlett, in Boston. His health failing in 1849, he sailed in that year around Cape Horn to Valparaiso, Chili, where he remained nine years, engaged in the shipping business.

In 1858 he returned to the United States and continued his Chilian business until the close of the Civil War, when he went into the cotton business, and continued in it until his health again failed. He made two trips to Europe in search of health, and in 1881 removed to New York City, and devoted his time to literature. He could speak several languages fluently; was an expert chemist, and possessed a knowledge of mines and mining. He was unmarried.

JONATHAN EDWARDS

JONATHAN EDWARDS, a Life Member, elected in 1879, was born in Troy, New York, October 5, 1841, and died in New Haven, Connecticut, June 19, 1886. His earliest New England ancestor was William[1] Edwards, of Hartford, Connecticut, 1639, the line being by Richard[2], Timothy[3] (Harvard College, 1691), Jonathan[4] (the great metaphysician, Yale College, 1720, President of Princeton College), Jonathan[5], D.D. (Princeton College, 1765, President of Union College), Jonathan W.[6] (Yale College, 1789), to Jonathan[7], his father (Yale College, 1819), who married Maria Champion, a native of Colchester, Connecticut.

His early life was spent in New Haven. He prepared for college with Addison Van Name, and Hawley Olmsted, LL.D., of the New Haven Hopkins Grammar School. He was graduated at Yale in 1863; studied medicine in Troy, New York, the Albany Medical School, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City; but the care of an invalid father prevented his practising his profession.

He devoted much time to the care and increase of the college collection of coins. He also formed a valuable collection of his own, and was well versed in the subject.

A permanent evidence of his interest and generosity is shown in the "Catalogue of Greek and Roman Coins in the Numismatic Collection of Yale College," a work which he edited and published mostly at his own expense. He made extensive collections also for a history of the Edwards family.

He was married, February 28, 1882, to Marion Collins, daughter of David C. Collins, of New Haven. They had no children.

HENRY ONDERDONK, JR.

Henry Onderdonk, Jr., of Jamaica, New York, a Corresponding Member from 1861, was born in Manhasset, New York, June 11, 1804, and died in Jamaica, June 24, 1886. He was the son of Joseph and Dorothy (Monfort) Onderdonk, and fifth in descent from Adrian Andrewse Onderdonk, who came from Holland, and settled in Flatbush, Long Island. The meaning of the family name is explained as follows: — "Onder," meaning under, and "Donk," a city of Holland, — under, or close to, Donk.

He was for a time in the class of 1828 of Harvard College, and was graduated from Columbia College in 1827. In 1878 he received the degree of A.B. from Harvard, and was placed among the graduates of 1828. He prepared himself to be a teacher, and from 1832 to 1865 was principal of Union Hall Academy, Jamaica, Long Island. He was also a writer. A few of his publications were: "Revolutionary Incidents of Queen's County, New York," 1846; "Revolutionary Incidents of Suffolk and King's Counties," 1849; "Queen's County in Olden Times," 1865; and "Long Island in Olden Times," 1870. He also wrote on moral subjects.

He was married, November 28, 1828, to his cousin, Maria H. Onderdonk. The issue of this marriage were a son and a daughter, Adrian and Elizabeth.

CHARLES FRANCIS CONANT

Charles Francis Conant, a Resident Member from 1883, was born in Milford, New Hampshire, April 22, 1835, and died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, July 26, 1886. He was descended from Roger[1] Conant, Governor of the Cape Ann Colony, and first settler of Salem, Massachusetts, through the line of Lot[2], Roger[3], Israel[4], Israel[5], John[6], and Benjamin Israel[7], his father, a resident of Milford. His mother was Louisa Hammond (Gutterson) Conant, the first wife of Benjamin Conant.

He was educated in the public schools and the academy of Milford, and continued his studies under private instructors until the beginning of the Civil War, when he enlisted for three months, and helped raise a company which was not sent out of the state. Shortly after he accepted a position in the War Department, and he remained at Washington till the year 1865, when he entered the Treasury Department. In 1870 he became chief of the Divisions of Estimates, Warrants and Appropriations, and in 1874 he was appointed, by President Grant, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. He was, with perhaps a single exception, the only person who rose from the lowest grade of clerkship to the second position in the Treasury Department.

In 1877 he was appointed, by Secretary Sherman, Funding Agent of the Treasury Department, and was directed to assume the general management of all business in London, England, arising from the refunding of the National Debt.

He remained there until the refunding operations were completed. His correspondence with the secretary of the Treasury during this period was published in a volume, entitled, "Specie Resumption and Refunding of the National Debt."

On his return to the United States, he retired to private life

in Cambridge, and prepared for publication a number of articles on financial questions, among them a series on the first national bank, or "Bank of North America," chartered by Congress in 1781.

He was a vestryman of St. James Parish, in Cambridge; a Past Master of Benevolent Lodge, A.F. and A. Masons, of Milford, New Hampshire; a member of Meriden R.A. Chapter, of Nashua, New Hampshire; and of the Columbia Commandery, No. 2, Washington, District of Columbia; and an Honorary Member of the London (England) Statistical Society.

He married, January 19, 1860, Harriet Lincoln Shaw, of Canton, Massachusetts, by whom he had three children.

GEORGE HENRY JEROME

George Henry Jerome, of Iowa City, Iowa, a Corresponding Member from 1859, died August 15, 1886.

AMOS ADAMS LAWRENCE

Amos Adams Lawrence, a Life Member, elected in 1847, was born in Boston, July 31, 1814, and died in Longwood, Brookline, Massachusetts, August 22, 1886. He was the son of Amos Lawrence, of Boston, by his first wife, Sarah (Richards) Lawrence, of Dedham, Massachusetts. His descent is traced from John[1], of Watertown, through Nathaniel[2], of Groton, John[3], Amos[4], Samuel[5], and Amos[6], his father.

He was fitted for college at the Putnam Academy, in North Andover, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1835. He entered the counting-room of Almy and Patterson, and in 1837 began business for himself as a commission merchant. In a few years the firm was established under the name of Lawrence and Stone, and later Robert M. Mason was associated with it. This firm were the agents for the sale of the cloths manufactured by the Pacific Mills, the Cocheco Company and the Salmon Falls Company. In 1848 he and his brother William R. Lawrence bought a tract of land in Brookline and gave that section of the town the name of Longwood.

He was married, in 1841, to Sarah E. Appleton, daughter of William Appleton. He had seven children.

A "Life of Amos A. Lawrence, with extracts from his diary and correspondence; by his son William Lawrence," was published in 1888.

CHARLES DUDLEY HOMANS

Charles Dudley Homans, M.D., a Life Member, elected in 1869, was born in Brookfield, Massachusetts, December 6, 1826, and died at Mount Desert, Maine, September 1, 1886. He was descended from John[1] Homans, who came from England in 1728; through Dr. John[2] and Dr. John[3], his father, who married Caroline Walker.

He attended the Boston Latin School and was graduated at Harvard College in 1846. He was president of the Massachusetts Humane Society for two years, president of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and a member of the first surgical staff at the Boston City Hospital. At the time of his death he was senior visiting surgeon at the City Hospital.

He was married, May 6, 1856, to Eliza Lee Lothrop, daughter of Samuel K. Lothrop, D.D., pastor of Brattle Street Church, Boston. The children of this marriage were three in number, a son, Dr. John Homans, Harvard College, 1878, and two daughters.

JOHN SAVILLIAN LADD

John Savillian Ladd, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, a Resident Member from 1859, was born in Lee, New Hampshire, July 3, 1810, and died in Cambridge, September 5, 1886. His parents were John and Profinda (Robinson) Ladd, of Lee.

He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1835, and taught school, and then studied law with John Robinson, of Lowell, Massachusetts, and in 1839 began practising in Cambridge. He represented Cambridge in the Legislature. He was a member of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention of 1853, and for some time one of the Cambridge Common Council. He held the office of Trial Justice, and was made Judge of the Cambridge Police Court, and held the latter office for twenty-eight years, or until the Police Court was merged in the District Court.

He was twice married; first, June, 1841, to Adelia Babson, daughter of David Babson; and second, September 5, 1847, to Mary Ann Butler, daughter of Samuel Butler, of Bedford, Massachusetts.

WILLIAM GRAY WISE

William Gray Wise, of Auburn, New York, a Resident Member from 1858, was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, May 23, 1821, and died in Auburn, September 13, 1886. His earliest ancestor in this country was Joseph[1] Wise, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, and his line was Rev. John[2], of Ipswich, Rev. Jeremiah[3], of Berwick, Captain James[4], Daniel[5], and Daniel[6] Wise, his father, who married Mary Walker, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

He was educated in the private schools of Portsmouth, and at Phillips Academy, Exeter. He was afterwards a student in civil engineering with James Hayward. He was a resident for many years of Lowell, Massachusetts, where he was one of the school committee, chairman of the Republican City Committee, and represented the city in the Legislature. In the Civil War he was quartermaster of the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment. After the war he was called to New York, and made treasurer of the Auburn Woolen Company, and also of the Cayuga Woolen Company. He was appointed inspector-general of the National Guards of New York, in 1873, with rank of major.

He married, October 16, 1843, Annie H. Pierrepont, daughter of Dr. James H. Pierrepont, of Portsmouth. His children were three in number: Annie Pierrepont; Pierrepont; and Marguerite Adams Wise.

OTIS CLAPP

Otis Clapp, a Resident Member from 1870, was born in Westhampton, Massachusetts, March 3, 1806, and died in Brookline, September 18, 1886. His earliest ancestor in this country was Roger[1] Clapp, who settled in Dorchester in 1630. From him the line was by Elder Preserved[2], of Northampton, Samuel[3], Samuel[4], and Timothy[5], to Elisha Bascom[6] Clapp, his father, who married Sally Hale of Westhampton.

He came to Boston in 1823 and served his time with his uncle, Nathan Hale, in the counting-room of the *Daily Advertiser*. After leaving that place, he published the *New England Galaxy*. He was a bookseller and publisher in Boston under the firm of Stimpson and Clapp. They published a series of volumes called "The American Library of Useful Knowledge." They also published annually the "Boston Directory." After the partnership was dissolved Mr. Clapp became the publisher of New Church works, including those of Swedenborg; also the *New Jerusalem Magazine*, from 1832 to 1858, and the *Children's New Church Magazine*, from 1843 to 1858. He held a number of offices under the city government, and was a representative to the State Legislature, and a member of several boards of railroads and of associations for charitable purposes. He was president of the Washingtonian Home. He was also actively connected with the Home for Little Wanderers. He was a prominent advocate of most of the public movements for the improvement of the community for a considerable period. He was from 1862 to 1875 collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of Massachusetts.

He was most active and efficient in advancing the publication of the "Clapp Family Memorial," and in conducting two family reunions of that name.

He married, first, August 29, 1833, Ann Willington Emery Porter, daughter of Sylvanus Porter, of Boston. Her death occurring in 1843, he married, second, October 2, 1844, Mary Hadley, daughter of Moses Hadley, of Boston. She died in 1871. He had three children by his first wife, and three by his second wife.

For a more extended sketch, see "The Clapp Memorial," pp. 83–84.

FRANCIS GRIGSON

Francis Grigson, a Corresponding Member from 1885, was born at Whinbergh Rectory, Norfolk, England, August 4, 1852, and died in London, September 25, 1886. He was the son of Rev. William, M.A., and Margaret (Hales) Grigson.

He was educated in a private school at East Dereham, and afterwards at the Edward VI. Grammar School, at Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, England.

He was married, August 2, 1881, to Anna, daughter of John Edward Allsebook, of Worthing, Norfolk. The issue of this marriage were a son and a daughter.

He was a professional genealogist of acknowledged reputation.

His father was a Corresponding Member of this Society, elected in 1853.

SILAS REED

Silas Reed, of Boston, a Resident Member from 1883, was born in Deerfield, Ohio, May 29, 1807, and died in Park City, Utah, October 1, 1886.

His earliest American ancestor was John[1] Reed, of Rehoboth, Massachusetts. From him the line is traced through Samuel[2], of Mendon, Josiah[3], Jacob[4], of Norwich, Connecticut, Silas[5], of Ellington, Connecticut, and Charles[6], his father, who married Rejoice Diver, of Blanford, Massachusetts.

He was educated at the common schools of the Western Reserve, and studied medicine with a physician, and afterwards graduated at a medical college in Cincinnati.

After practising medicine for a while in Middlebury, Ohio, he became an extensive business man in Cincinnati and St. Louis.

He held the office of Surveyor-General of the States of Illinois and Missouri. He was a personal friend of President Lincoln. At the outbreak of the Civil War he assisted in organizing a company of minute-men, to protect St. Louis against the Confederates. He was placed in charge of the invalid corps at Camp Jackson, St. Louis, and afterwards at the military hospital at Nashville, Tennessee. In 1869 he was appointed Surveyor-General of the Territory of Wyoming.

In his later years he resided in Boston, but the state of Texas and its railroad development, with large mining interests in Utah, engaged his earnest attention, and while he was overseeing these, he contracted the disease which caused his death.

He was twice married: first, April 5, 1829, to Sarah F. Ogden, daughter of Jacob Ogden, of Boston. By this marriage he had a son and a daughter. He was married second, May 15, 1838, to Henrietta Maria Rogers, daughter of Timothy Rogers, of Gloucester, Massachusetts. By this marriage he had two sons and two daughters.

JAMES ALEXANDER DUPEE

James Alexander Dupee, of Boston, Massachusetts, a Resident Member from 1869, died October 18, 1886.

An article by him on "Family Names in the Assessment Rolls in Walpole, Massachusetts, from 1761–1778," was published in the Register, vol. xxxvi, p. 362.

JAMES FOUQUET WILLIAMS

James Fouquet Williams, of Brookline, Massachusetts, a Resident Member from 1868, died October 25, 1886.

He was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, October 18, 1848. He was the son of Lemuel Smith and Lydia Ann (Jenkins) Williams.

CHARLES WOOLLEY

Charles Woolley, a Resident Member from 1867, was born in Boston, August 4, 1802, and died in Waltham, Massachusetts, October 30, 1886. He was the grandson of James Woolley, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, and the son of Charles Woolley, who was born in London, England. His father came to America, and became a resident of Newport, Rhode Island. His mother was Susanna, a daughter of Joshua Bentley, of Salem, Massachusetts.

Mr. Woolley spent his early life in Groton, Massachusetts. He was trained for business life and was known as the pioneer in dredging harbors, and he was, for many years, the principal owner of the stock in the Boston Submarine Dredging Company.

He was married at Groton, May 6, 1827, to Catherine Elizabeth Colburn. She, and six children, survived him, four sons and two daughters.

CHESTER ALAN ARTHUR

Chester Alan Arthur, an Honorary Member from 1884, and President of the United States, 1881–1885, was born in Fairfield, Vermont, October 5, 1830, and died in New York City, November 18, 1886.

His father was William Arthur, a Baptist clergyman, who came to this country from Ireland, about 1818, whose wife, Melvira Stone, was the President's mother.

He graduated at Union College in 1848. Began the study of law; was a teacher; and, in 1853, settled in New York City, and practiced law. In 1859 he was married to Ellen Lewis Herndon, by whom he had a son and a daughter. The wife died in 1880.

He rose to the high responsibilities of the Presidential office with a dignity and ability that secured for him the approbation of the American people.

ROBERT WILLIAM HARRIS

Robert William Harris, of Astoria, New York, a Corresponding Member from 1870, died December 5, 1886.

Robert William Harris was born in New York City, September 26, 1807. He was the son of William Harris, D.D., President of Columbia College, New York. He was descended from Robert[1] Harris who came from England to Roxbury; through Daniel[2], Robert[3], Daniel[4], of Springfield, and William[5] Harris, his father, who married Martha Clark, daughter of Rev. Jonas Clark, of Lexington, Massachusetts.

He was graduated at Columbia College in 1825, at the General Theological Seminary, New York, in 1829, and was ordained in New York in 1829. He was Rector of Grace Church, White Plains, New York, from 1831–1856, and of St. George Church, Astoria, New York, in 1856.

He printed four sermons; namely, in 1838, 1852, 1862, and 1868.

He was twice married: first, December 25, 1834, to Frances Fisher, by whom he had four children. She died in 1845, and he married, second, in 1846, Caroline A. Marshall, by whom he he had nine children.

DANIEL THOMAS VOSE HUNTOON

Daniel Thomas Vose Huntoon, a Resident Member from 1874, was born in Canton, Massachusetts, September 4, 1842, and died there, December 15, 1886. He was descended from Philip[1] Huntoon, through Philip[2], Benjamin[3], Benjamin[4], and Rev. Benjamin[5] Huntoon, his father, who married for his second wife Lydia Bowman Baker, daughter of Edmund and Elizabeth (Vose-Lillie) Baker, of Dorchester, Massachusetts.

He was educated in the Canton public schools, until, in 1849, his family removed to Marblehead, Massachusetts. He attended the Marblehead Academy, and, also, for a time, Exeter Academy, New Hampshire. In 1860 he went to Louisville, Kentucky. He returned to Canton, in 1861, and studied law two years in the office of Ellis Ames. In 1864, he travelled in Europe. In 1866–1867, he was superintendent of Canton public schools. He published a "History of Hunton, or Huntoon Family," in 1881, and prepared a "History of the Town of Canton."

He was a member of the New York Historical Society, Corresponding Member of the Wisconsin Historical Society, and founder of the Canton Historical Society. He was Secretary and Treasurer of the Bostonian Society, in 1885. He was a member of the Committee of Memorials of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, from 1878 till his death. He contributed to the Register, and other periodicals many historical articles, and he left a large collection of manuscripts on historical and genealogical subjects to this Society, which are named "The Huntoon Papers."

He married, October 23, 1867, at Canton, Ella Augusta French, daughter of Hon. Charles and Almira (Everett) French. Their children were two sons, Edmund James Baker Huntoon, and Daniel Thomas Vose Huntoon.

MARSHALL PINCKNEY WILDER

Marshall Pinckney Wilder — memorable President of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, — a Life Member, admitted 1850, was born in Rindge, New Hampshire, September 22, 1798. His parents were Samuel Locke Wilder and Anna (Sherwin) Wilder, daughter of Timothy and Mary (Crombie) Sherwin, of Rindge.

He was sent to the common school of his native town at the age of four, and remained until he was twelve, when he entered New Ipswich Academy. He chose agriculture for his life's pursuit, but was obliged to join his father in the management of a store, and when twenty-one he became a partner of his father and a postmaster.

At sixteen he entered the militia, and at twenty-one was commissioned as Adjutant, and at twenty-five as Lieutenant-Colonel, and at twenty-six Colonel of his regiment.

In 1825 he moved to Boston, where he was prominently known for the next sixty years. He was the senior member of the firm of Wilder and Payson, and then of Wilder and Smith. He was next in business under his own name. Next under the name of Parker, Blanchard, and Wilder; Parker, Wilder, and Parker; and later Parker, Wilder, and Company, one of the strongest dry goods commission houses in Boston, as well as one of the oldest.

He was chosen captain of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in Boston in 1856. He was prominent also in the Masonic order.

He made his home for more than fifty years on a fine estate at Dorchester (now a part of Boston) and there he gave his leisure to horticulture and agriculture, and there he died. He spared no expense to instill into the public mind the love of an employment so honorable and useful.

The Massachusetts Horticultural Society was chartered in 1829, and he was an early member. In 1840 he was chosen president of that Society and held the office for eight years. He was the first president of the American Pomological Society and held the office at the time of his death. He was president of the Norfolk Agricultural Society, and influential in establishing the present Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture. Of this board in its original state he was president, 1851–1852. He was also prominent in the organization of the United States Agricultural Society, and was chosen its president. He was also president of the day at the 225th anniversary of the town of Dorchester, July 4, 1855.

In 1839 he had served a single term as a Representative in the Legislature of Massachusetts, and in 1849 he was elected a member of the Executive Council. In 1850 he was a member of the State Senate and chosen its president.

He joined the New England Historic Genealogical Society in 1850. In 1868 he was elected to the office of its president, and re-elected every year while he lived. What he did for this Society should never be forgotten. He infused new vigor into every department of its work. He did not spare himself in the expenditure of time, strength, and money in its behalf, until he had secured for it a house worthy in some degree of its importance, and placed the Society on a secure financial basis. During three months more than forty thousand dollars were contributed by friends of the Society. The house was dedicated to its new uses on March 18, 1871, and is the present home of the Society, at No. 18 Somerset Street, Boston. He then obtained further donations to the amount of twelve thousand dollars, as a fund for the payment of the salary of the librarian, and, in 1884, he again, by his own unaided effort, raised the sum of twenty-five thousand, four hundred dollars, to be used for enlarging the present building.

He also rendered important service in the inception and development of the Institute of Technology.

He was industrious and methodical to the last. He finished

his twentieth annual address, which he was hoping to read before the New England Historic Genealogical Society in January, 1887, but his death occurred before that event. He died suddenly, December 16, 1886.

The above sketch is prepared from a more extended memoir by Hamilton Andrews Hill, A. M., published in the REGISTER, vol. xlii, pp. 233–242.

NOTE. Mr. Wilder was a descendent of Martha[1] Wilder, a widow, who came to this country about 1638, through her son Thomas[2], of Charlestown, Massachusetts, by the line of Nathaniel[3], of Lancaster, Massachusetts, who was killed there by Indians in 1704; Ephraim[4], wounded in a fight with the Indians at Lancaster, 1707; Ephraim[5], Captain Ephraim[6], and Samuel Locke[7], his father, who married Anna Sherwin, daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Crumbie or Crombie) Sherwin of Rindge, New Hampshire.

Mr. Wilder was married, first, December, 31, 1820, to Tryphosa Jewett, daughter of Dr. Stephen and Naney (Colburn) Jewett of Rindge. She died in 1831. He married second, August 29, 1833, Abigail Baker, daughter of Captain David and Jemima (Richardson) Baker of Franklin, Massachusetts. She died in Aiken, South Carolina, April 4, 1854. He married third, September 8, 1855, Julia Baker, a sister of his second wife. He had six children each by his first two wives, and two children by his third wife. — A. G. L.

GEORGE QUINCY THORNDIKE

GEORGE QUINCY THORNDIKE, a Life Member, elected in 1855, was born in Boston, February 24, 1827, and died there, December 27, 1886. He was a descendant of John[1] Thorndike, who came to New England in 1633, through Paul[2], of Beverly, Massachusetts, John[3], James[4], Hezekiah[5], Hezekiah[6], and John Prince[7], his father, whose wife was Sarah Hill.

In 1838 he was a member of the Boston Latin School. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1847, and intended to study a profession, but his health forbade, and he travelled in Europe, and studied painting, which became his profession, to some extent.

He was married, May 8, 1867, to Mrs. Ellen Lewis, of Philadelphia, who survived him, with three children: Harry Hill, Mary Hamilton, and Richard King Thorndike.

WILLIAM GREENLEAF ELIOT

William Greenleaf Eliot, of St. Louis, Missouri, a Corresponding Member from 1859, was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, in 1811, and died at Pass Christian, Mississippi, January 23, 1887. He was a descendent of Andrew Eliot, who came from Somersetshire, England, and settled in Beverly, Massachusetts, about 1663. His father was William Greenleaf Eliot, and Andrew Eliot, D.D., pastor of the New North Church, Boston, 1742–1778, was one of his ancestors.

He was graduated at Columbia College, Washington, District of Columbia, in 1831, and at the Cambridge Divinity School in 1834. He then went West and established the First Unitarian Church at St. Louis. He was the founder of Washington University, which his friends desired to call "Eliot University," but his consent could not be obtained.

He was married, June 29, 1837, to Abby Adams Cranch, daughter of Hon. William Cranch, Chief Judge of the District Court of the District of Columbia. She and five of his children survived his death, viz., Rev. Thomas L. Eliot, of Portland, Oregon; H. W. Eliot, of St. Louis; Rev. Christopher R. Eliot, of the First Parish Church, Dorchester, Massachusetts; Edward Eliot, of St. Louis; and Rose Eliot.

OLIVER RICHARDSON CLARK

Oliver Richardson Clark, of Tewksbury, Massachusetts, a Resident Member from 1880, was born in Tewksbury, March 16, 1819, and died in North Tewksbury, March 5, 1887. He was a descendant of Rev. Thomas[1] Clark, (Harvard College, 1670), the second minister of Chelmsford, Massachusetts. Other ancestors were Deacon Thomas of Tewksbury, and Oliver Clark, his father, who was married to Abby Richardson, daughter of Deacon Jeduthun and Mary (Wright) Richardson, of Woburn, Massachusetts.

He was educated in the common schools of Tewksbury, Phillips Academy, Andover, and Warren Academy, Woburn, and learned the trade of a shoemaker, but afterwards became a lumber merchant, dealing in mahogany and other hard woods. Most of his life was passed in the town of Winchester, Massachusetts, where he was a selectman and member of the school committee for many years, and also Treasurer of the Wild Wood Cemetery, a Justice of Peace, Representative in the Legislature, and a member of the Senate. As the senior member of that body, it was his duty in 1864 to call the Senate to order, and preside till a president was chosen.

He married, November 25, 1840, Julia Ann Cutter, daughter of Stephen Cutter, of Winchester. His children were three sons and three daughters, of whom five survived his death, The youngest son, Stephen Cutter Clark, was a graduate of Harvard College, 1883.

HENRY WARD BEECHER

Henry Ward Beecher, a Corresponding Member from 1859, was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, June 24, 1813, and died in Brooklyn, New York, March 8, 1887. He was the son of Rev. Lyman Beecher, D.D., and his wife, Roxana (Foote) Beecher.

He was graduated at Amherst College in 1834, and studied theology under his father at Lane Seminary, Ohio. He went to Brooklyn, New York, in 1847, from Indianapolis, Indiana.

He passed through great trials and great triumphs. The work which he did in England, for our country, during the Civil War, no other man in the nation could probably have done, and no other man in this country in his time had made so extensive and deep an impression upon the public mind as he.

He married Eunice W. Bullard, sister of Rev. Asa Bullard, of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

EDWARD EATON BOWEN

Edward Eaton Bowen, a Corresponding Member from 1858, was born in Woodstock, Connecticut, September 20, 1815, and died in Brooklyn, New York, March 14, 1887. He was descended from Griffith[1] Bowen, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, through Henry[2], Isaac[3], Henry[4], Matthew[5], William[6], George[7], to Edward Eaton[8] Bowen. His father, George Bowen, married Lydia Wolcott Eaton, a native of Dudley, Massachusetts, daughter of John Eliot Eaton. His father died in 1846, and he succeeded to his business. In 1852 he went to New York, and became a member of the firm of Ely, Clapp, and Bowen, dealers in dry goods. He afterwards became a deputy collector in the United States Internal Revenue Office, Brooklyn. He became engaged in the banking business in Wall Street, under the firm name of Fitch and Bowen, and afterwards of Utley and Bowen. Retiring from this business he re-entered the Revenue Office as a deputy collector.

He married, June 15, 1836, Sophronia T. Atwell, daughter of Rev. George B. Atwell, of Meriden, Connecticut.

ALBERT FOSTER DAMON

Albert Foster Damon, a Resident Member from 1871, was born in Wayland, Massachusetts, June 21, 1818, and died in Philadelphia, March 23, 1887. He was descended from Thomas[1], Thomas[2], Isaac[3], Isaac[4], and Joseph[5], Damon, his father, who married Rebecca Forster, who was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts.

He was educated in the Charlestown public schools and at Lexington Academy. He then was employed in the store of his uncle, Jacob Forster, at 26 Long Wharf, Boston, where he remained several years. He then bought a farm in Lexington, Massachusetts, and carried it on for two years, and then left for Pernambuco, Brazil. He established himself as a merchant there, and remained there till 1856. He was, for a time, United States Consul.

He returned to this country and settled in Philadelphia, and entered into business under the name of Lewis and Damon, until 1865, when one of his sons became his partner. He was president of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company.

He was married in Pernambuco, November 19, 1846, to Carlota Mathues, daughter of John Mathues, of London, England. The issue of this marriage was five sons and four daughters.

SIDNEY BROOKS

Sidney Brooks, of Boston, a Resident Member from 1875, was born in Harwich, Massachusetts, April 5, 1813, and died in Boston, March 25, 1887. The name of Brooks in his family was originally Broadbrooks, and he was descended from one Ebenezer Broadbrooks, of Harwich. The line from Ebenezer[1] proceeded by Ebenezer[2], Ebenezer[3] (who by an act of the General Court of Massachusetts, changed his name from Broadbrooks to Brooks), to Obed[4] Brooks, the father of Sidney[5], whose father, Obed[4], married Sally Weeks, of Harwich.

He graduated from Amherst College in 1841, and became principal of the Chatham Academy, Chatham, Massachusetts.

In 1845 he established the "Pine Grove Seminary" in Harwich. He was at the head of it for more than twenty years, and left it to become the head teacher on the Massachusetts Nautical Ship, "George M. Barnard." This position he held from 1866 to 1872.

He was president of the County Association of Teachers for ten years, and was employed occasionally as a land surveyor. He was a Justice of the Peace, and served as an enrolling officer in the Civil War. He was also a Notary Public.

In 1876 he reprinted a discourse by his ancestor, the Rev. George Weeks, of Harwich, which was preached in 1726, and for this he wrote a preface. He was also to a considerable extent a writer for the newspapers.

He was married, May 27, 1859, to Susan Sophia Chase, daughter of George Chase, of Claremont, New Hampshire.

There were no children.

JOHN LORD HAYES

John Lord Hayes, of Boston, a Resident Member from 1880, was born in Berwick (now South Berwick) Maine, April 13, 1812, and died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, April 18, 1887.

He was descended from John[1] Hayes, of Dover, New Hampshire, by Peter[2], John[3], David[4], and Hon. William Allen[5] Hayes, his father, who married Susan Lord, daughter of General John Lord, of Berwick.

He was educated at Berwick Academy, and was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1831. He studied law in his father's office, and at the Dane Law School of Harvard College. He was admitted to the bar in 1835. He received the degree of LL.D. from Dartmouth in 1878.

He was Chief Clerk and acting Commissioner of the United States Patent Office, 1861–1864, and, from 1864, was Secretary of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers. He was a judge at the "International Exhibiton" of 1876, and a member of the commission for the revision of the tariff in 1882. He translated into English verse, in the same metre and rhythm as the original, twenty-five of the best of the Latin hymns of the early and Middle Ages, which were published under the title, "Corolla Hymnorum Sacrorum."

He married, May 29, 1839, Caroline Sarah Ladd, daughter of Alexander and Maria T. (Haven) Ladd. There were five children of this marriage: Alexander Ladd (Harvard College, 1863); William Allen (Harvard College, 1866); and Maria Tufton Ladd; Susan Lord, and Caroline Sophia Hayes.

AVERY PLUMMER

Avery Plummer, a Life Member and benefactor, elected in 1870, was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, May 6, 1813, and died in Boston, April 27, 1887.

When nineteen years old he came to Boston, and began his business career. He served in the Boston Common Council, and was, for several years, a member of the State Legislature. He was also a director of the Bank of the Republic, and its President; a director of the Old Ladies' Home; and a deacon and the Treasurer of the Old South Church.

ROBERT HENRY EDDY

Robert Henry Eddy, a Life Member and benefactor, elected in 1873, was born in Boston, September 27, 1812, and died there, May 13, 1887. His line of direct ancestry from Samuel[1] Eddy, of Plymouth, was as follows: Caleb[2], Caleb[3], Benjamin[4], and Caleb[5], of Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, his father, who married Caroline Gay, a native of Boston.

He was educated at the Boston English High School, studied architecture with Asher Benjamin, an architect, and afterwards civil engineering with Loammi Baldwin, of Charlestown, Massachusetts.

He was engaged in building the Dry Dock at Charlestown Navy Yard, and also the Middlesex Canal and Merrimac River Canal. When twenty-one years of age, he was chosen engineer of the East Boston Company, and laid out East Boston, and built wharves, bridges, roads, and had a part in other improvements there.

In 1838–1839 he visited Europe for the purpose of viewing the great engineering works of Great Britain and the continent. He was the only American present at the sitting of the French Institute at Paris, when Arago, the president, announced the discovery of the Daguerreotype. Later he became a Solicitor of Patents, and claimed to be the first to establish that business in the United States. He retired in 1873.

He married, December 24, 1851, Annie Goddard Pickering, daughter of John Knight Pickering, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. She survived his death.

THOMAS RUTHERFORD TROWBRIDGE

Thomas Rutherford Trowbridge, of New Haven, Connecticut, a Corresponding Member from 1851, was born in New Haven, July 17, 1810, and died there, May 26, 1887. He was the son of Henry and Harriet (Hayes) Trowbridge. His earliest American ancestor was Thomas[1] Trowbridge, who settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts. The line proceeded from Thomas[2], of New Haven, Connecticut.

He was educated at the Partridge Military School in Middletown, Connecticut, and at the age of sixteen entered the counting room of his father, where he received practical training for a business life. He was very active during the Civil War, and presented costly flags to several of the Connecticut regiments. He was one of the founders of the New Haven Colony Historical Society, and furnished an article on the "History of the Long Wharf, New Haven," to the first volume of its collections.

He married September 17, 1834, Caroline Hoadley, daughter of Captain Simeon Hoadley. She, with six children, survived: Henry, Thomas R., Jr., William R. H., Rutherford, Caroline H., and Mrs. E. E. Rogers.

WILLIAM ALVORD BURKE

William Alvord Burke, of Lowell, Massachusetts, a Life Member, elected 1858, died in that city, May 28, 1887. He was a son of Benjamin[5] and Roxana (Alvord) Burke, and was born in Windsor, Vermont, July 7, 1811. He was a descendant of Richard[1] Burke, of Sudbury, Massachusetts, through Richard[2], Jonathan[3], Solomon[4], and Benjamin[5], his father.

He attended the academy at Windsor, with the intention of receiving a collegiate education; but, in May, 1826, his parents removed to Dunstable, New Hampshire, now the city of Nashua This, with other circumstances, led him to give up that intention.

He entered the machine shop of the Nashua Manufacturing Company as an apprentice, and afterwards worked at his trade in Nashua, — except a part of the years 1829 and 1830, when he was employed in the machine shop of the Locks and Canals in Lowell, — until January, 1834, when he removed to North Chelmsford, Massachusetts.

In this place he had charge of a machine shop, owned by Messrs. Ira Gay and Company, till March, 1836, when he became master mechanic at the Boott Cotton Mills in Lowell. In October, 1839, he removed to Manchester, New Hampshire, and took the agency of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company's machine shop, which had just been erected. He put in operation these works and had charge of them until April, 1845, when he returned to Lowell, and became superintendent of the Lowell Machine Shop, which had just been organized, and had purchased the machine shop and some other property of the 'Proprietors of Locks and Canals on Merrimack River." He held this situation for seventeen years, or until April, 1862, when he became the agent of the Boott Cotton Mills of Lowell.

Mr. Burke continued as agent of these mills until 1868, making great alterations and improvements, and putting the entire plant on a firm financial basis.

In 1868 he assumed the treasurership of the Tremont Mills and Suffolk Manufacturing Company, both of Lowell. He remained here for two years, and in 1870 was elected assistant treasurer of the Great Falls Manufacturing Company, of Great Falls, New Hampshire, and of the Dwight Manufacturing Company, of Chicopee, Massachusetts. For about six years he devoted his time principally to the remodelling of these plants. In 1876 he was elected Treasurer of the Lowell Machine Shop, and continued to fill the position until 1884, when on account of age he resigned.

Besides these positions he was director in many corporations.

He was twice married: first at Bedford, New Hampshire, June 6, 1837, to Catherine, daughter of John and Amy (Nevins) French, who died March 7, 1870, by whom he had children: Ellen Maria, Catherine Elizabeth, William French, Annie Alvord, and Edward Nevins. He married second, June 4, 1872, Elizabeth Mary Derby, who survived him.

Mr. Burke was responsible for the publication of "The Burke and Alvord Memorial," compiled by John Alonzo Boutelle.

GEORGE ALEXANDER OVIATT

George Alexander Oviatt, of Sudbury, Massachusetts, a Resident Member from 1881, was born in Bridgeport, Connecticut, April 5, 1811, and died in Sudbury, June 1, 1887. He was the son of Daniel Baldwin and Mary (Roberts) Oviatt.

He was educated in the Bridgeport schools, Phillips Academy, Andover, and graduated at Yale in 1835. He attended the Yale Theological Seminary and was settled in the ministry in 1838. He was settled over the church in Belchertown, Massachusetts, over the Shawmut Church, Boston, and over a church in Chicopee, Massachusetts, over the Somers Church, Talcotville, Connecticut, and over a church in Sudbury, Massachusetts.

Though in advanced years at the beginning of the Civil War, he entered the army as a chaplain, and served with honor.

He was twice married: first, February 27, 1839, to Martha Ann Whittlesey, of New Haven, Connecticut, By this marriage there were two children, both of whom died before his death; and second, December 1, 1847, to Isabella Graham Parker, daughter of Isaac and Sally (Ainsworth) Parker. By this marriage there were three children: George Alexander, Jr. (Yale College, 1873), and two daughters.

FREDERICK JONES

Frederick Jones, of Boston, Massachusetts, a Life Member and benefactor, elected in 1870, was born in Athol, Massachusetts, August 31, 1803, and died in Boston, June 7, 1887. His earliest American ancestor was Lewis[1] Jones, of Roxbury and Watertown, Massachusetts. From him his descent was traced by Josiah[2], James[3], Aaron[4], to Prescott[5] Jones, his father, who married, Jane Tyler Moore, a daughter of Deacon Josiah Moore, of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

He was educated in the common schools of Athol, and at Windsor Academy, Vermont, and Amherst Academy, Massachusetts.

He was married December 1, 1831, to Maria Sweetser, of Athol. Of four children, one only survived his death, viz., Caroline S., the wife of Francis F. Emery.

ELIAS NASON

Elias Nason, a Life Member, admitted first as a Corresponding Member, and later as a Resident Member, first admitted in 1847, was born in Wrentham, Massachusetts, April 21, 1811, and died in Billerica, Massachusetts, June 17, 1887. He was the son of Levi and Sarah (Newton) Nason. His father was a farmer, and removed in 1812, from Wrentham to Hopkinton, Massachusetts. The family lived for a time in the same house with the noted Rev. Nathanael Howe, of Hopkinton, and, in 1817, on a farm in Medway, Massachusetts. Later, in 1818, they took up their abode in the Frankland place, in the present town of Ashland, then a part of Hopkinton.

In 1826 he went to Framingham, Massachusetts, to learn the business of making paper. In 1828 he entered Wrentham Academy and after a short stay returned to the paper mill. In 1829 he entered the Academy at Marlborough, Massachusetts, He taught school in Framingham during the winter of 1829–1830, and decided to enter college. After preparation under various teachers he was admitted to Brown University in 1831, and graduated in 1835. He taught school during his vacations, and immediately after graduating taught school in Lancaster, Massachusetts. He was elected principal of the Cambridge Latin Grammar School in 1835, and in 1836 left Boston in a vessel bound for Charleston, South Carolina. He there lectured, as he had before lectured on other subjects in the North, before Southern audiences on the Southern flora. On November 28, 1836, he was married in Augusta, Georgia, to Myra Anne Bigelow, daughter of John and Eliza (Follansbee) Bigelow of Framingham, Massachusetts. He became editor and proprietor of the *Georgia Courier*, in 1837, was made principal of the Academy at Waynesborough, Georgia, and began at this time his study of Hebrew

and theology, under Rev. Timothy M. Dwight. On November 2, 1839, he was admitted to the church.

In 1840 he returned to the North and settled in Newburyport, Massachusetts. He began teaching, and lectured at intervals on the Southern flora and on Georgia. He soon became principal of the High School in Newburyport, and later the principal of the Latin School there. He also at this time studied theology, edited a paper, and with his brother opened a bookstore. He acquired a knowledge of music and of several languages, including the Syriac, wrote articles for periodicals and lectured before lyceums. In 1849 he was engaged to conduct the music in a church, and also began to preach. He next removed to Milford, Massachusetts, and was chosen principal of the High School. In 1851 he failed of an election to the mastership of the Boston Latin School, by two votes. He was ordained minister of the Congregational Church in Natick, Massachusetts, May 5, 1852. In 1858 he was installed as pastor of the Mystic Church, in Medford, Massachusetts, and continued there until his resignation in 1860. In 1861 he was settled in Exeter, New Hampshire, and remained till 1865, when he bought a farm in Billerica, Massachusetts, and spent there the residue of his days, holding pastorates in Dracut and Lowell, Massachusetts, and supplying pulpits for brief periods in other places, lecturing and writing.

His line of descent from Willoughby[1] Nason, of Ipswich, Massachusetts, was by Thomas[2], Thomas[3], Levi[4], his father. The children of Elias[5] and Myra Anne (Bigelow) Nason were six in number, five surviving his decease.

Note. For a list of the articles he contributed to the Register, beginning with the year 1847; of his papers read before the Society; of his lectures, in part; his publications; his miscellaneous contributions to the press, and many other other particulars regarding his life, see a memoir by William Blake Trask, A.M., published in the Register, vol. xliii, pp. 9–34. Mr. Nason left unpublished a "History of Hopkinton," a "Genealogy of the Nason Family," a work entitled, "Grains of Gold from the Alcoves of my Library"; and among other works in prospective, a "Biographical Dictionary of Noted Men and Women in Massachusetts."

JONATHAN PEARSON

Jonathan Pearson, of Schenectady, New York, a Corresponding Member from 1854, was born in Chichester, New Hampshire, February 23, 1813, and died in Schenectady, June 20, 1887. He was a descendant from John[1] Pearson of Rowley, Massachusetts, who according to Savage, "set up the earliest fulling mill in America;" through Benjamin[2]; Jonathan[3]; Jonathan[4], of Byfield, Massachusetts, and Epsom, New Hampshire; Caleb[5], of Chichester, who served in the Revolutionary Army; and Caleb[6] Pearson, his father, who married Mehitable Libbey.

He fitted for college at the Dover, Pembroke, and New Hampton (New Hampshire) Academies, and studied for a while in 1831 at Waterville College, now Colby University, Maine. Removing in 1832 to Schenectady, New York, he entered Union College, where he graduated in 1835. He taught for a year in Philadelphia. In 1836 he returned to Union College, to take the position of tutor. From 1839–1849, he was assistant professor of chemistry and natural history. Afterwards he was professor of natural history, and, in 1873, professor of agriculture and botany. He was chosen treasurer in 1854, and held the office for many years. He also held the office of librarian.

He was a frequent contributor to the early volumes of the Register. He spent much time in decyphering the Dutch records in Albany and Schenectady, and effected a translation of most of the vast mass of records in "Mohawk Dutch," — a compound of Netherlandish, Italian, French and English speech — in the archives of the churches and public offices of the Mohawk Valley. His publications are: "Early Records of the City and County of Albany and Colony of Rensselaerwyck, 1656–1675," translated from the original Dutch, Albany, 1869;

"Contributions for the Genealogies of the First Settlers of the Ancient County of Albany, from 1630–1800," Albany, 1872; "Contributions for the Genealogies of the Descendants of the First Settlers of the Patent and City of Schenectady, from 1662–1800," Albany, 1873; "History of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Schenectady," 1880; "History of the Schenectady Patent in the Dutch and English Times." He also published a leaflet on Annke Janse Bogardus, and contributed to Munsell's "Annals of Albany." He left in manuscript a full record of the Pearson family to about the year 1850.

He married, April 16, 1841, Mary Lord Hosford, daughter of Elijah Hosford, of Albany, New York. They had three children: Henry Hosford, John Morgan, of Hudson, New York; and William Libby, of Schenectady.

JOHN BATHURST DEANE

John Bathurst Deane, of Bath, England, a Corresponding Member from 1847, was born at the Cape of Good Hope, August 27, 1797, and died in Bath, July 12, 1887.

He was the son of Capt. Charles Meredith Deane of the 24th Light Dragoons, and Ann (Deane) Deane, daughter of John Deane, of Hartley Court, Berks, and she was the author of "A Tour through the Upper Provinces of Hindostan between the years 1804 and 1814."

His family having sailed to India, in 1799, he was there during a period of disturbance and warfare. He was brought home by his mother, when he was eight years of age, and sent to the Bath Grammar School. He also attended the Merchant Taylors' School, London, and Pembroke College, Cambridge, and received from the latter the degree of B.A. in 1820.

He was ordained deacon in 1821, and appointed to the curacy of Plympton, Devon, and soon after to Ivy Bridge. In 1822,

he accepted a junior mastership at the Merchant Taylors' School, which he held for thirty-two years.

He held the curacies of St. Benet, Fink, and St. Michael, Wood Street, London, and was elected, in 1828, to the lectureship of the chapel of the Philanthropic Society.

He was a member of the Society of Antiquaries, and was on its Council, and admitted into the Antiquarian's Club. With five other gentlemen, he originated the Archæological Association, and founded the Archæological Institute.

In 1855, he was appointed to the living of St. Martin's Outwich, London, and Chaplain to the Merchant Taylors' Company. Shortly after this time he lost his eye-sight.

His published writings were, "The Worship of the Serpent," London, 1830; "On the Church and Chapters," 1840; "The Life of Richard Deane, Admiral and General of the Forces Under Cromwell." He contributed many articles to the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and the "Herald and Genealogist." In 1841 he edited "The Campaign in Flanders, in 1708," and he left an incompleted work on the "Roman Legions in Britain."

He was twice married; first, to Caroline, daughter of Dr John Lempriere, author of the "Classical and Biographica, Dictionaries"; and second to Louisa Elizabeth Fourdrinier, who survived him. He had one son and two daughters by the first wife, and two sons and four daughters by the second, and one of the daughters, Mary, wrote a book entitled, "Seen in an Old Mirror."

WILLIAM PERKINS

William Perkins, of Boston, a Life Member and benefactor, elected in 1870, was born in Boston, October 4, 1804, and died there, July 13, 1887. His father, Samuel Perkins, was a native of Boston. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Call. His grandfather, William Perkins, was a major of artillery in the Army of the Revolution, and commander of Fort Independence.

Mr. Perkins was a resident of Boston the whole of his life, and held many offices of public responsibility and trust. President of the China Mutual Insurance Company. President of the Tremont National Bank. He was trained for his active business life in the store of Robert G. Shaw, and was afterwards a member of the firm. He was president of the Provident Institution for Savings, and at one time a director in the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company.

He was married, November, 1835, to Catherine C. Amory, daughter of John Amory, of Dorchester, Massachusetts. They had three sons and a daughter. One son, James Amory Perkins, was killed in battle at Fort Wagner in 1863. Another son, Captain William Edward Perkins, served in the Civil War, and died in 1879. The daughter married Dr. John Homans.

URIEL CROCKER

Uriel Crocker, a Resident Member from 1854, was born in Marblehead, Massachusetts, September 13, 1796, and died in Cohasset, Massachusetts, July 19, 1887, within a few weeks of his ninety-first birthday.

He was descended from Dea. William[1] Crocker, of Barnstable, Massachusetts, through the line of Deacon Job[2], Samuel[3], Cornelius[4], Josiah[5] (Harvard College, 1765), and Uriel[6] Crocker. The father of Uriel Crocker married Mary James, daughter of Captain Richard and Mary (Glover) James, of Marblehead.

In 1811 he came to Boston, and became the youngest apprentice in the printing office of Samuel T. Armstrong. He learned the trade with another apprentice, Osmyn Brewster, and when they became of age they were both taken into partnership. In 1825 they bought out Mr. Armstrong, and, until 1876, continued in business together. One of the works which Crocker and Brewster published was "Scott's Family Bible," in six volumes, the largest work which to that time had ever been stereotyped here.

Dartmouth College conferred upon him the degree of A.M. in 1866.

He was married, in 1829, to Sarah Kidder Haskell. Their children were three in number: Hon. George G. Crocker, Uriel H. Crocker, and a daughter.

GEORGE WARREN HARDING

George Warren Harding, a Life Member, elected in 1870, was born in Franklin, Massachusetts, January 4, 1818, and died in Newport, Rhode Island, July 22, 1887. His earliest American ancestor was Abraham[1] Harding of Dedham, Massachusetts, and from him the line was Abraham[2], Samuel[3], Joseph[4], Elisha[5], and Hon. Lewis[6] Harding, his father, who married Irene Hartshorn, daughter of Fisher Hartshorn, of Walpole, Massachusetts.

He was married July 21, 1842, to Harriet Mighill Russell, daughter of Aaron and Persis (Haynes) Russell of Brimfield, Massachusetts. The issue of this marriage were three sons and three daughters, of whom two, a son and a daughter, died early in life.

He lived in his earlier and middle life in Franklin, where he was the town clerk, and in 1848 served in the State Senate.

EDWARD SWAIN DAVIS

Edward Swain Davis, of Lynn, Massachusetts, a Resident Member from 1868, was born in Lynn, June 22, 1808, and died in that city, August 7, 1887. He was the son of Hugh and Elizabeth (Bachelder) Davis.

He was educated in the public schools of Lynn, and studied some of the higher branches in an Academy. He then became a clerk in the Lynn Mechanics' Bank. Soon after coming of age he went to Philadelphia, and opened a store as a commission merchant. In 1833 he returned to fill a place in the Nahant National Bank. For a time he was a shoe manufacturer, and returned again to the bank to be the cashier. He was a representative to the General Court, president of the Common Council of Lynn, Mayor of Lynn, notary public, justice of the peace, member of the school committee, and president of the Public Library Trustees. He collected and owned the largest and most valuable private library in the city.

He married, in 1836, Elvira Newhall, daughter of Captain Nathaniel and Martha (Chadwell) Newhall. He had no children.

JAMES BURRILL

James Burrill, of Central City, Colorado, a Corresponding Member from 1881, was born in Bucksport, Maine, March 29, 1815, and died in Central City, August 8, 1887. His father, Randal Burrill was a native of Nantucket, Massachusetts, and his mother, Zillah Smith, was a native of Chatham, Massachusetts. The father of Randal Burrill was James Burrill.

His education was acquired in the common schools of Bucksport and under a private teacher. He worked first on his father's farm and was then apprenticed to a house builder. From 1836 to 1841 he was engaged with his brother, Randal, in a trading enterprise between Bangor, Maine, and Apalachicola, Florida. In 1841 he settled in Boston, still in company with his brother, in the manufacture of pianofortes. He remained in Boston till the year 1858, when he removed to Grinnell, Iowa. In 1860 he joined a company of people who were going to Colorado. Before Colorado was organized as a Territory he was president of the Griffith Mining District and Judge of the Miners' Court.

In 1862 he was chosen first-lieutenant and quartermaster of the Second Colorado Volunteers. He also held other important offices in Colorado. His wife, Deborah Haupt, whom he married November 2, 1847, was the daughter of Joseph Eaton and Deborah (Waterman) Haupt. He had two children, a son and daughter.

ELBRIDGE WASON

Elbridge Wason, of Brookline, Massachusetts, a Life Member and benefactor, elected in 1865, was born in New Boston, New Hampshire, September 26, 1809, and died in Brookline, August 20, 1887. His earliest direct ancestor in New England was James[1] Wason, who came from Ireland. His line was that of Thomas[2], of Hudson, New Hampshire, and Robert[3], his father, whose wife was Nancy Batchelder, of Mont Vernon, New Hampshire.

He was educated in the common schools and at Derry Academy, and taught in Amherst, New Hampshire, and in Windham in that State. In 1832 he came to Boston, and was employed as a clerk in the grocery store of Pierce and Goodnow. This firm was dissolved, and he remained with Mr. Goodnow. He afterwards entered into business in company with his cousin, William Wason, in Blackstone Street, Boston. In 1837 he entered into partnership with Henry Pierce, under the name of Pierce and Wason.

He was twice married: first, April 21, 1851, to Mary Stickney, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Gardner) Stickney, of Boston; second, May 17, 1865, to Mary Isabella, daughter of Hon. Leonard Chase, of Milford, New Hampshire. By the second marriage there were two children, Mary Isabella, and Leonard Chase Wason, who, with their mother, survived his decease.

SILAS BENT

Silas Bent, of St. Louis, Missouri, a Corresponding Member from 1881, died August 26, 1887.

He was a descendant of John[1] Bent, of Sudbury, Massachusetts, by Peter[2], Hopestill[3], Elijah[4], Silas[5], of Marietta, Ohio, to Silas[6], of St. Louis, Missouri, his father, — per Bent Genealogy, in Register, vol. xlviii, p. 293.

Silas Bent was born in St. Louis, October 10, 1820. He was the son of Silas and Martha (Kerr) Bent.

He entered the navy in 1836, as a midshipman, served for nearly twenty-five years, and left the service, when a lieutenant, in 1861. He returned to St. Louis, where he took up his residence again.

He married, November 7, 1857, Ann Eliza Tyler, daughter of Robert and Mary Lawrence Tyler, of Louisville, Kentucky. There were two daughters, Mary Lawrence and Lucy Bent.

JOHN RANDOLPH BRYAN

John Randolph Bryan, of Columbia, Virginia, a Corresponding Member from 1873, died September 13, 1887.

John Randolph Bryan was born on Wilmington Island, Georgia, March 23, 1806. He was the son of Joseph and Delia (Forman) Bryan. He was descended from Joseph[1] Bryan, an early emigrant from England to South Carolina; through Jonathan[2], Josiah[3], and Joseph[4], his father.

He began his education under a Catholic priest in Savannah, and ended at Yale College in 1823, when he left college, without graduating, and entered the navy.

His occupation for forty odd years was that of an agriculturist, carried on, on rather a large scale, and directed to the culture of cotton and tobacco.

He married, January 27, 1830, Elizabeth Tucker Walter, daughter of John and Frances (Tucker) Walter. By this marriage there were seven children.

DEXTER HARRINGTON CHAMBERLAIN

Dexter Harrington Chamberlain, a Life Member and benefactor, elected in 1866, was born in Brookfield, Massachusetts, April 13, 1807, and died in Boston, September 11, 1887.

He was the son of Daniel Chamberlain, of Brookfield, who was chosen by the American Board of Foreign Missions to accompany the first missionaries from Boston to the Sandwich Islands, and to teach agriculture and practical duties to the natives.

He was thirteen years old when his family departed for the Sandwich Islands, where they were absent for a period of three years. He became later in life an inventor, and many important inventions were credited to him.

He married on March 20, 1836, Sarah Moulton Nickerson, of Wiscasset, Maine. Their children were two sons and two daughters.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON HOLLEY

Alexander Hamilton Holley, a Life Member, elected in 1869, was born in Salisbury, Connecticut, August 12, 1804, and died in Lake Village, Salisbury, October 2, 1887. His father was John Milton[4] Holley, son of Luther[3] Holley, of Sharon, Connecticut. His mother was Sally (Porter) Holley, daughter of Col. Joshua Porter, M.D., of Salisbury. His earliest American ancestor was John[1] Holley, of Stamford, Connecticut, through John[2], Luther[3], and John Milton[4], as above.

He received an academical education. At sixteen he entered his father's office as a clerk. His father was then carrying on an extensive business in country merchandize, and also in the manufacture of iron. He continued in this business until 1854 when he was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Connecticut. In 1857, he was elected Governor.

He was married three times: first, in 1831, to a daughter of Hon. Erastus Lyman, of Goshen, Connecticut. By this marriage he had a son, Alexander Lyman Holley, Brown University, 1853. His second wife was a daughter of John C. Coffing, by whom he had several children, of whom all but two died in early life: a son, John Coffing Holley, Yale, 1859, and a married daughter. His third wife, whom he married in 1856, was a daughter of Hon. Thomas Day, of Hartford, Connecticut.

NATHANIEL PHILLIPS LOVERING

Nathaniel Phillips Lovering, of Boston, a Resident Member from 1860, was born in Boston, January 18, 1808, and died there, October 4, 1887. His father was Joseph Lovering, born in 1759.

He was a member of the first class which was graduated from the English High School in Boston, and then entered the store of Ebenezer Chadwick to train for a business life. Afterwards he was a member of the firm of Copeland and Lovering on India Street. He was treasurer of the Concord and Nashua Railroad, and also of the Connecticut and Passumpsic River Railroad, and held, for a time, an important position in the Custom House.

He was twice married. His first wife was Mary L., daughter of William W. Clapp. By this marriage there were four children. His second wife was a Miss Hatch, of Windsor, Vermont, who, with the children, survived him.

ISAAC BORDEN CHACE

Isaac Borden Chace, of Fall River, Massachusetts, a Resident Member from 1869, was born in Fairhaven, Massachusetts, June 21, 1822, and died in Fall River, October 17, 1887. His earliest American ancestor was William[1] Chace (his ancestor of the second generation doubtful), but after him, the line runs Joseph[3], Job[4], Ichabod[5], Francis[6], and Benjamin Weaver[7], his father, who married Ruth Buffinton, a native of Swansey, Massachusetts.

He was educated in the public and private schools of his native town. He was naturally of a studious habit, and kept himself familiar with good books. When he came of age he was employed in the Fall River Post Office. In 1853 he became bookkeeper in the Bay State Print Works, and remained there about five years. He served the Pocasset Manufacturing Company in the same capacity for ten years. In 1867 he became the treasurer of the Tecumseh Mills. In 1875 he became secretary and treasurer in the Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Company. He was probably better acquainted with the early history of Fall River than any other man of his time.

He was married, September 29, 1851, to Emily A. Anthony, daughter of Luther Anthony, of Fall River. The issue of this marriage was one child, a daughter, Harriet E. Chace, who, with her mother, survived his death.

THOMAS LAMB

Thomas Lamb, a Life Member and benefactor, elected in 1870, was born in Boston, September 2, 1796, and died there, October 25, 1887. His father was Thomas, son of James Lamb, of Boston, and his mother was Rosanna (Duncan) Lamb, daughter of William Duncan, of Londonderry, New Hampshire.

He was educated in Boston private schools, and at the age of fourteen entered his father's store, the firm being then James and Thomas Lamb, and engaged in the shipping business. The firm carried on the trade with Holland and with the Northwest Coast of North America, and with China. He was a director of the New England Bank, in 1838, and from 1846 to 1884, was its president. He was also president of the Washington Insurance Society and of the Suffolk Savings Bank. He was treasurer of the Boston Sugar Refinery, the Long Wharf Corporation, and the Boston Marine Society.

He married, October 27, 1828, Hannah Dawes Eliot, daughter of William G. Eliot, of Washington, District of Columbia. The issue of this marriage was five daughters and four sons.

RUSSELL STURGIS

Russell Sturgis, an HonoraryMember, elected in 1854, was born in Boston, July 7, 1805, and died in Leatherhead, England, November 2, 1887. His earliest American ancestor was Edward[1] Sturgis, who came from England in 1635; from him the line descended by Edward[2], Thomas[3], Thomas[4], Russell[5], to Nathaniel Russell[6], his father, who married Susan Parkman, a native of Boston.

He was graduated at Harvard College in 1823, and was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. He was admitted to the Suffolk Bar in 1826. In 1829 he became a partner in the firm of Jonathan Amory and Son, and, in 1834, was partner in the firm of Russell and Sturgis, Manilla, and Russell, Sturgis, and Company, China.

In 1849 he joined the firm of Baring Brothers and Company, of London, and by the death of Thomas Baring in 1873, became the senior partner of the house.

He was three times married: first, April 2, 1828, to Lucy Lyman Paine, daughter of Henry Paine; there were no children of this marriage. He was married second, September 28, 1829, to Mary Greene Hubbard, daughter of John Hubbard. Of this marriage there were four children: Russell, Jr., Lucy Lyman Paine, John Hubbard, and Mary, the last named dying in infancy. He was married a third time, June 4, 1846, to Julia Overing Boit, daughter of John Boit. Of this marriage there were four children, Henry Parkman, Julian Russell, Mary Greene, and Howard Quincy.

HENRY AUGUSTUS HOMES

Henry Augustus Homes, a Corresponding Member from 1867, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, March 10, 1812, and died in Albany, New York, November 3, 1887. His earliest New England ancestor was William[1] Homes, a school teacher at Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, from 1686 to 1692, and afterwards a Presbyterian clergyman. From this ancestor his line proceeded by Robert[2], William[3], William[4], to Henry[5], his father, who married Dorcas, daughter of Judge Samuel Freeman, of Portland, Maine.

He was fitted for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, and was graduated at Amherst College in 1830. He then pursued a theological course at Andover and Yale Seminaries.

In 1835 he was ordained to the work of the ministry in the city of Paris, France, and from the years 1836 to 1850, held the position of a missionary of the American Board at Constantinople, Turkey. He was an interpreter there and Chargé des Affairs of the United States, from 1851 to 1853.

In 1854 he was chosen librarian of the New York State Library, at Albany, and came to be regarded as one of the foremost men in this department in this country.

While connected with the mission work in Constantinople, he edited many volumes in the Turkish language with the Armenian character.

He was the editor of valuable books, and wrote many articles for the *Bibliotheca Sacra* and the *American Biblical Repository*.

He was married to Anna Heath, of Brookline, Massachusetts, and by her had one child, a son.

ELIAS WARNER LEAVENWORTH

Elias Warner Leavenworth, a Corresponding Member from 1854, was born in Canaan, New York, November 20, 1803, and died in Syracuse, in that State, November 25, 1887. His earliest American ancestor was Thomas[1] Leavenworth, who settled in Woodbury, Connecticut, and from him the line was by Thomas[2], of Waterbury, Thomas[3], Asa[4], and David[5] Leavenworth, his father, who married Lucinda Mather, a native of Torringford, Connecticut.

In 1820, he entered Williams College as sophomore, and stayed a year. He then entered the sophomore class at Yale, and was graduated there in 1824. He began the study of law, in that year, with William Cullen Bryant, who was then practising law in Great Barrington, Massachusetts. Afterwards he went to the law school of Litchfield, Connecticut, and there he remained till 1827, when he was admitted to practice.

He established himself in Syracuse, New York, where he practised under various partnerships until the year 1850, when, having been very successful, he retired.

After his retirement he held many public offices. He was president of the Syracuse Savings Bank, president of the Syracuse Water Works, president of the Syracuse Gas Light Company, trustee of the First Presbyterian Church, regent of the University of the state of New York, trustee of Hamilton College, Secretary of State of the state of New York, and member of the Forty-Fourth United States Congress. In 1873, with other members of his family connection, he published "A Genealogy of the Leavenworth Family," a volume numbering 376 pages.

He married, June 26, 1833, Mary Elizabeth Forman, daughter of Joshua and Margaret (Alexander) Forman, of Syracuse.

CHARLES HAWLEY

Charles Hawley, of Auburn, New York, a Corresponding Member from 1882, died November 26, 1887.

He was the president of the Cayuga Historical Society and his "Sixth and Seventh Annual Addresses — 1883 and 1884 — before the Cayuga Historical Society," were published in 1884.

Charles Hawley was born in Catskill, New York, August 19, 1819. He was the son of Ezra and Mary (Noyes) Hawley, and was descended from Joseph[1] Hawley, of Roxbury, 1630, and afterwards of Stratford, Connecticut; through Samuel[2], Deacon Thomas[3], of "Pequanock" (Bridgeport); Captain Ezra[4], of Bridgeport; Ezra[5], and Ezra[6], his father.

He was prepared for college at an academy in Kinderhook, New York, and at the Classical School in Catskill, New York, from 1833 to 1836. He was graduated at Williams College in 1840, with the highest class honor, and was graduated at Union Theological Seminary, in New York, in 1844. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Hamilton College, in 1860.

He was pastor of the Presbyterian Church, New Rochelle, New York, 1844–1848; Presbyterian Church, Lyons, New York, 1848–1857; First Presbyterian Church, Auburn, New York, from 1857 until his death.

In 1867 he was appointed United States Commissioner to co-operate with the commissioner of Denmark, in the matter of the purchase and transfer of the Danish West India Islands of St. Thomas and St. John to the United States, more especially with a view to obtaining the consent of said islands, by popular vote, to the transfer. The mission in that respect was successful; but the treaty between the two governments failed of ratification by the United States Senate.

He was trustee of Auburn Theological Seminary from 1875 and of the Seymour Library Association from its formation in 1876. He was President of the Cayuga Historical Society from its organization.

He published, "A True Social and Civil Life," 1859; "History of the First Presbyterian Church of Auburn, New York," 1876; "Early Chapters of Cayuga History (1656–1684)," 1879; and "Seneca History." He was the author of "A Sketch of Roswell Franklin, the pioneer settler of Cayuga County."

He married, September 10, 1850, Mary Hubbell, daughter of Rev. Lucas Hubbell, of Lanesborough, Massachusetts. By this marriage there were three children: Charles Hubbell, Helen, and John Sanger.

JAMES CARSON BREVOORT

James Carson Brevoort, of Brooklyn, New York, a Corresponding Member from 1858, was born in New York City, July 10, 1818, and died in Brooklyn, New York, December 7, 1887.

He studied in American schools for a number of years, and was graduated as a civil engineer in 1837, at the Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures in Paris. He was engaged in engineering enterprises in the United States, and accepted an appointment as private secretary of Washington Irving, minister to Spain. In 1844, he returned to the United States, settling permanently in Brooklyn. He served on the boards of education and water commissioners, was president for ten years of the Long Island Historical Society, and a member of the New York, Massachusetts, Pensylvania, Wisconsin, and other state historical societies. He was a trustee and superintendent of the Astor library, a regent of the University of the State of New York, a member of the entomological societies of New York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, Honorary and Corresponding Member of the Archælogical Society of Madrid, member of the American Antiquarian Society, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and of the Philadelphia Numismatic Society. He received the degree of LL.D. from Williams College in 1873. Before his death he distributed his valuable collection of books, manuscripts, coins and medals among the various museums and colleges in which he was interested.

Among his contributions to historical and scientific journals were a series of illustrated papers on "Early Spanish and Portuguese Coinage in America," and a paper on the "Discovery of the Remains of Columbus." His "Verrazano, the Navigator," was published in 1874.

FRANCIS HENSHAW DEWEY

Francis Henshaw Dewey, of Worcester, Massachusetts, a Resident Member from 1883, was born in Williamstown, Massachusetts, July 12, 1821, and died in Worcester, December 16, 1887. He was the son of Judge Charles Augustus and Frances A. (Henshaw) Dewey.

He was graduated at Williams College in 1840, studied law at Yale and Harvard, and with the Hon. Emory Washburn at Worcester, and was admitted to the bar in 1843. He practised in Worcester until 1869, when he was appointed a Judge of the Superior Court of the State. He was a State Senator in 1856, and again in 1869; was for several years president of the Worcester County Horticultural Society, a trustee of Williams College, 1869–1887, and a member of the American Antiquarian Society. He received the degree of LL.D. from Williams College in 1873.

He was twice married: first, in 1846, to Frances A., daughter of John Clark, of Northampton, Massachusetts; and second, in 1853, to Sarah B., daughter of the Hon. George A. Tufts, of Dudley, Massachusetts.

A memoir of his father was published in "Memorial Biographies," vol. vi, pp. 178—180.

JOSIAH DRAKE

Josiah Drake, of Cincinnati, a Resident Member from 1881, was born in Pittsfield, New Hampshire, March 13, 1804, and died in Avondale, Cincinnati, December 24, 1887. Samuel G. Drake, a founder of this Society, was his brother. His parents were Simeon and Love Muchamore (Tuck) Drake, and he was a descendant of Robert[1] Drake, who came to New England from Colchester, Essex, England, the line being Abraham[2], Abraham[3], Abraham[4], Simon[5], and Simeon[6] Drake, his father.

He taught school near his native town for a short time, and afterwards came to Boston, to be employed in his brother's bookstore. After a few years, he went to New York City, and became a partner in the bookselling firm of Peaslee, Cowperthwaite, and Company. In 1831 he removed to Cincinnati, and engaged in the book, paper, and publishing business, with Phillips and Speere, the firm having a store on Main Street, and a paper mill on the River, below South Street. When Phillips and Speere withdrew from the firm, he carried on the business alone, until the year 1845. His store was one of the largest of its kind in the West.

He was a California pioneer, and joined the thousands who were preparing to go overland, and in April, 1849, he began his long march, by what was known as the Santa Fé trail. After a journey of six months, he reached Los Angeles, and later San Francisco.

He resided in San Francisco for more than ten years. He was identified with the vigilance committees of 1851 and 1856, and during the latter year, his friend and partner, Andrew Randall, formerly of Cincinnati, was assassinated.

Mr. Drake carried on a general merchandise business at the

corner of Jackson and Battery Streets, and was also engaged in real estate transactions.

After his return to Ohio, he made some fortunate investments in lands in the city of Omaha, Nebraska, which succeeded beyond his expectations.

He was married, April 24, 1833, to Catherine, daughter of Matthias Kugler, and by her he had two sons, Matt K. and Dr. Josiah T. Drake, and three daughters, Elizabeth Love, wife of Dr. Philip B. Gatch, Ada Pauline, and Emma Amelia, widow of William H. Gibbs, all of whom were living at the time of his death. His wife had died several years previously.

JOHN FARWELL ANDERSON

John Farwell Anderson, of Portland, Maine, a Resident Member, admitted in 1876, was born in Portland, July 22, 1823, and died there, December 25, 1887.

His father was a graduate of Bowdoin College, a lawyer, Representative to Congress, U. S. District Attorney, Collector of Portland, twice Mayor of Portland, and declined the appointment of secretary of the navy. His wife, and the mother of the subject of this sketch, was Ann Williams Jameson, daughter of Captain Samuel and Anne Hichborne Jameson.

His ancestor John[1] Anderson, of Watertown, Massachusetts, prior to 1706, had a son Abraham[2], born 1708, who settled at what is now known as Windham, Maine, in 1740; Abraham[3], son of Abraham[2], married Lucy, daughter of Rev. Peter Thacher Smith, and granddaughter of Rev. Thomas Smith, the first minister of Portland, Maine. Their son, Hon. John[4] Anderson, was the father of John Farwell[5] Anderson.

He attended the Portland Academy and other schools in that vicinity, including Gorham Academy, at that time a notable school. He began the study of civil engineering at Portland

with an Englishman by the name of William Anson, and continued that study at Tyngsborough, Massachusetts, under the direction of Captain Green of the Regular Army of the United States.

In 1843 he was appointed as assistant engineer on the North Eastern Boundary Survey. He held this position till 1847. He spent considerable time in Washington, District of Columbia, in connection with the office work of this survey. In March, 1847, he accepted the position of assistant engineer upon the Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad. In 1850 the Portland and Kennebec Junction Railroad was built under his direction, and the same year he was appointed assistant engineer of the York and Cumberland Railroad, and was chief engineer and acting superintendent of the same road from 1851 to 1853. In 1852 he was appointed city engineer of Portland.

In 1853 his father died and left him the old homestead, which the family had held one hundred and thirteen years. The farm he at once began to enlarge and improve. In 1858 he was chosen a member of the State Board of Agriculture for the County of Cumberland, and in 1860 he was vice-president, and in 1864, 1865, and 1866, president of that board.

In 1867 he was offered the position of chief engineer of the Portland and Rochester Railroad. In 1869 he was appointed chief engineer of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad, and in that office he served till the time of his death. In 1873 he was appointed railroad commissioner of Maine, and retained the office during life. In 1886 the extension of the Bangor and Piscataquis Railroad to Moosehead Lake was built under his direction, as chief engineer.

In 1884 he was engaged as a special engineer to examine the road and estimate the damage done by floods by the California Southern Railroad Company.

He had great pleasure in antiquarian and historical studies. He was a diligent collector of facts, records, and relics of local history. He was an active member of the Maine Historical Society, was active in forming the Maine Genealogical Society,

was its first president, and instrumental in establishing the *Maine Genealogical Recorder*, and furnished much material and several articles for it. He was interested in the history of the town of Windham, and the genealogy of its families. In the family history of New England he was very proficient.

He was a good representative of the older members of the engineering profession in this country. His experience was wide, and his judgment always to be relied upon. He was trained in the school of actual practice. The location and construction of the Ogdensburg Railroad through the Crawford Notch marked him as one of the best railroad engineers in the world.

He was married, March 30, 1847, to Marcia Winter, daughter of Captain Samuel Winter, of Portland, and adopted daughter of Dr. John Merrill, of Portland. She survived his death with three daughters.

The above sketch is prepared from a very much fuller memoir by the Rev. George Madison Bodge, A.M., published in the REGISTER, vol. xliii, p. 121–132.

WILLIAM HILTON

William Hilton, a Life Member and benefactor, elected in 1859, was born in Salisbury, Massachusetts, November 28, 1813, and died in Boston, December 25, 1887.

His educational advantages were meagre, and he began business by keeping a country store at Frye Village, in the town of Andover, Massachusetts. This being in the vicinity of woolen manufactories, he was employed as a buyer of wool in the district of New Hampshire and Vermont.

He established himself in Boston in 1843, and dealt in produce and wool, and afterwards formed a partnership under the name of Hilton and Gore, which continued in existence till 1857. Soon after this the firm of William Hilton and Company was formed. It was his custom to spend considerable time in London, England, watching the movements of business and purchasing wool.

A wife and a daughter survived his decease.

JAMES HAUGHTON

James Haughton, A.M., a Life Member, admitted in 1870, was born at Montville, Connecticut, June 2, 1807, and died at Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, January 2, 1888. His parents were William Whiting and Olive (Chester) Haughton. The family ancestor was Richard[1], of Boston, and New London, Connecticut.

He was educated in the common schools of his native town, and at the Latin School there. He came to Boston in 1824, and, for several years, kept a store on Washington Street, first at No. 209, and later at No. 129, his partners being Edward A. Foster, and George W. Heard and Theodore P. Hale. In 1844 he entered into partnership with Samuel E. Sawyer and Edward F. Adams, under the firm name of Haughton, Sawyer, and Company, for the transaction of a general wholesale and jobbing dry goods business. For several years the firm occupied No. 50½ Milk Street, and then a large store in Winthrop Square, formerly occupied by James M. Beebe and Company. Mr. Sawyer retired from active business in 1865, and Mr. Haughton, with Joseph J. Perkins, Joseph W. Woods, and Wolcott A. Richards, continued the business, under the firm name of Haughton, Perkins, and Company. Their store in Winthrop Square was destroyed in the great fire of 1872. Mr. Haughton retired from the firm soon afterwards, and devoted himself to the care of his real estate.

His wife, Eliza, was a daughter of Peter Richards, of New London, and a granddaughter of General Jedediah Huntington, who served with distinction through the Revolutionary War, and, for thirty years, was collector of the customs at New London, which was the port of entry for Eastern Connecticut and the Connecticut River.

WILLIAM EMERSON BAKER

William Emerson Baker, of Boston, Massachusetts, a Life Member, elected in 1857, was born in Boston, April 16, 1828, and died there, January 5, 1888.

He was the son of Abel and Sarah (Reed) Baker, and a descendant of William[1] Baker, of Concord, Massachusetts, through William[2], Captain Joseph[3], Timothy[4], and Abel[5], his father.

He was in business as one of the celebrated firm of Grover and Baker Sewing Machine Company, and on his retirement devoted his time largely to the furtherance of educational matters. He was one of the first to propose and befriend the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

He married, September 20, 1860, Charlotte Augusta, daughter of Walter Farnsworth, of Boston. They had two sons, Walter Farnsworth Baker, and Edward Farnsworth Baker.

He began life in a dry goods store, and subsequently joined W. O. Grover in business. He spent several years abroad contesting patent suits, and, returning to the United States, bought Ridge Hill Farm at Wellesley, Massachusetts, and spent the remainder of his life by gratifying his taste in its embellishment in a rather eccentric and curious manner.

JOSEPH HARRISON WARD

Joseph Harrison Ward, of Boston, a Life Member, elected in 1858, died in Somerville, Massachusetts, January 12, 1888.

In early life he was a merchant in Boston, and afterwards prominently connected with the insurance interests of that city, carrying on an extensive agency and brokerage business. He removed to Melrose, Massachusetts, about 1868.

He invested largely in real estate in Melrose, which he developed extensively.

He was an earnest worker in Trinity Episcopal Church; at one time officiating as Senior Warden, and at the time of his death being one of the Vestry. — *Daily Paper.*

ADIN BALLOU UNDERWOOD

Adin Ballou Underwood, a Life Member, elected in 1865, was born in Milford, Massachusetts, May 19, 1828, and died in Boston, January 14, 1888. He was the eldest child of Brigadier-General Orison and Mrs. Hannah Bond (Cheney) Underwood, and was in the eighth generation of descent from Joseph[1] Underwood, an early settler of Hingham, Massachusetts, afterwards of Watertown, through Joseph[2], Joshua[3], Joseph[4], David[5], Joseph[6], and Orison Underwood[7], his father.

He was graduated at Brown University in 1849. He studied law, first with Hon. Charles R. Train, of Framingham, then at the Law School of Harvard University, and then with Judge B. F. Thomas at Worcester, Massachusetts, after which, 1852–1853,

he spent one year in Europe, the summer months at Heidelberg, and the winter months at Berlin, attending lectures on jurisprudence. He was admitted to the bar of Worcester County in 1853, and began practice at Milford, and was for a few years associated with H. B. Staples.

About 1856 he formed a partnership with Hon. Charles R. Train in Boston, which continued until the beginning of the Civil War. He then resided in Newton, Massachusetts, and was among the most active in encouraging recruiting there.

In May, 1861, he accepted a commission as Captain in the Second Massachusetts Regiment, commanded by Col. George H. Gordon, and left the State with this regiment, the 8th of July. In 1862 he was commissioned as Major of the Thirty-Third Regiment, and, in the same year, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In April, 1863, he was commissioned as colonel of the regiment. He commanded it at the battle of Gettysburg. The regiment was soon after transferred to the Army of the Cumberland, and took part in the battle of Lookout Mountain, where he was dangerously wounded. For his bravery he was raised, January 13, 1863, to the rank of brigadier-general. His wounds, which made him a cripple for life, were slow in healing, but on his recovery he went again into active service, and August 13, 1865, was commissioned as brevet major-general, for meritorious service during the war. He was mustered out, July 10, 1866. On his return from the war he was appointed, in 1866, Surveyor of the Port of Boston, and held the position for twenty years. From that time until his death, he devoted himself to the practice of the law, in partnership with his son, William O. Underwood, and also to literary work.

He married at West Newton, Massachusetts, June 5, 1856, Jane L. Walker, by whom he had three children, Amy, Anna, and William Orison Underwood.

JOHN KIMBALL ROGERS

John Kimball Rogers, of Brookline, Massachusetts, a Resident Member from 1858, was born in Gloucester, Massachusetts, January 31, 1821, and died in Brookline, January 27, 1888. He was a son of Daniel W. and Betsey (Kimball) Rogers.

He came to Boston when he was a boy and served as a clerk in several establishments. About 1849 he became connected with the Boston Type Foundry as bookkeeper, and, in 1852, he assumed its agency. The next year, in connection with Edward Pelouze and David Watson, Jr., he purchased the foundry, and carried on business, under the firm name of John K. Rogers and Company. In 1871 the Boston Type Foundry was incorporated, and he was made the treasurer and the agent, which positions he filled till his death. He was devoted to his business, and it was his continued efforts that brought the type foundry to its present position. He was fond of literature and the fine arts. For three or four years he was selectman of Brookline. In his earlier years he was an officer of the Boston City Guards.

He was twice married: first, to Sarah M. Niles, daughter of Thomas Niles, January 31, 1854. She died in 1862. His second wife was Mary P. Thompson, daughter of John Thompson. She survived him, with three children of his first wife: Frank, Susan, and Sarah M. Rogers.

JONATHAN TENNEY

Jonathan Tenney, of Albany, New York, a Corresponding Member, admitted in 1863, was born at Corinth, Vermont, September 14, 1817, and died at Albany, February 24, 1888. He was the son of Jonathan and Lydia Owen (Crane) Tenney, and a descendant of Thomas[1] Tenney, of Rowley, Massachusetts, by John[2], Samuel[3], Jonathan[4], Jonathan[5], Jonathan[6], to Jonathan[7], his father.

He pursued his studies preparatory for college at the seminary in Newbury, and the academy at Bradford, Vermont, and was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1843.

He taught the academy at Hebron, New Hampshire, for a short time, which he left to establish a high school in Newbury, Vermont. From 1844 to 1849 he was principal of Pembroke Academy, Pembroke, New Hampshire. He then taught high and grammar schools in various places till November, 1854, when he became editor and proprietor of the "Stars and Stripes," at Manchester, New Hampshire. From March, 1857, to September, 1866, he was principal of the Elmwood Literary Institute, Boscawen, New Hampshire; and from 1866 to July, 1868, principal of the Silver Lake Institute, Newton, Massachusetts.

In 1868 he removed to Albany, New York, and engaged in the insurance business. The next year he removed to Owego, Tioga County, New York, where he remained till August, 1874, and for a part of the time was principal of the Owego Academy.

In 1874 he removed again to Albany, where he resided until his death. He was librarian of the Young Men's Association in that city, from 1876 to 1883. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Dartmouth College, in 1881.

He edited two editions of the memorial of the class of 1843,

Dartmouth College: one published in 1850, and the other in 1869. He was author, or editor, of various other works. He had been for many years engaged in preparing a genealogy and history of the Tenney family.

He was married, first, March 22, 1852, at Boston, to Harriette Ackland Bachelder, daughter of Dr. Calvin Bachelder, of Salisbury, New Hampshire. She died at Brentwood, September 13, 1864. He married, second, at Great Falls, New Hampshire, September 19, 1866, Ellen Janette Le Gros, daughter of Jonathan B. Le Gros, who survived him. He left several children.

ALFRED CUSHING HERSEY

Alfred Cushing Hersey, of Hingham, Massachusetts. a Resident Member from 1882, was born in Hingham, November 26, 1804, and died March 8, 1888. He was the son of Laban and Celia (Barnes) Hersey.

He was descended from William[1] Hersey, of Hingham, Massachusetts, by William[2], Joshua[3], Jonathan[4], Thomas[5], and Laban[6] Hersey, his father.

He was educated in the Hingham public schools and at Derby Academy, and began business in Hingham at the age of twenty. After a few years he went to Boston, and became connected with the firm of Horace Scudder and Company, on Mercantile Wharf. There was a large coastwise trade in those days, and he was one of the large receivers of corn and other products from the South. When Commercial Wharf was built in 1841, he took one of the stores at the east end, and was wharfinger for twenty years. He was largely interested in shipping in the foreign trade. He was the first president of the South Shore Railroad, holding the position for seven years. He was one of the original owners and directors in the Hingham Steamboat Company. He was instrumental in making the bridges free on the road to Boston, and in

promoting the prosperity of the Agricultural and Horticultural Societies. He was the owner of the Old Colony House.

He married, September 13, 1838, Mary Ann, widow of Silas Bullard, and daughter of Charles Barrett, of New Ipswich, New Hampshire. By this marriage he had one son, Alfred Henry Hersey.

HORACE FAIRBANKS

Horace Fairbanks, of St. Johnsbury, Vermont, a Resident Member from 1880, was born in Barnet, Vermont, March 21, 1820, and died in New York City, March 17, 1888. He was the son of Erastus Fairbanks, the first War Governor of Vermont, and Lois (Crosman) Fairbanks.

In 1825 his family moved to St. Johnsbury, Vermont, where his father and brother formed the firm of E. and T. Fairbanks, manufacturers of platform scales. He was educated at the common schools of St. Johnsbury, and at the academies of Peacham and Lyndon, finishing his course at Phillips Academy, Andover. He entered his father's firm as a confidential clerk, and at the age of twenty-three he became a partner. The management of the financial affairs of the firm gradually devolved upon him, and for many years he was practically in control of this department of the business. He served as a bank and railroad director, bank president, and trustee in important educational institutions. One of his greatest achievements was the construction of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad. He was credited with the conception of the idea of carrying the road up the steep bank of the Saco River, and through Crawford Notch. Many practical men were disposed to laugh his idea to scorn; but in the summer of 1877, he had the satisfaction of driving with his own hand, the spike that held the last rail of the Vermont division of the line in its place. He was Governor of

Vermont in 1876–1878; a member of the Century Association, of New York City; a trustee of the St. Johnsbury Academy and of the University of Vermont.

He married, August 9, 1849, Mary E., daughter of James and Persis (Hemphill) Taylor, of Derry, New Hampshire.

JOHN WILLIAM BACON

John William Bacon, a Resident Member from 1864, was born in Natick, Massachusetts, July 12, 1818, and was the eldest son of John and Lucy (Sawin) Bacon. He could trace his descent in two lines from Michael[1] Bacon, of Dedham, Massachusetts. On his mother's side he was descended from Thomas Sawin, one of the earliest white settlers of Natick, and from John Sawin, a pioneer of Watertown, Massachusetts. John Bacon was a son of Jonathan, who was a son of Captain John, son of Lieutenant John Bacon, who was killed during the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775.

Judge Bacon was born in the ancestral homestead, not far from the site of his later residence on Walnut Hill. He earned money to pay his college expenses by teaching, and graduated from Harvard College in 1843. He then taught in the English High School in Boston, and pursued the study of law, till in 1846 he was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Natick. He was a member of the Massachusetts Senate in 1858 and 1862, and for a score of years was chairman of the school committee of Natick. He was influential in securing the bequest by which the Morse Institute was given to the town, and he was a member of that board from 1863 to 1883.

In 1874 he was appointed a judge of the Superior Court, and filled the position in a worthy manner. For five years he was one of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College. He served as a judge to the close of his career, and died at Taunton, Mas-

sachusetts, where he was holding a term of the court, March 21, 1888.

He was married, April 20, 1848, to Amelia A. Jeffers, of Boston. They were the parents of three children, John H., Charles W., and Mary Bell, who married Professor G. W. Field, of Kingston College, Rhode Island.

For the above sketch the editor is indebted to the "Biographical Review of Middlesex County," Boston, 1898.

MORRISON REMICK WAITE

Morrison Remick Waite, of Washington, District of Columbia, an Honorary Member, elected in 1886, was born in Lyme, Connecticut, November 29, 1816, and died in Washington, March 23, 1888. He was son of Chief Justice Henry Matson and Maria (Selden) Waite, and grandson of Colonel Richard Selden, and a descendant of Richard[1] Waite, of Watertown, Massachusetts.

He was graduated from Yale College, A.B., 1837; A.M., 1840. He studied law in his father's office and with Samuel M. Young, of Maumee City, Ohio, with whom he went into partnership after his admission to the bar in 1839. In 1850 he removed to Toledo, Ohio, where he was joined, in 1852, by his partner, the firm of Young and Waite continuing until he established a partnership with his youngest brother, Richard. He was elected a Whig representative to the Ohio Legislature, 1849. With Caleb Cushing and William M. Evarts, he acted as counsel for the United States in the arbitration at Geneva, Switzerland, 1872–1873, submitting an argument on the question of the liability of Great Britain for permitting the Anglo-Confederate steamer to take supplies of coal in her ports, the argument being subsequently published. He was admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court in 1873; was a delegate from Lucas County, by nomination of both parties, to the State Constitutional Con-

vention in May, 1873, being chosen president of that body; and in January, 1874, was nominated by President Grant, and unanimously elected by the Senate, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. In 1876 he refused the urgent demands of his friends to become the Republican candidate for the Presidency. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Yale, 1872; from Kenyon, 1874; Ohio State University, 1879; and Columbia, 1887. He was a trustee of the Peabody Education Fund, 1874–1888, serving on the standing committee of Southern education, and on the special committee of three appointed to request aid from Congress, and was a Fellow of Yale, 1882–1888.

He was married, September 21, 1840, to Amelia C. Warner, of Lyme, Connecticut.

For a notice of the father of Chief Justice Waite, and his genealogy, see REGISTER, vol. xxiv, p. 103, and following.

WILLIAM THOMAS SMITHETT

WILLIAM THOMAS SMITHETT, a Corresponding Member, admitted in 1858, was born in Dover, Kent, England, April 2, 1822, and died in Omemee, Ontario, Canada, March 24, 1888. He was the son of Thomas Davis Smithett.

He spent most of his childhood, to 1830, in Calais, France. After that date, he was educated in private schools in Dover. He studied for the ministry, and, before he was twenty years of age, he was appointed Lay Reader in the Anglican Church, for the foreign field, 1841–1842. He officiated as lay reader in British Guiana for a number of years. He was ordained deacon, September 25, 1845, by the Bishop of Guiana, in the Church of St. George, Georgetown, Demerara.

He came to the United States and became rector of Grace Church, Honesdale, Pennsylvania, in 1849, and was rector of the Church of the Ascension, Esopus, and Holy Spirit, Rondout,

New York, to November, 1851. While located at Esopus, he was ordained priest in Grace Church, Brooklyn, New York, in 1851. He was instituted rector of Christ Church, Boston, Massachusetts, in 1852. In 1860 he was transferred to the diocese of Illinois, and was successively rector of Grace Church, Galesburg; Emmanuel Church, Rockford; and St. Matthew's, Kenosha. He was appointed, in August, 1868, to the incumbency of Hastings and Norwood on the Trent, diocese of Toronto, Canada. Thence he was transferred to the incumbency of Lindsay, in 1871, and lastly was inducted as rector of the church at Omemee in 1881. He received the degree of A.M. from Norwich University, Vermont, in 1856, and that of D.D. from Nebraska College in 1873.

He was married, February 3, 1845, in St. Peter's Church, Leguan, British Guiana, to Sarah Rogers Gordon, who was born in Liverpool, England. They had nine children: William Brett, born in Leguan; Christiana Frances, born in Essequibo; and a son and a daughter, born and died in Esopus, New York; Sarah Elizabeth Gordon, born in Boston; Charles Edward Boxer, born in Boston; Mary Hamilton, born in Boston; Charlotte Agnes, born in Boston; and Alfred, born and died in Galesburg.

SPENCER BONSALL

Spencer Bonsall, of Philadelphia, a Corresponding Member from 1876, died April 4, 1888.

Spencer Bonsall was born in Philadelphia, November 30, 1816. He was the son of Edward H. and Lydia (McIlvain) Bonsall, and was descended from Richard[1] Bonsall, who came from England in 1683, through Benjamin[2], Richard[3], Edward[4], Isaac[5], and Edward[6] Bonsall, his father.

He was educated principally at the Westtown Boarding School, Pennsylvania, which was under the management of the Orthodox branch of the Society of Friends.

He learned the drug and chemical business, and went to Calcutta in 1837; returned in 1839, and, in 1840, again went to British India. He lived in the Province of Assam, north of Burmah, and was engaged in the service of the Assam Company, in the cultivation and manufacture of tea. He returned to the United States in 1848, and was soon afterwards appointed as an assistant in the office of city surveyor. He wrote an article on "Tea, Its Culture and Manufacture," which was published in the Agricultural Report of the United States Patent Office, 1860.

In 1861 he joined the Eighty-first Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers as hospital steward, afterwards appointed acting assistant surgeon, served through nearly all the battles of the Army of the Potomac, until the battle of Gettysburg, where he was slightly wounded.

In 1869 he was appointed assistant librarian of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

He married, May 10, 1854, Ellen Crosby, daughter of William and Sarah A. Martin, of Chester, Pennsylvania. There was one child, William Martin Bonsall.

WILLIAM SEWALL GARDNER

William Sewall Gardner, a Life Member, elected in 1867, was born in Hallowell, Maine, October 1, 1828, and died in Newton, Massachusetts, April 4, 1888. He was a son of Robert and Susan (Sewall) Gardner.

He was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1850. He then studied law with Hon. Nathan Crosby, of Lowell, and in due time was admitted to the Middlesex bar. He opened an office with Theodore H. Sweetser, first in Lowell, and afterward in Boston; and the partnership continued until 1875, when he was appointed Judge of the Superior Court. In 1885 he was promoted to the bench of the Supreme Court. He held this position until the autumn of 1887, when failing health compelled him to resign.

He attained high position in the Masonic order, and published valuable papers in connection with it.

He married, first, in 1860, Mary Thornton Davis, widow of Dr. Charles A. Davis, and had by her one child, a daughter; secondly, in 1877, Sarah M. Davis, daughter of the Hon. Isaac Davis, of Worcester, Massachusetts.

STEPHEN GRANT DEBLOIS

Stephen Grant Deblois, a Life Member, elected in 1872, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, August 1, 1816, and died there, April 5, 1888. He was descended from George[1] Deblois who emigrated to New England in 1761, through George Lewis[2], his father, who married Amelia, daughter of Moses Grant, of Boston.

He studied at the Chauncy Hall School, under Gideon F. Thayer, then at the Latin School, and later, having decided not to go to college, at the English High School. In 1833 he entered the store of McLellan, Ballister, and Company, Central Wharf. He spent a few years in Pittsburg and Philadelphia, and then returned to Boston, where he remained until the close of his life. He was a commission merchant, and agent of the New England Car Spring Company. He was treasurer of Trinity Church for many years, and during the period of the erection of the present building. In 1883 he printed an edition of forty copies of "The William Price Fund — Trinity Church in the City of Boston," containing an account of the several structures, and of the successive rectors, during the preceding century and a half. He was, for several years, a member of the Boston School Committee, a director of the Penitent Females' Refuge Society, a director of the Boston Asylum and Farm School for Indigent Boys, also a trustee of the State Reform School at Westborough, and secretary of the Boston Penny Savings Bank.

He married, October 29, 1850, Amelia D., daughter of Samuel Grant, of Philadelphia, formerly of Boston.

GILBERT NASH

Gilbert Nash, of Weymouth, Massachusetts, a Resident Member from 1882, was born in Weymouth, April 28, 1825, and died in East Braintree, Massachusetts, April 13, 1888. He was the son of Captain Timothy and Mrs. Elizabeth (Cushing) Nash, of Weymouth. He was the seventh in descent from Captain James[1] Nash, an original settler of Weymouth, through Lieutenant Jacob[2], Lieutenant Joseph[3], Job[4], Lieutenant Timothy[5], and Captain Timothy[6], his father.

He was educated in the common schools of his native town. At the age of eighteen he went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he engaged in the boot and shoe trade with an elder brother, Timothy. In 1858 he returned to Weymouth, and was engaged in the shoe manufacture for a short time.

In 1852 he removed to Boston and entered the employ of the firm of which his brother, Abner P. Nash, was a partner, in the boot, shoe, and leather business. A few years later he became associated with his brother, under the firm name of A. P. Nash and Company. He was engaged in the boot, shoe, and leather business, either as principal or employee, until his death, living alternately in Weymouth, Boston, Melrose, and Braintree.

He was interested in the public schools, serving on the school committees of Weymouth and Melrose. He was, for several years, one of the auditors of the town of Weymouth, and, for a time, one of the trustees of the Tufts Library.

He early developed literary tastes, and wrote many articles for the newspapers. In 1869 he published a volume, entitled, "Bay Leaves and Other Poems." He was one of the founders of the Weymouth Historical Society, in 1879, and was its first recording secretary, which office he held till his death. He was the editor of the two volumes of the publications of that

society, namely: "Journal of General Solomon Lovell," 1881, and "Sketch of Weymouth," 1885. Among the unpublished manuscripts left by him are a genealogy of the Nash family of Weymouth, and much historical and genealogical matter relating to that town.

He was married three times: first, July 26, 1846, to Catherine Augusta McKnight, of Philadelphia, who died August 29, 1846; second, December 31, 1847, to Eliza Charlotte, daughter of Richard Harbord, a native of London, who died in Weymouth in 1883; third, in 1885, to Helen Nash, of Loveland, Ohio, who survived him.

EPHRAIM GEORGE SQUIER

Ephraim George Squier, a Corresponding Member from 1861, was born in Bethlehem, New York, June 17, 1821, and died in Brooklyn, New York, April 17, 1888. He was the son of Rev. Joel and Catherine (Kilmer) Squier.

He worked on a farm, attended school, and devoted himself to the study of engineering. He was connected with the "New York State Mechanic," Albany, New York, 1841–1842; removed to Hartford, Connecticut, and later to Chillicothe, Ohio, and engaged in journalism. He was associated with Dr. Edward Hamilton Davis in investigating the ancient monuments of the valley of the Mississippi; and was appointed in 1848, by the New York Historical Society, to examine the ancient remains in New York State. He was special *chargé-d'affaires* to the Central American States in 1849, and negotiated the treaties with Nicaragua, Honduras, and San Salvador. He was United States Commissioner to Peru in 1863, and, in 1868, was appointed Consul-General of Honduras. He was the first president of the Anthropological Institute of New York. The medal of the French Geographical Society was given him in 1856. He

was editor-in-chief at Frank Leslie's publishing house, and was the author of: "Aboriginal Monuments of the State of New York," 1849; "Serpent Symbols," 1852; "Nicaragua: its People, Scenery, and Monuments," 1852; "Notes on Central America," 1854; "Waikua, or Adventures on the Mosquito Shore," 1855; "The States of Central America," 1857; "Monographs of Authors who have Written on the Aboriginal Languages of Central America," 1860; "Tropical Fibres and Their Economic Extractions," 1861; and "Peru: Incidents and Explorations in the Land of the Incas," 1877.

A brief sketch of the ancestry of Ephraim George Squier, and his brother Frank, is given in "American Ancestry," vol. ii, p. 120. The line is there given as Philip[1]; Philip[2], of Ashford, Connecticut; Ephraim[3], of Ashford; Joel[4], their father.

INCREASE NILES TARBOX

Increase Niles Tarbox, historiographer from 1881 to 1888, and a Resident Member of the Society from 1863, was born in East Windsor, Connecticut, February 11, 1815, and died in West Newton, Massachusetts, May 3, 1888.

He was of Puritan descent, and was able to identify on both sides its successive links from almost the earliest days of Massachusetts. His father's line was through Thomas[7], Jonathan[6], Thomas[5], Godfrey[4], Godfrey[3], and Samuel[2], to John[1] Tarbox, of Lynn, in 1639. His mother's line was by Lucy[7], daughter of John[6] Porter, through Increase[5], Increase[4], David[3], and John[2], to John[1] Porter, one of the earliest settlers from Massachusetts, of Windsor, Connecticut, in 1638. His father was a native of Hebron, Connecticut, and the father was an infant, the firstborn of his family, when his father, Jonathan, joined the army of the Revolution.

His mother died when he was a year old, and his father when the son was about nine years old. The family were brought up

by an elder sister. In 1825 he went to reside with an uncle in Vernon, Connecticut. The death of the uncle left him to return to East Windsor, to live with a Mr. John Bissell, till 1833, when he taught a school in North Coventry, Connecticut. He next went to an academy in East Hartford, Connecticut, to fit for college, and entered Yale, where he was graduated in 1839. He then taught in the academy where he had prepared himself for college. In 1842 he was elected tutor in Yale. He held this place for two years, and graduated from the Divinity School of the institution in 1844.

He became pastor of the Plymouth Congregational Church in Framingham, Massachusetts,— then known as the "Hollis Evangelical Church," — November 20, 1844. He served, while in Framingham, on the school committee, was a trustee of the academy, and of the Public Library.

He was one of the first three editors of *The Congregationalist* — the first number of that paper being issued May 25, 1849. He held this position for about two years. He was secretary of the American Education Society from 1851 to 1884. This was a society for aiding poor young men to become ministers.

He received the degree of D.D. from Iowa College in 1869, and that of S.T.D. from Yale.

He wrote the "Life of Israel Putnam;" an article on Congregational Trinitarian Churches in Boston, published in Winsor's "Memorial History;" "Sir Walter Raleigh and his Colony;" "Songs and Hymns for Common Life;" "Diary of Thomas Robbins" (2 vols.); and many other articles and publications. He was regarded as an authority on the history of New England, and as a man of good literary ability and of prodigious literary industry.

He was married, June 4, 1845, to Delia A., daughter of Asa and Susan (Holman) Waters, of Millbury, Massachusetts. She died about five years before the death of her husband. Their children were a son and three daughters; two daughters, both married, survived.

The Society passed resolutions on his death. As historio-

grapher he was responsible for the preparation of over three hundred obituary notices of deceased members during the seven years he held the office.

The above sketch is prepared from an extended memoir by the Rev. Henry Martyn Dexter, D.D., published in the Register, vol. xliv, pp. 9–23. A list of his publications is given in the Register, vol. xliv, pp. 16–18.

JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE

James Freeman Clarke, of Boston, Massachusetts, a Life Member, elected in 1859, was born in Hanover, New Hampshire, April 4, 1810, and died in Boston, June 8, 1888. He was a descendant in the seventh generation from Thomas[1] Clarke, of Plymouth, Massachusetts, through Andrew[2], Nathaniel[3], Barnabas[4], Samuel[5], and Samuel[6] Clarke, his father, who married Rebecca Parker, daughter of General William Hull.

He attended school at Newton, Massachusetts, and, in 1820, entered the Boston Latin School, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1829. He then studied at the Divinity School, Cambridge, and was graduated in 1833. He was settled as the pastor of the Unitarian Church at Louisville, Kentucky. There he edited the *Western Messenger*, a Unitarian magazine, from 1835–1840. He resigned his pastorate in 1840, and returned to Boston. In 1841 he organized a free church, called the Church of the Disciples, of which he was the pastor till his death. In 1841 he translated from the German of DeWette, "Theodore; or the Sceptic's Conversion." In 1848 he published a work entitled "History of the Campaign of 1812, and Defence of General William Hull for the Surrender of Detroit." In 1864, when this Society commemorated the Tercentenary of the Birth of Shakespeare, he delivered the oration, which was printed by the Society.

He married, August 15, 1839, Anna Huidekoper, daughter of

Herman J. Huidekoper, of Meadville, Pennsylvania. From this marriage, there were four children, three of whom, with his wife, survived his death.

He was distinguished for the number and variety of his writings.

Among other works he published: "Eleven Weeks in Europe" (1852); "The Christian Doctrine of Prayer" (1854); "Orthodoxy, Its Truth and Errors" (1866); "Steps of Belief" (1870); "Ten Great Religions" (vol. i, 1871; vol. ii, 1883); "Common Sense in Religion" (1874); "Go up Higher, or Religion in Common Life" (1877); "Essentials and Non-Essentials in Religion" (1878); "Self-Culture" (1880); "Legend of Thomas Didymus, the Jewish Sceptic" (1881); "Anti-Slavery Days" (1883); "Ideas of the Apostle Paul" (1884); "Nineteenth Century Questions" (1897).

A memoir of Margaret Fuller (1852) was written in collaboration with Ralph Waldo Emerson and William Henry Channing.

WILLIAM TOLMAN CARLTON

William Tolman Carlton, of Boston, Massachusetts, a Resident Member from 1871, was born in Boston, January 30, 1816, and died in Dorchester, Massachusetts, June 28, 1888. He was the son of William Leeds and Mary Jane (Millet) Carlton. The name of Carlton was spelled Kelton by the earlier generations, and the change to Carlton was made by William L. Carlton, father of the subject of this sketch.

The greater part of his childhood was passed in his father's residence at the corner of Williams Court and the present Court Square, where his father carried on a West India goods store in the lower front of the building. Later the family removed to Dorchester, where he was educated in the common school and the Dorchester Academy.

Conditions of health frustrated an intention on his part to prepare for college, and he directed his attention to an artist's career. He spent several years in Europe, mostly in Italy, and journeyed in Germany and France for the examination of art galleries, and followed his career of an artist for part of a year, in Paris. He returned to this country in 1840, and practiced portrait painting, and gave instruction in drawing to private classes.

Between the years 1847 and 1850 he was in Albany, New York, where his work was the painting of portraits, mostly. He resumed his professional work in Boston, in 1850, and, during the following year, was selected by Mr. George Hollingsworth, an artist of repute, as his assistant in carrying on the school for free instruction in art, which had then lately been opened by the Lowell Institute. The school was closed after twenty-seven years because the method of instruction introduced in 1850 was generally adopted by teachers in schools of free instruction and in private schools.

He married, June 1, 1864, Mary Elizabeth Blanchard, of Portland, Maine. This was her name by adoption, Raynes having been her ancestral name.

IRA BALLOU PECK

Ira Ballou Peck, a Life Member and benefactor, admitted to the Society in 1853, was born in Wrentham, Massachusetts, February 12, 1805, and died in Woonsocket, Rhode Island, June 27, 1888, in his eighty-fourth year. His father, Royal Peck, a native of Wrentham, settled in Cumberland, Rhode Island, and removed thence to Westminster, Vermont. In 1802 he returned to Wrentham and settled on the family homestead. His wife, and the mother of Ira Ballou Peck, was Abigail, daughter of Noah and Abigail (Royce) Ballou, of Cumberland, Rhode Island.

His immigrant ancestor was Joseph[2] Peck, son of Robert[1] Peck of Beccles in Suffolk, England. Joseph[2], of Hingham, Massachusetts, removed to Rehoboth, Massachusetts. His son, Joseph[3], was the father of Jathniel[4], whose son Ichabod[5] was father of Solomon[6], the father of Royal[7], father of Ira Ballou[8] Peck.

The subject of this sketch assisted his father on the farm and attended the town school. He then resolved to obtain a college education at his own expense by school teaching. He entered Day's Academy and continued there till 1825. He taught all the upper English branches in different towns, but his health failing he was obliged to suspend both teaching and study, and his hopes of a college course.

In 1831 he removed to Woonsocket and engaged in the cotton manufacture. About 1860, having acquired a competency, he retired from active participation in the manufacturing business.

From 1845, and onwards, he was employed in measuring, apportioning, and superintending all the water power of Blackstone River at Woonsocket.

In 1846 he began to collect material for a genealogy of the

Ballou family, and, in 1850, began the history of the Pecks. After eighteen years labor, he brought out his "Peck Genealogy," in a handsome volume of over 450 octavo pages. No one, he said, will ever know the amount of labor and toil and money it cost him, or the difficulties, perplexities and discouragements he encountered in the task. The manuscript was all written over twice, much of it three, and some of the appendix four times, to admit of additional families and different arrangement of the several branches. Later his material on the Ballou family was, through the aid of others, given to the public, under the title of "An Elaborate History and Genealogy of the Ballous in America."

He bequeathed to this Society the sum of one thousand dollars, and a like sum to the Rhode Island Historical Society.

He held many positions of trust. He was a director of the Woonsocket National Bank for many years, and its president. He was connected in an official capacity with the Institution for Savings, the Woonsocket Hospital, the Fire Corporation, and the Gas Works.

The New England Historic Genealogical Society, in accepting his bequest, adopted resolutions on his death.

He was married, June 19, 1834, to Mary Blackington, daughter of Ellis Blackington, of Attleborough, Massachusetts. She died in 1876. They had one child, a son, Ira Ellis Peck, who survived his father's death.

Mr. Peck, on the day of his death, went alone to the cemetery at Arnold's Mills, Cumberland, and was found there dead.

For an extended memoir of Mr. Peck, by John Ward Dean, A.M., see REGISTER, vol. xliii, pp. 237–242.

JONATHAN PRESTON

Jonathan Preston, of Boston, a Life Member, elected in 1870, was born in Beverly, Massachusetts, July 14, 1801, and died in Boston, July 3, 1888.

He was for many years one of the leading architects and builders of Boston. He had considerable experience in public life, having served in the Common Council, 1839–1841; in the Board of Aldermen, 1843–1846; in the House, in 1845; and in the Senate in 1849–1850. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1853. He was actively connected with the American party, and was once, or twice, its candidate for mayor. He built the Boston Theatre, and was well known in his profession.

ABRAHAM THOMPSON LOWE

Abraham Thompson Lowe, a Life Member, elected in 1870, was born in Ashburnham, Massachusetts, August 15, 1796, and died there, July 4, 1888, aged ninety-one years and eleven months. His parents were Abraham and Charlotte (Hale) Lowe; and the original ancestor of the family in America was Captain John[1] Low or Lowe, of Ipswich, Massachusetts. From him the line was through Deacon Thomas[2], Jonathan[3], Jonathan[4], and Abraham[5], his father.

He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1816, with the degree of M.D. He practised medicine in his native town, until 1825, when he came to Boston and engaged in business as a druggist.

In 1828 he formed a connection with Sampson Reed, in the wholesale drug trade, and this contiuned till 1839. He was not in active business from 1839 to 1859, but served as a director in banks, and insurance and railroad companies, and, for many years, was a member of the city government, and of the State Legislature.

In 1859 he with others founded the Safety Fund Bank, — now the first National Bank of Boston, — and was elected president, which office he held while he lived. This bank was among the first to organize under the free banking law, and when, soon after the Civil War broke out, the National Banking Law was passed, it was the first to organize under the new system. Mr. Chase, the secretary of the treasury, desired that the Merchants' Bank of Boston should become the First National Bank, but owing to delay on the part of the numerous stockholders in consenting to the change, this honor was accorded to the Safety Fund Bank, which was so prompt in accepting the new order of things.

In early life he compiled two school-books, and many years after a small volume entitled, "Observations on the Medicinal Agencies of the Vegetable Materia Medica." He occasionally wrote verses, which were privately printed.

He was married four times: first, October 20, 1822, to Emma B. Gould, of Ashby, Massachusetts; second, November 6, 1836, to Susan Burr, of Ashby; third, April 5, 1844, to Eliza B. Burr; and fourth, April 30, 1862, to Cordelia Burditt.

There were four children by his first wife; two of these died in infancy, and the other two were Elizabeth, who died unmarried, and Lewis G. Lowe, who was a physician of Boston. There was one child by the third wife, Abraham Thompson Lowe.

WILLIAM VINCENT HUTCHINGS

WILLIAM VINCENT HUTCHINGS, a Resident Member from 1859, was born in Gloucester, Massachusetts, December 3, 1824, and died in Auburndale, Massachusetts, July 26, 1888. His great-grandfather was William Hutchings, and from him the line of descent was by William Vincent (Vinson) Hutchings, of Gloucester, first-lieutenant of the sloop-of-war "Herald" during the War with France in 1798; and William Hutchings, father of the subject of this sketch, whose mother was Hannah Gage, daughter of Hon. Israel Trask of Gloucester.

His early education was received at the Beverly Academy, and at the Boston Latin School. In 1840 he began his business career as a clerk in a dry goods store in New York City; but this not proving congenial, he became a clerk in the Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company of New York, in 1842. He became successively secretary and second vice-president of the company.

In 1857, he returned to Boston and established an agency for fire and marine risks, representing his old New York company, the Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Company of Philadelphia, and the New York Mercantile Fire Insurance Company.

His interest in military affairs was very early manifested, and at the outbreak of the Civil War he was commissioned by Governor Andrew quartermaster of the Fourth Battalion, Massachusetts Volunteers, with the rank of first lieutenant. He remained for a month at Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, charged with the duty of providing rations for the Massachusetts troops on their way to the seat of war. His battalion commander, Major Stevenson, soon after recruited the Twenty-Fourth Regiment, with Lieutenant Hutchins as quartermaster; and in 1861 this regiment joined General Burnside at Annapolis,

Maryland. In 1862, Lieutenant Hutchings was advanced to the rank of assistant quartermaster of the United States Army, with the rank of captain. He was appointed provost marshal of Washington, North Carolina. He witnessed the attacks on Fort Sumter and Morris Island, and he had charge of the transportation at the siege of Fort Wagner. In 1864 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel and chief quartermaster of the Twenty-Fifth Army Corps. He was with the troops that entered Richmond in 1865, and had the honor of receiving President Lincoln on the steps of the former residence of Jefferson Davis. He soon after resigned his commission and returned to Boston, where he resumed his business, which had been conducted during his absence by his partner. He was a member of the staff of Governor Rice in 1876. He was a charter member of the Loyal Legion of Massachusetts.

He married, October 18, 1865, his cousin, Mrs. Williams, daughter of William Davis, of Boston.

JOHN EGLINGTON BAILEY

John Eglington Bailey, a Corresponding Member from 1883, was born in Edgbaston, Birmingham, England, February 13, 1840, and died in Manchester, England, August 27, 1888.

When he was young his family removed into Lancashire, and he was educated at the Botcler Free Grammar School at Warrington. From his early years he displayed an interest in historical subjects. He took an especial interest in the lives of the Lancashire ministers of religion in the seventeenth century, and probably knew more of that branch of local history than any other writer. Possessed of an excellent library of the literature of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, including archæological works and local histories, and having a valuable collection

of manuscripts bearing on the history of Lancashire, he edited four volumes of the "Palatine Note Book."

But the work by which he will be best remembered, is the "Life of Dr. Thomas Fuller," published in the year 1874, and now exceedingly scarce.

He was an active member of many of the local antiquarian societies, a frequent contributor to periodical literature, and for several years was the Honorary Secretary of the Chetham Society.

FORDYCE MITCHELL HUBBARD

Fordyce Mitchell Hubbard, a Corresponding Member from 1855, was born in Cummington, Massachusetts, January 13, 1809, and died in Raleigh, North Carolina, September 1, 1888. He was the son of Roswell Hubbard. His family removed from Cummington to Northampton, Massachusetts. He was graduated at Williams College in 1828, and served as tutor there from 1831–1832. He was rector of an Episcopal church in Newbern, North Carolina, for a number of years, and was called thence, in 1849, to become Professor of Latin in the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, which office he held till 1868. Soon after the close of the Civil War he removed to Manlius, New York, where he served some years as principal of a school for boys, and as the rector of a neighboring parish. When his ability to labor ceased, he returned to Raleigh, North Carolina, where his death occurred.

In 1860 he received the degree of D.D. from Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, and from Columbia College, New York.

In 1829 he married Martha Henshaw Bates, daughter of the Hon. Isaac Chapman Bates.

EDWARD MONTAGUE CARY

Edward Montague Cary, of Boston, Massachusetts, a Resident Member from 1864, was born in Boston, August 14, 1828, and died at the Island of Naushon, Massachusetts, September 2, 1888.

He was descended from Richard[1] Cary, of Bristol, England, through William[2], James[3], who came to Boston in 1639, Jonathan[4], of Charlestown, Samuel[5], Captain Samuel[6], Samuel[7], and George Blankern[8] Cary, his father, who married Helen Maria Paine, a granddaughter of Robert Treat Paine.

He had the advantage of the best schools in Boston, and attended the Academy of Greenleaf Ingraham. In 1847 he made a voyage to India and China in the ship "Tonquin," to study the methods of business in those countries. On his return he entered the office of his uncle, Colonel Thomas Graves Cary, where he remained for a number of years. In 1855 he went to Europe, and passed a year in travel and pleasure, — even visiting Sebastopol, during the siege.

In 1865 he bought a plantation in Georgia. From 1875 he lived in Milton, in a house that had been owned by his father's family for many years, going often in the summer to Naushon, and to Cohasset, where he owned a place.

He was much interested in the subject of genealogy, and, with the aid of ancient wills and papers, made a complete genealogical tree of the Cary family, which was never published. He had a great fondness for country life and farming, especially in the department of the raising of fine cattle. In 1882 he went to California, and, in 1884 and 1885, travelled in Europe.

He was married, May 27, 1875, to Alice Hathaway Forbes. She was the daughter of John Murray Forbes, of Milton, Massachusetts, and Sarah (Swain) Forbes, his wife. Mr. Cary died without issue.

EBENEZER TORREY

Ebenezer Torrey, of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, a Life Member, elected in 1867, was born in Franklin, Massachusetts, August 16, 1801, and died in Fitchburg, September 3, 1888.

He fitted for college at the Leicester and Lancaster Academies, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1822. He went to Fitchburg, and studied law with John Shepley; in 1825 he was admitted to the bar, and for two years practised alone. In 1827 he formed a partnership with Nathaniel Wood, which continued until the death of Mr. Wood in 1876.

Mr. Torrey was treasurer of the town of Fitchburg for thirty successive years. He was one of the incorporators of the Fitchburg Bank, formed in 1832, and served it as cashier and president. He was also a trustee of the Worcester Mutual Fire Insurance Company. In 1832, and again in 1847, he was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and in 1849 he was a member of the Massachusetts Senate, and chairman of the Committee on Banks and Banking. In 1853 and 1854 he was a member of the Executive Council.

He was twice married: first, to Frances Houghton, of Fitchburg; second, to Sarah Arnold, of Uxbridge, Massachusetts.

NATHAN ROBBINS

Nathan Robbins, a Life Member, elected in 1870, was born in Arlington, Massachusetts, September 7 (baptized October 9), 1803, and died there, September 5, 1888. He was the son of Nathan and Rebecca (Prentiss) Robbins.

He was descended from Richard[1] Robbins, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, by Nathaniel[2], Nathaniel[3], Thomas[4], Stephen[5], and Nathan[6] Robbins, his father. The town of Arlington was formerly a part of Cambridge, and later a town by the name of West Cambridge, and here Mr. Robbins received his early education, and here he resided the whole of his long life.

Before he attained his majority he studied the poultry business, and carried it on in a limited way, buying stock of the farmers, and dressing and selling it at the market in Boston, thus laying the foundation of the great and profitable business, which was followed by several branches of the family, and in three successive generations in New York City, and in Boston.

He was a leader in the industry at Faneuil Hall Market, Boston, when the second mayor pushed his market-house enterprise in 1826, and Mr. Robbins was present on the opening morning, ready to serve the public. He lived to see his hopes realized for the market, and also for the city, and his business increased. While reasonably conservative, he promptly adopted new methods of conducting it.

He was influential in establishing the Faneuil Hall Bank, and was its second president, holding the position till his death.

He married, April 12, 1829, Eliza Eleanor Parker, of Lexington, Massachusetts, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Simonds) Parker. She was a granddaughter of Captain John Parker, the commander of the Lexington company on April 19, 1775.

Mr. Robbins had five children, of whom two, Edwin and Alvin, survived his death.

Compare Abram E. Brown's "Faneuil Hall and Faneuil Hall Market," pp. 530–537. A memoir of Mr. Robbins, with a portrait, and an appreciative estimate of his character was published in "Hurd's History of Middlesex County, Massachusetts," vol. iii, pp. 202–03.

HENRY GOOKIN STORER

Henry Gookin Storer, of Scarborough, Maine, a Corresponding Member from 1845, was born in Biddeford, Maine, November 12, 1813, and died in Scarborough, September 19, 1888. He was the son of Seth and Sarah (Gookin) Storer.

He was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1832, and at Bangor Theological Seminary in 1836. He was ordained as an evangelist at Milltown, New Brunswick, and was acting pastor of the Congregational Church there, from 1849 to 1852. In 1853 he was preaching at Eastport, Maine, and in 1860 was acting pastor of the Hammond Street Church, Bangor, Maine. In 1863, and for several short terms afterwards, he was in charge of the church in Scarborough. In 1865 he was settled at East Machias, Maine. In 1867 he was living at West Newton, Massachusetts. At other times, and when not permanently engaged in the ministry, he resided at Scarborough. His physical health was never good, and it was for this reason that he declined repeated invitations to settle in permanent pastorates.

He was for many years the chief authority upon points of local history and genealogy of old families of Scarborough and vicinity; and William S. Southgate, who published the history of that town in 1853, said, in its preface, that the groundwork of that history was derived from the manuscript notes of Mr. Storer. He was never married.

ELEAZER FRANKLIN PRATT

Eleazer Franklin Pratt, of Boston, Massachusetts, a Resident Member from 1850, was born in Boston, May 14, 1813, and died there, October 14, 1888.

He was educated in the public schools, and graduated from the Eliot School, with a Franklin medal. He began his business career about a year after attaining his majority, in the wholesale drug and paint business, under the firm name of Pratt and King, which led to the subsequent establishment of the house of E. and F. King and Company, one of the largest in the trade in the United States.

He retired from business in 1849, and devoted himself to literary pursuits. Exceedingly fond of the lineage of his family, he devoted much time to a history of his branch of the Pratt family, in which he was an authority, and which, at his decease, was nearly ready for the press. He was much interested in the General Theological Library, of which he was an officer. He was one of the oldest members of the Eliot School Association and wrote interesting accounts of the school in its earlier days. For years he was a member of the Old School Boys' Association.

JOHN WENTWORTH

JOHN WENTWORTH, of Chicago, a Corresponding Member from 1850, and also a Life Member, was born in Sandwich, New Hampshire, March 5, 1815, and died in Chicago, Illinois, October 16, 1888.

He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1836, and settled in Chicago, and studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1841. He was elected to Congress in 1843, and was re-elected four times. In 1857 and 1860 he was elected Mayor of Chicago. In 1861 he was a member of the Board of Education and of the committee to revise the State Constitution. In 1863–64 he was a police commissioner. In 1865–67 he was again a representative in Congress. In 1880 he was a vice-president of the Republican National Convention, but declared ineligible by the majority report, which confirmed the rule of representation by Congressional districts. He gave Dartmouth College $10,000, and received the degree of LL.D. from it in 1867, and was elected president of its alumni association in 1882 and 1883. His height, six and a half feet, made him a conspicuous figure in Chicago, and he was familiarly spoken of as "Long John Wentworth."

Mr. Wentworth was the son of Paul and Lydia (Coggswell) Wentworth, and a descendant of William Wentworth, through the following line: Ezekiel[2], Captain Benjamin[3], Colonel John[4], John[5], and Paul[6], his father.

He was the author of a "Genealogical, Bibliographical, and Biographical Account of the Descendants of Elder William Wentworth" (1850); and "The Wentworth Family" (3 vols., 1878).

He married, November 13, 1844, Roxanna Marie, daughter of Riley and Roxanna (Atwater) Loomis, of Troy, New York.

Mr. Wentworth went west to seek his fortunes. He stopped

at Chicago, soon became engaged upon the *Chicago Democrat*, which he speedily purchased, and conducted that paper for twenty-five years. In the meantime he read law, partly at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and was admitted to the bar. He never gave much time to practice, but devoted his uncommon energy to his newspaper and politics.

In 1843 he was elected to the Twenty-eighth United States Congress, of which he was the youngest member. He was re-elected to the Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, and Thirty-first Congress and (declining a nomination for the Thirty-second) to the Thirty-third Congress, at the close of which he voluntarily retired. But he returned to the Thirty-ninth Congress, serving on the Committee of Ways and Means.

Besides serving in educational positions at home, he was foremost in efforts and plans for the great improvements of rivers and harbors of the Northwest. In each of the years he was Mayor of Chicago he was a "reform" candidate, pledged to cut down enormous expenditures and break up rings; and each time, by his indomitable energy and public confidence, he completely succeeded. Each time he declined a re-election.

His reminiscences of public men with whom he had been associated, his minute investigations into the early history of Chicago, as well as his own recollections, and his great work on the Wentworth Genealogy, in three volumes, are of great value in historical research. He was many years vice-president of this Society.

His wife died in 1870. One child, a daughter, survived him, four others having died in childhood.

JOSE ANTONIO DE LAVALLE

Jose Antonio de Lavalle, of Quebec, Canada, a Corresponding Member from 1879, died October 17, 1888.

ORLANDO WILLIAMS WIGHT

Orlando Williams Wight, of Rye, New York, a Corresponding Member from 1859, died October 19, 1888.

EZRA CONANT

Ezra Conant, of Boston, a Life Member, elected in 1882, died October 20, 1888.

Ezra Conant was born in Winchester, New Hampshire, July 4, 1812. He was the son of Ezra and Ann (Alexander) Conant, and was descended from Roger[1] Conant, of Plymouth, 1623, and Salem, 1626; through Lot[2], John[3], Lot[4], of Concord, Massachusetts, Ezra[5], and Ezra[6], his father.

He married September 28, 1848, Marcella A., daughter of Lot Conant, of Reading, Vermont. By this marriage there were three children: Ezra Russell, Emma E., and Anna H. Conant.

MOSES FIELD FOWLER

Moses Field Fowler, of Boston, a Resident Member from 1863, was born in Yorktown, New York, October 2, 1819, and died in Boston, November 15, 1888. He was the son of Henry and Phebe (Field) Fowler, and his grandfather was Jesse Fowler.

He was educated in the home schools, and at North Salem Academy in Westchester County, New York. In 1834, he entered the office of his uncle, Hickson W. Field, in Burling Slip, New York, and there received his training for the importing and commission business, in the line of manufacturers' drugs and chemicals. He came to Boston in the autumn of 1841, and established himself in India street. He afterward removed to Central Wharf, as a commission merchant, and acted as agent for Peter Cooper, Daniel F. Tiemann and other manufacturers. In 1854 he admitted his cousin, Edmund B. Fowler, to partnership, under the firm name of M. Field Fowler and Company, and in 1856, another cousin joined him, Maunsell B. Field. The firm suffered severely in the disasters of 1857, which fell upon the cotton and woolen manufacturers, and, in 1859, it suspended payment. In 1860, with his nephew, Frank Field Fowler, he formed the firm of Fowler and Company. The nephew removed to New York in 1866, and Mr. Fowler continued the business alone.

His activity and public spirit manifested itself in various directions, and he was one of the projectors and builders of the Metropolition Horse Railway.

He was at one time a director in the Mattapan Bank, Dorchester, and a director in the Boston Young Men's Christian Association.

He was twice married: first, in 1845, to Mary Louisa, eldest

daughter of James M. Blaney, her death occurred in 1868; second, in 1869, to Ellen Lizette, daughter of John and Amy (Burrows) Gilbert, who survived his death.

LEWIS BROOKS BAILEY

Lewis Brooks Bailey, of Boston, a Resident Member from 1867, was born in Brooklyn, New York, February 6, 1831, and died in Boston, November 18, 1888. He was a son of Lewis and Mary (Hall) Bailey, and his mother was a daughter of Joshua and Elizabeth (Seccomb) Hall. He was descended from Thomas[1] Bailey, who settled at Weymouth, Massachusetts, through John[2]; John[3], of Scituate; Benjamin[4], of Marlborough; Colonel Silas[5]; Major Silas[6]; and Lewis[7] Bailey, his father, a native of Northborough.

His family removed to Boston, and he attended the Mayhew School, the Chauncy Hall (private) School, and the English High School. He then went into the counting room of Messrs. Wainwright and Tappan, shipping merchants on Central Wharf, Leaving this place at his majority, he spent the next nine years as a clerk for James S. Amory, and, at the same time and place, for Thomas C. Linzie, who were treasurers of the Nashua and and Jackson, and of the Lancaster and other mills. Upon the death of Mr. Linzie, he left this place to take care of his mother's property.

He married, April 14, 1884, Anna Lawrence Hamilton, of St. Louis, Missouri.

A fuller account of his maternal ancestry, and the descent of his mother's property, is given in a somewhat longer sketch in the Register, vol. lii, pp. 380–381.

JOHN SMITH FUTHEY

JOHN SMITH FUTHEY, of West Chester, Pennsylvania, a Corresponding Member from 1863, was born in Chester County, that State, September 3, 1820, and died in West Chester, November 26, 1888.

He was an author of note in the field of local history.

His parents were Robert and Margaret (Parkinson) Futhey, and his progenitor, Henry Futhey, emigrated from Antrim, Ireland, to Chester County, Pennsylvania, in 1720. The subject of this sketch studied law at Dickinson College, and was admitted to the bar in 1843, and was later district-attorney and president judge of his district.

He was a member of several historical societies and contributed a series including many articles to a newspaper, under the title of "Historical Collections of Chester County." With Gilbert Cope, he prepared a "History of Chester County," published in 1881, and with Dr. William Darlington, "Notae Cestrienses" for publication in a local journal.

His published works include: "History of Upper Octorara Presbyterian Church" (1870); "History of Educational Institutions of Chester County" (1877); "Historical Address on the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Paoli Massacre" (1878); and "Genealogy of the Futhey Family;" also, his autobiography (1889).

HENRY FRANKLIN MILLS

Henry Franklin Mills, of Boston, Massachusetts, a Resident Member from 1881, was born in Boston, February 19, 1838, and died in San Diego, California, December 7, 1888.

His parents were James Lee and Margaret (Mountfort) Mills. He was descended from Samuel[1] Mills of Dedham, through Benjamin[2], Zachariah[3], Jonas[4], Samuel[5], and James Lee[6] Mills, his father.

He was a graduate of the Eliot School in Boston, and received the Franklin Medal in 1851. He was for many years in active business in Boston.

He married, September 15, 1869, Annie Maria Taylor, a daughter of Henry and Mary D. (Jones) Taylor, of Woburn, Massachusetts; she, with two sons, survived him.

SAMUEL PAGE FOWLER

Samuel Page Fowler, a Resident Member from 1862, was born in Danvers, Massachusetts, April 22, 1800, and died in Danvers, December 15, 1888, aged eighty-eight years.

He was the son of Samuel and Clarissa (Page) Fowler. His father was a descendant of Philip[1] Fowler, of Ipswich, Massachusetts, through Joseph[2], Philip[3], Joseph[4], Joseph[5], and Samuel[6] Fowler. His mother was a daughter of Captain Samuel Page (Jeremiah[5], Samuel[4], Samuel[3], John[2], John[1]).

His early education was obtained in the district school of Danvers. He made the best use in his power of the meagre advantages offered him. Another factor which developed a

desire for knowledge, was the New Mills Social Library in the village where he resided.

Mr. Fowler learned the trade of a tanner and from early manhood to 1875 carried on that business in his native town. He devoted his leisure hours to the study of the birds of his vicinity, and read and wrote much on such subjects as the destruction of insects injurious to vegetation, on the cultivation of native trees and shrubs, the history of the apple-tree, Governor Endicott as a horticulturist, birds of New England, and others. Wilson Flagg dedicated his book, "Birds and Seasons of New England," to him. He was also greatly interested in horticulture, and had fine gardens at Danversport and Danvers Plains.

He was interested in town affairs and held various offices of trust. In 1825 he was elected ensign of a company of infantry, belonging to the militia. In 1829 he was elected lieutenant of the same company, and, in 1830, captain. He was a member of the school board, the board of health, held the offices of a selectman and an assessor, auditor, and moderator of the town meeting, overseer of the poor over forty-four years, and representative to the General Court from 1837 to 1839. He was one of the committee for the centennial celebration of Danvers in 1852, and a member of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention in 1853.

He was one of the organizers of the Essex County Natural History Society in 1834. He was present at its fiftieth anniversary. He was its curator from 1846 to 1848. The Essex Institute was formed by the union of this society with the Essex Historical Society; and he was curator of the Institute from 1848 to 1856. In this organization he served on different committees, and as one of the vice-presidents of the natural history department.

He was proficient in local history, and had a knowledge of the past of his native town, which was unequalled. He also collected a valuable private library, which was particularly rich in Americana.

He contributed articles on the ancient history of his town to

the *Danvers Mirror*, and occasionally to Salem, and other papers. He was a prolific contributor to the publications of the Essex Institute. He was a trustee and president of the Peabody Institute of Danvers, and chairman of the library committee, and selected many of the books for the library.

He was a member of the masonic order, one of the corporators of the Danvers Savings Bank, and active in the formation of the First National Bank of Danvers.

He was one of the original members and one of the first deacons of the Maple Street Church, organized in 1844. He was clerk of this parish for over thirty years.

He was also active in the establishment of the Walnut Grove Cemetery in his native town. He was one of the first trustees, and continued in office for forty-five years. He was also its treasurer for twenty-five years, and its president for forty-two years.

He was married, December 3, 1833, to Harriet, daughter of Moses and Betsey (Putnam) Putnam. She died May 13, 1891. Their children were Clara Putnam, married George Edson Du Bois, of Randolph, Massachusetts; Samuel Page, and Harriet Putnam.

The above sketch is prepared from a memoir by John Ward Dean, A.M., published in the REGISTER, vol. xlvi, pp. 339–345.

OLIVER DITSON

Oliver Ditson, of Boston, a Life Member, elected in 1870, was born in Boston, October 20, 1811, and died there, December 21, 1888. He was a son of Joseph and Lucy (Pierce) Ditson.

Leaving the public school, he found employment in the book and music store of Samuel H. Parker. Later he was engaged in the printer's trade in the offices of Isaac Butts and Alfred Mudge, and, afterwards, he returned to the employment of Mr. Parker.

In 1835 he took a single counter in what was known in later days as "The Old Corner Book Store," and here, in 1836, was formed the firm of Parker and Ditson, music publishers, which continued in business until 1842, when the name of Oliver Ditson alone began to become identified with the trade, at the head of which it was destined to stand for the next forty years.

He was fitted to engage in this trade of music publishing by his musical taste, and by his own experience as an organist and as a singer. He was a life-long patron of the Handel and Haydn Society, and a constant attendant at its concerts. He was one of the projectors of the Musical Jubilee of 1872, and was an active supporter of the New England Conservatory of Music.

He was an able financier, and for twenty years was president of the Continental National Bank of Boston. For many years, he held the position of a trustee of the Franklin Savings Bank, which he originated and managed. He was a founder of the Old Men's Home, of Boston, a trustee of the Charitable Mechanics Association, and a director of the Bunker Hill Monument Association.

He married, in 1840, Catherine, daughter of Benjamin Delano, and a descendant of William Bradford, of Plymouth, Massachusetts. She, with a daughter and a son, survived him.

NATHAN ALLEN

NATHAN ALLEN, a Resident Member, first elected in 1858, was born in Princeton, Massachusetts, April 13, 1813, and died in Lowell, Massachusetts, January 1, 1889. He was the son of Moses and Mehitable (Oliver) Allen and grandson of Jonathan and Hannah (Smith) Allen, of Barre, Massachusetts.

He was educated in the public and private schools of Princeton, and was graduated at Amherst College in 1837, and later studied medicine at the Medical School in Philadelphia. He devoted himself for several years to the study of phrenology. He established himself as a physician in Lowell and became familiar with the sanitary needs and disadvantages of manufacturing towns, particularly their tendency towards overcrowding in tenement houses, and the increase of insanity among their population. Hence, in 1863, he was one of the first to be appointed a member of the first board of State Charities in Massachusetts. When the new board, with more ample powers, replaced it in 1879, he was appointed a member of the State Board of Health, Lunacy, and Charity, He was the first chairman of the Lunacy Committee of this Board, and continued a member of it until 1880, when he retired after a continuous service of nearly twenty years. During that time he had written most of the essays which were collected a few years later into a volume, and published by himself.

He officiated for years as consulting physician of the State Almshouse at Tewksbury, as chairman of the Lowell City Board of Health, and as president of the Massachusetts Medical Society, for one year. He wrote fluently on many subjects, professional and official, and connected his name with various improvements in the charitable system of Massachusetts, and the numerous

establishments for the insane, the poor, and others, which he visited for upwards of a quarter of a century.

He was one of the first to call attention to what has become a familiar topic among economists and statistical writers, both in this country and in Europe: — the decreasing birth rate among the native population of New England, and the preponderance given to recent immigrants and their children. He gave a part of his attention to researches in local history and genealogy.

He left a widow and several daughters.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS BILLINGS SHEPARD

Charles Augustus Billings Shepard, a Resident Member from 1862, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, October 18, 1829, and died in Boston, January 25, 1889.

He was a well-known publisher. He received a public school education, and entered the book store of John P. Jewett in Salem. He accompanied his employer to Boston in 1846, and established himself in the publishing business there in 1855. He was forced to suspend in the panic of 1857, but in 1862 he reappeared as a publisher in conjunction with William Lee, with whom he established the firm of Lee and Shepard.

In 1872 the firm lost heavily by the great fire in Boston, but survived the catastrophe. It built new quarters in 1873 and 1885, and opened a branch store in New York.

Among the works published by the firm were those of William T. Adams, Rebecca S. Clarke, Amanda Douglas, Prof. James DeMille, John T. Trowbridge, David R. Locke, T. W. Higginson, B. P. Shillaber, George M. Baker, and the Rev. Elijah Kellogg.

Mr. Shepard married, July 6, 1863, Hannah W. (Clapp-Terrell) Shepard. She was the daughter of William Warland and Hannah W. (Lane) Clapp, of Boston, and widow of Charles F. Terrell, and a sister of William W. Clapp, one of the editors of the *Boston Journal*. (*Clapp Memorial*, p. 184.)

WILLIAM LOW WESTON

William Low Weston, of Danvers, Massachusetts, a Resident Member from 1856, was born in 1818, and died in Danvers, February 1, 1889.

He served as town treasurer several years; was treasurer of the Danvers Savings Bank, and cashier of the First National Bank.

A widow and two children survived him. —*Daily Paper.*

HENRY AUSTIN WHITNEY

Henry Austin Whitney, of Boston, a Life Member, admitted in 1856, was born in Boston, October 6, 1826, and died in Boston, February 21, 1889.

He was the only son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Pratt) Whitney. His line of descent was John[1] Whitney of Watertown, Massachusetts, by Thomas[2], Thomas[3], Benjamin[4], Samuel[5], Joseph[6], and Joseph[7], his father. His mother's parents were John and Mary (Tewksbury) Pratt.

His boyhood was passed in Boston and its neighborhood, and his early education was acquired at private schools and in country ministers' families and in boarding schools. He was fitted for college at the Chauncy Hall School, and he was graduated at Harvard College in 1846.

He chose a mercantile career, however, and began as a clerk in a dry goods house. He next became a clerk with his father's firm, that of Joseph Whitney and Company, one of the largest in the wholesale boot and shoe trade, their sales being mostly in

the South. After his father had retired, he continued with the remaining partners till 1872.

He was interested in a line of steamships between Boston and Baltimore, of which his father was one of the founders. To the affairs of this company he gave a good share of his time. He was a director of the New England Trust Company, in the Shoe and Leather Dealers' National Bank, a trustee of the Provident Institution for Savings, a director of the Boston and Providence Railroad, and as trustee he had the care of several estates.

His connection with the Boston and Providence Railroad Corporation beginning in 1871, in 1875 he served as its temporary president. He served as president of that company from 1876 to his death. He was also a director in the Suffolk Bank, and served as its president from 1874 to 1876.

He was connected with various other business, literary, benevolent, and social corporations and associations, a list of which is given in the memoir by his son, in the REGISTER, vol. xlv, p. 183.

He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and also a prominent Mason.

He was an extensive reader and gave much time to the subject of the genealogy of his own family, when he was a young man, and much of his work was privately printed. He also wrote many biographical notices of his friends, and numerous reports and pamphlets relating to mercantile affairs and associations with which he was connected. His library contained some five thousand volumes, and the collection was very strong in editions of the poet Milton's writings and in works bearing on that subject. The authorship of the Junius letters was a question of much interest to him, and on these he published a pamphlet.

He occupied a city house in Boston and a country house in Milton, Massachusetts. He took an active interest in the welfare of Milton, and aided the publication of its town history by paying the expense of the woodcuts of old houses shown in that volume.

He was married, March 3, 1852, to Fanny, daughter of William

and Susan Ruggles (Bordman) Lawrence. Her death occurred January 28, 1883. The eldest son of the family lost his life by a fatal gunning accident when he was aged thirteen years. The other children, three sons and two daughters, survived their father's death.

An extended memoir of Mr. Whitney, by his son, was published in the REGISTER, vol. xlv, pp. 175–186.

CHARLES LOUIS FLINT

CHARLES LOUIS FLINT, of Boston, a Life Member, elected in 1868, was born in Middleton, Massachusetts, May 8, 1824, and died in Hillman, Georgia, February 26, 1889.

He was the second son of Jeremiah and Mary (Howard) Flint, and of the seventh generation from Thomas[1] Flint, of Salem.

His early life was divided between labor on the farm and study in the country school. When he was fourteen he went to live with an uncle in Norway, Maine, where he came under the influence of a teacher who advised and encouraged him to pursue a course of liberal study, such as he himself had not been able to follow. He entered Phillips Academy in 1841, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1849, using his pen as a means of earning money to meet his expenses.

Before his graduation, he was offered a situation as a teacher in a grammar school, and the place appearing to be a promising one, he accepted it, although it was not his intention to follow teaching as a calling.

In 1850 he entered the Dane Law School, and during his two years of study there he held a position in the Nautical Almanac Office in Cambridge. He left Cambridge in 1852 to accept an offer in a law office in New York City, and, soon after, he was admitted to the bar. At this time he was known as a frequent contributor to the *Journal of Agriculture*, a monthly

publication. When the State Board of Agriculture was organized as a department of the state government in 1852, he was appointed its secretary. He at first declined the appointment, being unwilling to abandon the practice of law, and he was finally persuaded to accept it.

On February 14, 1853, he entered upon the duties of the office. He held his secretaryship for a quarter of a century, during which time it may be said of him that he almost created a literature of agriculture. He prepared annual reports of great value, and wrote several treatises in the line of his favorite studies and investigations.

He visited Europe and wrote a report on the agricultural schools there, and he was a commissioner to the International Exhibition in Hamburg, in 1863. He was one of the founders and a trustee of the Institute of Technology, and of the Agricultural College at Amherst. He was, for several years, a member of the School Committee of Boston, and interested himself in the erection of the buildings occupied by the English High and Latin Schools.

On retiring from the secretaryship of the Board of Agriculture, he accepted the presidency of the New England Mortgage Security Company and held that office till the time of his death. He had been out of health, and took a journey to the South with the hope of improving it; but the result was different from that which had been expected, and he died at the Electric Mound Hotel, at Hillman, Georgia.

He was married, February 14, 1857, to Ellen E. Leland, of Grafton, Massachusetts, who, with three children, survived him.

LEONARD BOND HARRINGTON

Leonard Bond Harrington, a Life Member, elected in 1870, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, January 29, 1803, and died there March 6, 1889. He was the son of Charles and Mary (Bond) Harrington.

He was a descendant of Robert[1] Harrington, of Watertown, Massachusetts. His father, Charles, was the son of Nathaniel and Mary (Kemball) Harrington; the line from Robert[1], being Robert[1], Edward[2], Nathaniel[3] (Harv. Coll., 1728), Charles[4], born May 19, 1759, and Leonard Bond[5]. Mary (Bond) Harrington, the mother of Leonard B[5], was a daughter of Jonas and Ruth (Harrington) Bond. His grandfather Harrington was a noted teacher in his day.

His father was a tanner and currier by trade, and Leonard spent his boyhood in Salem, to which town his father had removed from Watertown, shortly after the Revolutionary War. He attended school in Salem, and at the age of thirteen went on a voyage to South America, during which he suffered from yellow fever, and, recovering from it, was finally shipwrecked. These experiences led him to give up the sea, and he chose the business of leather manufacture. He learned this trade in Roxbury, Massachusetts, and having served his time, worked as a journeyman for several years, and began business for himself in 1829, and from that time onward successfully maintained his position among business men.

He was married, January 8, 1831, to Margaret G. Hersey of Roxbury. By her he had four children, three of whom were living in 1888.

For many years he was prominently connected with the financial institutions of Salem. He was president of the Asiatic National Bank and vice-president of Old Salem Savings Bank.

For twenty years he was engineer of the fire department, and did much to improve the old system.

At the age of eighty-four he was still able to attend to his large business, going to Boston nearly every day.

For the particulars of this sketch, the editor is indebted to Hurd's "History of Essex County," pp. 246–247.

CYRUS WOODMAN

Cyrus Woodman, a Corresponding Member from 1855, and a Resident Member from 1867, a Life Member, 1869, was born in Buxton, Maine, June 2, 1814, and died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, March 30, 1889.

He was the son of Joseph Woodman, a well-known lawyer, and his wife, Susanna, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Paul Coffin, a clergyman of note, and minister of the parish in Buxton. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1836, and studied law in the office of Hon. Samuel Hubbard, of Boston, and later in the office of Hubbard and Watts in that city. After a course in the Harvard Law School he was admitted to the bar in Boston in 1839. In 1840 he became assistant agent of the Boston and Western Land Company and located himself in Winslow, Illinois. In 1844 he formed a copartnership with C. C. Washburn, of Mineral Point, Wisconsin, and for eleven years they conducted a land, banking and law business together. In 1852 they established the Mineral Point Bank. This partnership was dissolved by mutual consent in 1855, when Mr. Washburn became a member of Congress.

In 1842 Mr. Woodman married Charlotte, daughter of Ephraim Flint, of Baldwin, Maine. They had six children, of whom four, a daughter and three sons, survived his death.

In 1863 his family came to Cambridge to reside, and there he resided till his death. He was especially devoted to the annals

of his native town and parish, and to the history of his kindred. He printed the various journals of his grandfather Paul Coffin in a volume of the Maine Historical Collections. He published other records, and an historical discourse, in connection with the history of Buxton, Maine. His publications, though not numerous, are of a character which ensures their permanent value.

He was an honorary vice-president of this Society for the State of Wisconsin, 1856–1864; and a member of the board of directors, 1878–1889. He contributed $500 to the Librarian's Fund of 1872, and $500 to the Wilder subscription of 1885. He also contributed liberally to other funds of the Society, and performed other efficient service in an official capacity.

The above sketch is prepared from a memoir by Charles Deane, LL.D., published in the REGISTER, vol. xliii, pp. 345–349.

JACOB SLEEPER

JACOB SLEEPER, of Boston, Massachusetts, a Life Member, elected in 1868, was born in Newcastle, Maine, November 21, 1802, and died in Boston, March 31, 1889. He came to Boston in 1825. He had intended to become a minister, but circumstances altered his plans, and a mercantile career followed. In the wholesale and real estate transactions he acquired a large fortune.

He served in the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1851–1852, in the Boston Board of Aldermen in 1852–1853, and in the Governor's Council, 1859, 1860, and 1861. His trusteeships were many, including the Massachusetts Bible Society, besides the vice-presidency of the American Bible Society; of Wesleyan University, from 1844 to 1880, being president of the board for the three years preceding 1872; of Boston University, where he was vice-president of the corporation at the time of his

death; an overseer of Harvard College, from 1856 to 1868. He also served as President of the first and tenth State Sabbath School Conventions, and of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association in 1855–1856. He was one of the incorporators of the Boston Wesleyan Association, and one of the three founders of Boston University: "Jacob Sleeper Hall" being a just memorial to him. He also donated "Sleeper Hall" to the New England Conservatory of Music. The Wesleyan Missionary Home at Newton arose chiefly through his aid. At the time of his death he was a director of the National Bank of Commerce, and the only survivor of the original board; and the oldest director of the North American Insurance Company.

He left a son, Major J. Henry Sleeper, and three daughters: one the wife of E. P. Dutton, the New York publisher; another, the wife of J. W. Harper, the head of the house of Messrs. Harper and Brothers; and the other, Mrs. Davis, widow of George Davis.

WILLIAM GAMMELL

William Gammell, of Providence, Rhode Island, a Life Member, elected in 1847, was born in Medfield, Massachusetts, February 10, 1812, and died in Providence, Rhode Island, April 3, 1889.

He was the son of Rev. William and Mary (Slocomb) Gammell, and grandson of John and Margaret (Urann) Gammell, of Boston, Massachusetts.

He was graduated at Brown University in 1831. He was tutor there until 1835, when he became Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature. This position he held until 1851, being then transferred to the new department of history and political economy, which he held till his resignation in 1864.

He was assistant editor of the *Christian Review*, from 1850 to 1853, a frequent contributor to the press, and president of the Rhode Island Historical Society from 1882 till his death. He published a life of Roger Williams, 1846, contributed a life of Samuel Ward to Spark's "American Biographies," and prepared a History of American Baptist Missions.

JEROME HENRY KIDDER

Jerome Henry Kidder, of Washington, District of Columbia, a Life Member, elected in 1883, was born in Maryland, and died in Washington, April 8, 1889.

In 1862 he was graduated at Harvard College, and the next year entered the Tenth Maryland Volunteers as a private. In 1864 he was mustered out, but, in 1866, returned to the United States service as assistant surgeon in the navy. While holding this position, he received from the King of Portugal the decoration of the Order of Christ. In 1871 he was made past assistant surgeon, and in 1876 surgeon. His work brought him into prominence, as he was attached to the Naval Hospital and Laboratory at New York, to the Transit of Venus Expedition to Kerguelen Island as naturalist, and on special duty with the United States Fish Commission of 1875. After being appointed surgeon, he was stationed at the Smithsonian Institution to prepare reports upon natural history of Kerguelen Island, and then was sent to the European station, placed on duty with the Fish Commission for another summer, and lastly made chemist and microscopist of the Naval Department at Washington. In 1884 he resigned from the navy, but his work at the Smithsonian continued.

WILLIAM ROGERS TAYLOR

William Rogers Taylor, a Resident Member from 1874, was born in Newport, Rhode Island, November 7, 1811, and died in Washington, District of Columbia, April 14, 1889.

He was appointed midshipman in the United States Navy in 1828, and was promoted passed midshipman in 1834, lieutenant in 1840, commander in 1855, captain in 1862, commodore in 1866, and rear admiral in 1871. He was placed on the retired list in 1873.

During his service in the navy he had been on sea duty eighteen years and eleven months; on shore, or other duty, fifteen years and five months; and was unemployed twenty-six years and five months.

He served on the sloop "St. Mary's" during the Mexican War, and took part in the capture of Tampico and Vera Cruz. He was on ordinance duty in Washington at the outbreak of the Civil War. Afterwards he was commander of the "Housatonic," and senior officer off Charleston, when the Confederate rams, "Chocura," and "Palmetto," attacked the blockading squadron in 1863. He was flag-captain under Commander Dahlgren in the operations against Morris Island, and took part in the engagements with Forts Wagner and Sumter, and was in both attacks on Fort Fisher. He was the son of William Vigneron and Abby (White) Taylor.

STANTON BLAKE

Stanton Blake, of Boston, Massachusetts, a Life Member, elected in 1878, was born in Boston, May 8, 1837, and died in the same city, April 21, 1889. He was son of George Baty and Ann Hull (Blake) Blake, and he was seventh in line of descent from William Blake who settled in Dorchester.

He passed seventeen months at school in Vevey, Switzerland, and on his return to the United States completed his preparation for college under Mr. R. H. Chase, of Cambridge. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1857, and soon after sailed for England, and entered the counting house of Messrs. George Peabody and Company, in London. After remaining with this firm for some months he entered the counting house of Messrs. Edward Moon and Company in Liverpool. A few months later when he came back to Boston he went into the office of Messrs. Blake Brothers and Company, bankers. He became a member of the firm, and in 1859 went to New York, as the resident partner in that city. In 1860 a branch house was opened there, of which he was the head.

He retired from his father's firm and from active business in 1872, and returned to Boston to reside. In 1879 he resumed active business in New York as one of the members of the Netherlands Trading Society of Holland, a prominent and influential corporation having its headquarters at Amsterdam, and being connected with the Dutch government. At the end of three years he again retired from business and returned to Boston.

When the great fire of 1872 took place in Boston he volunteered his services for the necessary work for the relief of the sufferers. He served on the Executive Relief Committee and was thus engaged for about six months. After the fire at St.

John, New Brunswick, in 1877, he was appointed one of the committee to deliver contributions raised by the people of Boston for the sufferers. He was a trustee of the Institute of Technology and of the Museum of Fine Arts; and he was one of the principal projectors of the statue erected in Boston to the memory of William Lloyd Garrison. He did not desire public office, but took a deep interest in politics.

GIDEON DELAPLAINE SCULL

Gideon Delaplaine Scull, a Corresponding Member from 1875, was born in Sculltown (now Auburn), New Jersey, August 13, 1824, and died in Ilkley, Yorkshire, England, April 22, 1889. He was a son of David and Lydia (daughter of Joshua Lippincott) Scull.

He was graduated at Haverford College, Pennsylvania, in 1842, and for the next four years resided in his native village. About 1846 he removed to Philadelphia. In 1847 he made a voyage to Liverpool. On his passage there he was shipwrecked near Cape Sable.

In 1848 he made another voyage to Europe, and remained abroad about a year, visiting England, France, Holland, Belgium, Germany and Switzerland. He arrived in Paris the day before the revolution broke out and witnessed many of the horrors of those days.

On returning to America, he became a partner with his father in the wool business at Philadelphia. In 1860 he retired from the firm, and again visited Europe. He travelled over the continent and spent one winter in Italy.

On April 7, 1862, he was married, at Leipsic, Saxony, to Anna Holder, daughter of Thomas Holder, of Temple Grafton, Warwickshire, England. After residing awhile in England he removed, in 1863, to Philadelphia, living in Germantown. He

again engaged in business for three years, but, in 1866, removed with his family to England. They travelled on the continent for a year or more, spending one winter at Nice, and going thence to Italy. On his return to England, in 1867, he lived awhile at Great Malvern, and removed thence to Hounslow Heath, near London. He visited America every two years.

In 1877 he went with his family to Rugby, where his children received their education. It was here that he wrote the first of his larger works, the "Memoir of W. G. Evelyn." In this connection he paid several visits to Wotton House, Dorking, at the invitation of its owner, W. J. Evelyn; and, in "The Evelyns in America," has given to American readers a series of views of that old manor.

In 1881 he left Rugby and resided, until 1885, at Oxford, where he passed much time at the Bodleian Library.

He was within easy reach of one of the famous libraries of the Old World and possessed much stored material. His lighter reading resulted in the producing of what many consider the most charming of his works, "Dorothea Scott." In 1885 he left Oxford and built a villa in Hampstead. Here he was afflicted by an attack of paralysis. He was advised to go to Ilkley, and there his death occurred.

He also wrote "Voyages of Peter Esprit Radisson, being an Account of his Travels and Experiences among the North-American Indians from 1654 to 1684," which was one of the volumes published by the Prince Society; "Genealogical Notes relating to the Family of Scull;" and "Sir William Browne, Knight, 1556–1610, and Sir Nathaniel Rich, Knight, 1636." He also contributed many articles to the REGISTER.

He was a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

His wife, and two children, Walter Delaplaine Scull, and Edith Maria Lydia Scull, survived him.

The above sketch is prepared from a much longer sketch published in the REGISTER, vol. xlv, pp. 324–326.

ALPHONSO JEROME ROBINSON

Alphonso Jerome Robinson, of Boston, Massachusetts, a Resident Member from 1880, was born in Laconia, New Hampshire, and died in Middlesex Village, April 24, 1889. He was an expert title searcher and conveyancer of Boston.

He was educated at New Hampton, and was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1847. He first taught school at Chelmsford and on the Cape, then became a professor at the military institute at Peekskill, and subsequently at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. After studying law he entered into partnership with Dean Peabody in Boston and became solicitor of the Mercantile Savings Institution, and afterward one of the three receivers of that institution.

He was unmarried.

AARON DAVIS WELD

Aaron Davis Weld, of West Roxbury, Massachusetts, a Life Member, elected in 1868, died in West Roxbury, April 24, 1889, aged eighty-four years.

Aaron D. Weld was a well-known resident of West Roxbury, and for more than forty years proprietor of the Weld farm in that portion of the city of Boston. The reputation of the farm under his management was widely extended. He was formerly in mercantile business on State Street.

He left three daughters and two sons.

ELIJAH MIDDLEBROOK HAINES

Elijah Middlebrook Haines, of Waukegan, Illinois, a Corresponding Member from 1855, died in Waukegan, April 25, 1889.

He was ex-speaker of the Lower House of the Illinois Legislature, and for many years a prominent figure in state politics.

FREDERIC MILTON BALLOU

Frederic Milton Ballou, of Providence, Rhode Island, a Resident Member from 1883, was born in Cumberland, Rhode Island, June 21, 1818, and died in Providence, May 4, 1889. He was the son of Alexander and Fanny (Sweetzer) Ballou, and a descendant in the seventh generation from his immigrant ancestor Maturin[1] Ballou, who settled at Providence, through James[2], Obadiah[3], Rev. Abner[4], Abner[5], and Alexander[6], his father.

He was educated in the district school on Cumberland Hill. In 1832 he entered the counting room of Messrs. W. and Darius D. Farnum, woolen manufacturers at Waterford, in Blackstone, Massachusetts. In 1840 Mr. D. D. Farnum, the junior partner, died and his labors fell to Mr. Ballou, who then held the position of bookkeeper. From this time he was confidential clerk and paymaster till 1846, when he was put in charge of the Millville Woolen Mill as superintendent.

In 1848, in company with Evans and Seagrave, of Providence, he leased the Farnum Mill, No. 2, at Waterford, and carried on the manufacture of fancy cassimeres till 1856, when, on account of sickness, he removed to Keene, New Hampshire. From 1857

to 1859 he was managing agent of the Broadbrook Woolen Mill at Broadbrook, Connecticut. In 1860 he removed to Providence. He resumed business at Waterford, Massachusetts, with his old partners, and continued it with good results till 1872, when he retired from active business in that line.

He was a director in various banks in Woonsocket, Rhode Island; Keene, New Hampshire; and Providence, Rhode Island. He was a member of the Providence City Council from 1878 to 1880, and represented that city in the Rhode Island Legislature in 1870 and 1883. He rendered much service in the preparation and publication of Adin Ballou's genealogical work, entitled, "The Ballous of America." (See REGISTER, vol. xliii, p. 116.)

He married first, September 16, 1841, Sarah Allen Arnold, daughter of Elijah and Sarah (Allen) Arnold, of Smithfield, Rhode Island. She died in 1843, and he married, second, July 13, 1847, Nancy Cummings, daughter of Amos and Nancy (Hastings) Cummings, of Marlborough, New Hampshire. By his first wife he had a son, Charles Frederick, who died in 1864. By his second wife he had a son, William Herbert, a merchant in Providence.

WILLIAM HENRY MONTAGUE

William Henry Montague, the last surviving founder of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, was born in Granby, Massachusetts, February 29, 1804, and died in Boston, May 15, 1889. He was the eldest son of the Rev. William and Jane (Little) Montague. He was descended from Richard[1] Montague, of Hadley, Massachusetts, through John[2], Ensign William[3], Joseph[4], and Rev. William[5], his father, who married Jane, daughter of Lemuel and Penelope (Eames) Little.

His father was an Episcopal clergyman, who had served in the Revolutionary Army in his youth, and had graduated at Dartmouth College in 1784, and was ordained in 1787, and became Rector of Christ Church, Boston, and was afterwards rector of St. Paul's Church, in Dedham, Massachusetts, and in charge of other churches. The early days of William Henry Montague were spent in Dedham, where he attended public and private schools. In 1813 he went to New Hampshire with his father, and was boarded in different towns in that State. He attended school again at Dedham about 1818. He was fond of reading and had a very retentive memory. His father had a good library, and he had the privilege of using the valuable library of the Hon. Edward Dowse, of Dedham, who offered to send him to college. The offer being declined he went to Boston to engage in mercantile life.

In 1822 he obtained employment in the dry goods store of Leonard and Adams, and next in the same business with Joseph and Benjamin Leeds. He remained in the employment of the latter firm till he attained his majority, and, in 1825, he succeeded them in their retail trade. He then did business under the name of Montague and Gay, Montague and Guild, and also under his own name alone.

When a young man he was a frequent contributor to the periodical press. His knowledge of men and events was extensive, fortified by his father's acquaintances, who were generally men prominent in political and social life. His father, for example, had in his possession a bullet taken from the body of General Joseph Warren, on the morning after the Battle of Bunker Hill.

Mr. Montague was one of the five founders of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, and the first meeting to consider the project was held at his house, October 18, 1844. This meeting was an occasion of great interest, and he exhibited his relics. He was the first treasurer of the Society, and held the office six years. Those who visited the rooms of the association in its earlier days were grateful to him for intelligent and efficient aid in their researches. He subsequently served on various committees, and took a deep interest in the institution to the end of his life.

He took great interest also in the history of the Montague family. He prepared a genealogy of the American branch of the family, to the year 1850, which the loss of his eyesight prevented his publishing. This work was elaborated by others, and issued from the press in 1886.

He was married in Boston, April 16, 1829, to Jane Brimmer Glover, daughter of Lewis Glover, of Dorchester, Massachusetts, and his wife, Nancy Brazer, daughter of Major John Brazer. She died in 1852. They had six children, of whom four died in infancy. Two married daughters survived his death.

The Society passed resolutions on the occasion of his decease. The official date of his admission to the Society was December 17, 1844.

The above sketch is prepared from a memoir by John Ward Dean, A.M., published in the REGISTER, vol. xliv, pp. 343–352.

CHARLES THUILLIER MALLAPERT POWELL

Charles Thuillier Mallapert Powell, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, a Resident Member from 1887, died in Roxbury, May 29, 1889, aged sixty-four years.

He was for many years agent of the Holyoke Mutual Insurance Company, and was well-known among insurance men. He left a widow and one married daughter. — *Daily Paper.*

HENRY WILDER FOOTE

Henry Wilder Foote, of Boston, Massachusetts, Pastor of King's Chapel, a Resident Member from 1883, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, June 2, 1838, and died in Boston, May 30, 1889.

He was the eldest son of Caleb Foote, of Salem.

He was graduated at Harvard in 1858. In 1861 he was ordained, and in that year he took the place in King's Chapel left vacant a few years before by the death of Rev. Ephraim Peabody. To follow his life would be to follow the history of King's Chapel. In 1867 he sailed for a twelve months' trip in Europe, the Society continuing his salary and supplying the pulpit during his absence. In outside work, he acted as secretary of the Society for the Relief of Aged and Destitute Clergymen, and as secretary of the Society for Promoting Theological Education.

He was an editorial contributor to the *Christian Register*, and for "The Memorial History of Boston" wrote the valuable article upon "The Rise of Dissenting Faiths." He took great

interest in the Boston Public Library and was frequently one of the official visitors.

He married, July 9, 1863, Frances A. Eliot, daughter of Hon. Samuel A. Eliot, and sister of President Eliot of Harvard College. They had four children.

He was the author of "Annals of King's Chapel," of which the first volume was published in 1882, and the second left at his decease well advanced.

JAMES LOVELL LITTLE

James Lovell Little, of Boston, Massachusetts, a Life Member, elected in 1869, was born in Marshfield, Massachusetts, April 4, 1810, and died in Swampscot, Massachusetts, June 19, 1889.

He was descended from Thomas[1] Little, of Plymouth and East Marshfield, Massachusetts; through Ephraim[2], John[3], Lemuel[4], and Luther[5] Little, his father, who married Hannah Lovell.

He was educated in the Marshfield schools, and, at eleven years of age, he was apprenticed to a cabinet maker in Weymouth. The trade was not to his liking, and after seven months' trial, he ran away and returned home. He came to Boston in 1825, and entered the store of B. I. Leeds, a retail dry goods dealer. In 1827 he assumed the lease and stock of the firm of Montague and Guild, Mr. Montague being his cousin. He ran the business very successfully until the lease expired, when he began business on his own account. In 1835 he became a member of the firm of George Howe and Company, and was selected to represent the firm in England, Scotland, and France. He remained in Europe until the fall of 1836, and, on his return home, severed his connection with this firm and became a partner in the firm of Eliphalet Baker and Company, importers of dry goods, and again went to Europe.

In 1843, in connection with Paul Alden and William Munroe, Jr., he formed the firm of Little, Alden, and Company, and began the business of dry goods importation at Old Julian Hall, Boston. The firm remained unchanged until the death of Mr. Alden, when the name became James L. Little and Company, their business being removed to Federal Street. The firm was dissolved in 1883, when Mr. Little retired to private life.

He was one of the original incorporators of the Pacific Mills, of Lawrence, in 1853, and, from 1877 to 1880, he was the treasurer and purchasing agent. He was also president of the Kearsage Mills at Portsmouth, the Middlesex Corporation, and of the Boston Gas Light Company. He was also a director in the Second National Bank, Overseer of the Poor of Boston, and trustee of Mt. Auburn Cemetery. He was one of the first corporators of the Institute of Technology, and for several years a trustee. He was also a trustee of the Massachusetts General Hospital.

He was married, October 18, 1843, to Julia Augusta, daughter of Zebedee Cook, Jr., and Caroline (Tuttle) Cook, who died July 14, 1883. They had eight children, of whom two died in infancy, and six survived his death, five sons and one daughter.

For the materials of this sketch the editor is indebted to "The Professional and Industrial History of Suffolk County," vol. ii, p. 516.

CLEMENT WILLIS

Clement Willis, of Boston, Massachusetts, a Resident Member from 1881, was born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, June 25, 1801, and died in Boston, June 20, 1889.

In his twenty-second year he removed to Boston, and ever afterwards resided there. Engaging in the trade of carpenter and builder, he subsequently developed his business industries by carrying on a retail, and, subsequently, a wholesale, grocery house, and, also, by serving as officer in a number of financial institutions. He was a director, and afterward receiver, of the West End Savings Bank, and was a director of the Bank of North America from its organization until his death. For five years, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, and 1865, he was in the Common Council, and for two years, 1859 and 1860, was in the Board of Aldermen. He also served in the Massachusetts Legislature in 1851, 1852, and 1867. Among the noted buildings which he erected was the old Leverett Street Jail and that block on Milk Street, which in the great fire was the last of all, in that vicinity, to succumb to the flames.

He left three children.

GEORGE ARCHIBALD SMITH

George Archibald Smith, of Alexandria, Virginia, a Corresponding Member from 1886, was born in Alexandria, at the beginning of the year 1802, and died there, June 28, 1889.

He was graduated at Princeton in 1821, and in his preparation for the work of the ministry, he studied first at the General Theological Seminary of New York, and was graduated the first alumnus of the Theological Seminary of Virginia in 1823. He was ordained in December of that year. His first settlement was at Christ Church, Norfolk, which he was obliged to resign at the end of a year, owing to the temporary failure of his voice.

After a rest, he took charge of the parishes of Culpeper, Madison and Orange, for four years. In 1830 he went to Europe with Dr. Milnor, of New York, his companionship with whom led to his assuming the editorship of the *Episcopal Recorder*, Philadelphia, which position he held for eight years. Failure of health compelled his return to his native state, and in 1837 he opened a classical school at Clarens, and he continued at its head for sixteen years.

During this time, in 1847, he was induced to undertake the editorship of the *Southern Churchman*, and he held that position until 1855. The ill health of a daughter made it necessary to break up the Clarens home, and Mr. Smith found employment, for a time, as an agent for the Board of Foreign Missions of his church.

He again settled at Alexandria, and opened a small select school for boys. In 1863 he moved to Amherst, Virginia, and preached there until the close of the Civil War, when he returned to Alexandria. He was for forty years the president of the Virginia Theological School Alumni.

WILLIAM JOHNSON BACON

William Johnson Bacon, of Utica, New York, a Corresponding Member from 1870, was born in Williamstown, Massachusetts, February 18, 1803, and died in Utica, New York, July 3, 1889. He was a son of Ezekiel Bacon, Yale College, 1794, first comptroller of the treasury in Washington, and was the grandson of Rev. John Bacon, of Canterbury, Connecticut, and Boston.

He was graduated at Hamilton College in 1822; and in 1854 this college conferred the degree of LL.D. upon him. He entered the law office of Joseph and Charles P. Kirkland, and studied there for a year; he then spent a year in the Litchfield Law School. Returning to the same office in Utica, for part of another year, he was called to the bar, and entered upon his profession in 1824.

The next year he was joint proprietor and editor of a newspaper, in which enterprise he continued for about two years. In 1842 he entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, Charles P. Kirkland, and the two remained together until 1851, when Mr. Kirkland removed to New York. Mr. Bacon continued the business for three years, and in 1853 he was elected Judge of the Supreme Court; he remained on the bench until 1870.

Few persons ever held so many positions of trust. For several years he was a vice-president of the Oneida Historical Society. He was a trustee of Hamilton College.

One of his most successful addresses was his welcome to Kossuth, the Hungarian leader, in 1852. He printed a memorial of his only son, Adjutant William Kirkland Bacon, who was killed in battle at Fredericksburg, and a tribute to his daughter, Fanny E. Bacon, in 1881.

He married first: Eliza, daughter of General Joseph Kirkland, who died in 1872; and secondly, Mrs. Susan Sloan Gillette, of New York, who survived him. By his first marriage he had four children, of whom only one survived his death, Cornelia, wife of Mr. S. W. Crittenden, of Utica.

JAMES RIKER

James Riker, of New York City, a Corresponding Member from 1861, was born in New York City, May 11, 1822, and died in Waverly, New York, July 3, 1889.

He was educated for the ministry, but failing health prevented him from following that calling, and from 1849 till 1857, he was principal of the public school in Harlem, New York.

In 1858 he became connected with the American Home Missionary Society, and served it till 1864, when he received an appointment in the United States Revenue Service, which he held for three years. In 1869 he removed to Waverly, and in 1885 established a library there, of which he was appointed librarian.

His published works include: "A Brief History of the Riker Family," 1851; "The Annals of Newtown," 1852; "Harlem: its Origin and Early Annals," 1881; and "The Indian History of Tioga County," 1888. At the time of his death he had in preparation "A Dictionary of the First Settlers of New Netherland, prior to the Year 1700."

GEORGE BAXTER HYDE

George Baxter Hyde, of Boston, a Life Member, elected in 1881, was born in Sturbridge, Massachusetts, March 20, 1811, and died in Boston, July 8, 1889. He was a son of Joshua and Sally (Fay) Hyde of Sturbridge. His grandfather was Benjamin Hyde.

He was educated in the Sturbridge schools and later at the academies of Dudley, Leicester, Amherst, and Andover. He began his career as a teacher in Walpole, Massachusetts, in 1830. In 1836 he taught at Dorchester, and later was principal of the Washington School,. Roxbury. In 1844 he was appointed the first principal of the Dwight School in Boston, when that institution was established. He continued at the head of this school for sixteen years. In 1860 he was appointed principal of the Everett school for girls in Boston, where he remained for eighteen years.

After his retirement from school-teaching in 1878, he was elected a member of the Boston School Committee, where he served for seven years. He received his degree of A.M. at Harvard University in 1861. The Hyde Grammar School, at Boston Highlands, was named for him, and at its dedication, in 1885, he announced the close of his connection with the Boston schools.

He married, June 6, 1839, Mary Whitten Clapp, daughter of Jason Clapp. She was the only child of her parents, and her mother's maiden name was Polly Wilbur (*Clapp Memorial*, p. 122).

HOVEY KILBURN CLARKE

Hovey Kilburn Clarke, of Detroit, Michigan, a corresponding member from 1855, was born in Sterling, Massachusetts, July 11, 1812, and died in Detroit, July 3, 1889.

He was the son of Hovey and Sarah (Kilburn) Clarke, of Sterling, Massachusetts, and a descendant of Hugh[1] Clarke of Watertown and Roxbury, Massachusetts, through Uriah[2], Rev. Peter[3], Deacon Samuel[4], and Hovey[5] Clarke, his father.

Hovey Clarke married, August 15, 1807, Sarah Kilburn, of Sterling, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Houghton) Kilburn. He died February 20, 1812. · His widow removed to Utica, New York, and died September 12, 1827.

Mr. Clarke accompanied his mother to Utica, in the year 1816. He was educated at the grammar school in Clinton, New York, at Utica Academy, and at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts. He studied law in Utica and Canandaigua, New York; removed to Michigan in 1836, and was admitted to the bar in 1839. He was prosecuting attorney for Allegan County, 1842 and '43; and for Calhoun County, 1851 and '52; and Member of the House of Representatives for Calhoun County, 1850.

In the year 1852 he removed to Detroit, and, a few years afterward, was appointed by the Governor of Michigan, one of the commissioners to examine the compilation of the General Statutes of the State. He was also one of the Board of Control of Railroad Land Grants from 1861 to 1865. He was elected Ruling Elder of the Presbyterian Church in Allegan, Michigan, 1837; of the Reformed Dutch Church in Allegan, 1841; of the Presbyterian Church in Marshall, Michigan, 1845; of the Fort Street Presbyterian Church in Detroit, 1854; of the Westminster Church in the same city, 1857. In 1860 he was chosen a member

of the Board of Domestic Missions of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and in 1865 he was placed on the Board of Directors of the Theological Seminary of the Northwest, at Chicago.

Mr. Clarke was a thoroughly selfmade man. Left an orphan at an early age, and obliged to depend on his own exertions, he placed himself by his energy and talent among the most eminent lawyers of the West.

He married, June 27, 1837, Elizabeth M. Taylor, daughter of Rev. James Taylor, of Sunderland, Massachusetts. She died March 16, 1840. He married second, June 23, 1852, Martha A. Upham, daughter of Colonel Timothy Upham, of Charlestown, Massachusetts. Child: Elizabeth M. Taylor, born March 16, 1840; died August 31, 1847.

AUTHORITY: "The Descendants of Hugh Clarke," 1866.

DAVID JILLSON

DAVID JILLSON, of Attleborough, Massachusetts, a life member, elected in 1881, died July 30, 1889.

HENRY WELD FULLER

Henry Weld Fuller, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, a Resident Member from 1863, was born in Augusta, Maine, January, 1810, and died in Roxbury, August 14, 1889.

Mr. Fuller was the designer and treasurer of the Woodlawn Cemetery. His father was Judge Henry W. Fuller, and his mother was a sister of Hannah Flagg Gould, the poet.

He was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1828, with the salutatory, and on obtaining his degree of Master of Arts had the Latin valedictory. At the commencement of 1836 he pronounced the annual oration before the Athenæum Society. Having read law with his father, and at the Cambridge Law School, he found his legal acquirements unexpectedly put to test in defending an Indian chief in Florida, in 1830. He was examined by the court, was admitted to the bar, argued the case, procured the acquittal of the prisoner, and, as a consequence, received retainers sufficient to meet all the expenses of his nine months' sojourn, and furnish himself with a library. Returning to Augusta, he was admitted to the Kennebec bar, and for ten years was a partner with his father.

In 1841, he removed to Boston, and for thirteen years was in partnership with Elias A. Derby, and for eleven years was clerk of the Circuit Court of the United States.

Soon after removing to Boston he purchased a farm a few miles from the city, having an inherited love of agriculture and horticulture, and this farm he converted into the Woodlawn Cemetery, joining with nine associates as the original stockholders. He became vice-president of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, chairman of the Society of Arts, Institute of Technology, a member of the Webster Historical Society, and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

He married, in 1835, Mary Storer Goddard, daughter of Nathaniel Goddard, of Boston. Two sons died, but three daughters survived him.

THOMAS COFFIN AMORY, JR.

Thomas Coffin Amory, Jr., of Boston, a Resident Member from 1855, was born in Boston, October 16, 1812, and died there, August 20, 1889. He was descended from Thomas[1] Amory, who came from Ireland, to Boston, in 1719; through Thomas[2] and Jonathan[3] Amory, his father, who married Mehitable Sullivan.

He was sent to the Round Hill School, Northampton, Massachusetts, at the age of ten, and remained there four years; he completed his preparation for college during the next two years under his father's roof, and was graduated from Harvard College in 1830. He made a visit to Europe, and on his return began the study of the law, under his uncle, the Hon. William Sullivan, and joined him in the care of the family property.

He began, early in life, to take an interest in historical investigation, at first, in connection with the history of his own ancestry. In 1859, he published the life of his grandfather, James Sullivan, Governor of Massachusetts, 1807–1809. In 1868 he published the "Military Services and Public Life of Major General John Sullivan, of the Revolutionary Army," and in 1886 "The Life of Admiral Coffin." He was also the author of a work entitled "The Transfer of Erin."

In 1858 he was chosen an alderman of Boston, and in 1859 a member of the Massachusetts Legislature. He took much interest in the building of the City Hospital, and, as president of its Board of Trustees, he delivered the address at its dedication. He was greatly interested in the erection of the Charity Building in Chardon Street. For an account of his efforts to save the Hancock House in 1863, see his remarks at the annual meeting of the Bostonian Society, January 9, 1883. He was equally interested in the preservation of the Old State House.

SAMUEL AUSTIN ALLIBONE

Samuel Austin Allibone, of Philadelphia, a Corresponding Member from 1857, was born in Philadelphia, April 17, 1816, and died at Lucerne, Switzerland, September 2, 1889.

In early life he followed a mercantile career, but soon became interested in literary pursuits. His first prominent work was "A Review by a Layman of a Work entitled 'New Themes for the Protestant Clergy,'" (1852). This was followed by his "'New Themes' Condemned" (1853). The work, however, which has given him a world-wide fame was his "Critical Dictionary of English Literature and British and American Authors." The first volume was issued in 1854, and he labored on the whole work for upwards of twenty years, the second and third volumes not appearing until 1871. The total number of pages of the entire work was 3,140. The work contained over forty-six thousand articles and forty indexes of subjects.

He was also the author of "An Alphabetical Index to the New Testament," 1868; "The Divine Origin of the Holy Scriptures," 1869; "The Union Bible Companion," 1871; "Poetical Quotations, British and American, from Chaucer to Tennyson," 1873; "Prose quotations from Socrates to Macauley," 1876; and "Great Authors of all Ages, Selections from Prose Works of Eminent Writers," 1879.

He took great interest in religious literature. He was the book-editor and corresponding secretary of the American Sunday School Union from 1867–1873, and from 1877–1879. In the latter year he moved from Philadelphia to New York, and became librarian of the Lenox Library.

He left a widow, who had assisted him in his literary labors, and one child, a daughter, wife of Charles Carver, of the Philadelphia Bar.

BENJAMIN WOODBRIDGE DWIGHT

Benjamin Woodbridge Dwight, of Clinton, New York, a Corresponding Member from 1870, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, April 5, 1816, and died at Clinton, New York, September 18, 1889. He was a son of Dr. Benjamin Woolsey and Sophia Woodbridge (Strong) Dwight, and a grandson of President Timothy Dwight of Yale College.

He was graduated at Hamilton College in 1825, and at the New Haven Theological Seminary in 1838. He was tutor of Hamilton College from 1839–1842. He was ordained as a Presbyterian clergyman in 1843. In 1844 he founded the First Congregationalist Church in Joliet, Illinois, but gave up pastoral work in 1846, on account of failing health, and in that year established a private school in Brooklyn, New York, which he removed to Clinton, New York, in 1858.

In 1863 he opened a school in New York City, which he relinquished in 1867, when he returned to Clinton, and devoted himself to literary work, after having educated two thousand pupils. In September, 1872, he became editor-in-chief of *The Interior*, a Presbyterian religious weekly, in Chicago, Illinois, owning the paper as well as conducting it, with Rev. James H. Trowbridge as partner. After that he was engaged in literary work in Clinton. He received the degree of Ph.D. from New York University in 1862.

He was the author of "Higher Christian Education," 1860; "Reminiscences of the Life and Character of Benjamin Woolsey Dwight, M.D.," 1862; "Modern Philology," 2 vols., 1864; "History of the Strong Family," 2 vols., 1871; and "History of the Dwight Family," 2 vols., 1874. He also contributed to the *Bibliotheca Sacra*, the *New Englander*, the *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record* and other magazines.

He married first, at Owego, New York, July 29, 1846, Wealthy Jane Dewey, who died August 23, 1864. He married second, at Brooklyn, New York, Charlotte Sophia Parish. His children were: Eliza Dewey, born 1850, married Richard S. Dewey, M.D.; Sophia Edwards, born 1853; Francis Edwin, born 1856; Isabella Jane, born 1861; Bertha Woolsey, born 1867.

FRANK FORBES BATTLES

Frank Forbes Battles, of Lowell, Massachusetts, a Resident Member from 1871, was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, February 12, 1820, and died in Lowell, September 19, 1889.

He was the agent of the Massachusetts Mills. His father, Joseph Battles, was an overseer in a manufacturing establishment in Dorchester, and, when twelve years old, Mr. Battles, the son, came to Lowell with his father, who had been invited to aid in starting the new mills of the Tremont Corporation. The grandfather of Mr. Battles was Jonathan Battles of Stoughton, Massachusetts. As a boy Mr. Battles attended the North Grammar School in Lowell, and afterwards the High School. He was appointed clerk in the Railroad Bank, and later paymaster of the Dwight Mills in Chicopee, Massachusetts. He was next paymaster of the Prescott Mills in Lowell, and subsequently their superintendent. In 1856, when the Massachusetts Mills absorbed the Prescott, he was appointed agent of the combined corporations, a position he filled with great ability and success until 1889, when the state of his health demanded his retirement. He held this office forty-three years. "Probably Lowell had no citizen who was ever more sincerely mourned. Especially that very large number who, in his long official career, had served under him." He was one of the oldest mill

men in the city, having been connected with manufacturing since 1842. He left a widow. — *Daily Paper.*

The facts of the above sketch are obtained mostly from a memoir, with a portrait, in Hurd's "History of Middlesex County," vol. ii, pp. 81–82.

SETH CHANDLER

Seth Chandler, of Shirley, Massachusetts, a Corresponding Member from 1845, was born in New Ipswich, New Hampshire, December 2, 1806, and died in Shirley, October 4, 1889. He was the son of Roger and Lydia (daughter of Thomas Marshall) Chandler. His grandfather was James Chandler.

He received his education in the public schools of his native town, and at the age of seventeen went to Waltham, Massachusetts, and entered a machine shop. He worked at this trade, at Waltham and at Lowell, until 1829, when he became convinced that his life-work lay in another direction. He began to study for the Christian ministry under the tuition of the Rev. Adin Ballou, of Medway, Massachusetts. After completing his preparation, he preached in several different places, and, for some time, at Oxford, Massachusetts. He was ordained to preach as an evangelist in 1834, and was temporarily settled over the First Congregational Society in Shirley, and in 1836 was publicly installed as the pastor of the Society.

In his long pastorate he identified himself with all the interests of the town, and became a trusted authority in its affairs. He was a member of the school committee for more than fifty years, and was for many years trustee of the school fund. He was treasurer of the town, from 1866, until obliged to withdraw from active duty.

He was an earnest student of history, both general and local. He collected stories of the early settlement and genealogical

memoranda from the aged people of Shirley, and finally in 1871, the townspeople, becoming aware of the valuable manuscripts he possessed, appropriated a sum of five hundred dollars, to secure the publication of a history of Shirley. Mr. Chandler decided that a genealogical history should also be prepared, and this, with his other duties, delayed the completion of the work until 1883. Besides this, his published works were few.

He married, August 16, 1831, Arvilla Tenney, daughter of Joseph Tenney, of New Ipswich, New Hampshire. There were no children; and Mrs. Chandler died several years before her husband.

DAVID QUIMBY CUSHMAN

David Quimby Cushman, a Life Member, elected in 1866, was born in Wiscasset, Maine, December 2, 1806, and died in Warren, Maine, October 13, 1889. He was the sixth child of Kenelm and Hannah (Boynton–Nutter) Cushman, and of the eighth generation in descent from Robert[1] Cushman, one of the Pilgrim Fathers, through Elder Thomas[2], Thomas[3], Robert[4], Robert[5], Robert[6], and Kenelm[7] Cushman, his father.

He prepared for college under Rev. Hezekiah Packard, D.D., of Wiscasset, and was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1830. He then taught school for a time in New York City. In 1831 he entered Andover Theological Seminary, and was graduated in 1834. He was employed by the Maine Missionary Society, and preached in the towns of Litchfield, New Sharon, and Pittston. In the spring of 1835 he went to Millville, Massachusetts, and was ordained as an evangelist there in 1836. In 1838 he was installed at Boothbay, Maine. In 1843 he went to Richmond, Maine, and in 1844 he was installed at Newcastle, Maine, and remained there until 1855, also supplying Bremen. At Bristol he was acting pastor, 1855–56; and in 1857 was installed at

Warren, where he continued to be the pastor till 1863. He was acting pastor at Bremen, 1863–65, and of Hubbardston, Massachusetts, 1865–68. He resided at Bath, Maine, without charge, 1868 to 1886, and afterwards at Warren.

He was the author of "The History of Ancient Sheepscot and Newcastle, including Early Pemaquid, Damariscotta and other Contiguous Places," 1882. He was also the author of various pamphlets and newspaper articles. He contributed articles to the fourth and sixth volumes of the collections of the Maine Historical Society. An autobiography, with a portrait, will be found in Lieutenant-Governor Cushman's "Cushman Genealogy," pp. 376–80. See also "Congregational Year Book" for 1890, p. 23.

He married, February 13, 1838, Emeline Henry Sewall, daughter of Deacon David and Eliza (Crosby) Sewall, of Bath, Maine. They had one daughter, Emeline Augusta Cushman.

ABIJAH PERKINS MARVIN

Abijah Perkins Marvin, a Resident Member from 1884, was born in Lyme, Connecticut, February 1, 1813, and died in Lancaster, Massachusetts, October 19, 1889. He was the son of Asahel and Azubah (Still) Marvin, and was descended from Reynold[1] Marvin, who came from England to Hartford, Connecticut, in 1636, and was afterwards of Lyme; the descent being traced through Reynold[2], Reynold[3], Elisha[4], Timothy[5], and Asahel[6], his father.

He attended the district school in Lyme, until he was fourteen years old; the next six years he spent in printing offices, doing all parts of the work. He fitted for college at the high school in Brattleborough, Vermont, and graduated at Washington (now Trinity) College, Hartford, Connecticut, in 1839. He took his Master's degree in course.

He taught in schools of all grades, district, high, and private, in the academy, and as a tutor in college. He taught a public school in Delaware, in 1832–1833, and a private school in Virginia, in 1840–1841. He studied theology at New Haven, graduating from the seminary there in 1842. He was ordained, in 1844, pastor of the Congregational Church, Winchendon, Massachusetts, and held this charge until 1866.

He served for a year or two as agent of the American Congregational Association, and collected money for the purchase of a Congregational House. He was associate editor of the *Boston Recorder*, in 1867; and was at Worcester, without charge, in 1869–1870. He served as acting pastor of the Congregational Church in Lancaster, from 1870–1872, and was installed afterwards as its pastor. He was dismissed from this charge in 1875, but continued to reside in Lancaster.

Besides some sermons and articles in the *New Englander* and *Bibliotheca Sacra*, he published a "History of Winchendon," a "History of Lancaster," and a history of "Worcester in the War of the Rebellion;" he also wrote a considerable portion of the "History of Worcester County." He left the manuscript of a "Life of Cotton Mather."

He was a member of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention of 1853, representing Winchendon.

He married, March 5, 1845, Caroline, daughter of Micah and Roxy (Richardson) Holbrook.

JOHN ANDREWS HOWLAND

John Andrews Howland, of Providence, Rhode Island, a Corresponding Member from 1846, died October 24, 1889.

WELLINGTON LA GARONNE HUNT

Wellington La Garonne Hunt, of Boston, Massachusetts, a Life Member, elected in 1861, died in Boston, October 31, 1889, aged seventy-two.

He was for forty years a resident of Boston, and well known in the boot and shoe trade. Before coming to Boston, he was postmaster of Westborough, Massachusetts. He was a member of the Park Street Church for many years, and afterward prominent in the Shawmut Congregational Church.

He was the compiler of the genealogy of the Hunt family in America.

EBENEZER COOLBROTH MILLIKEN

Ebenezer Coolbroth Milliken, of Boston, Massachusetts, a Life Member, elected in 1875, was born in Farmington, Maine, March 14, 1805, and died in Boston, November 3, 1889.

He was descended from Hugh[1] Milliken, through John[2], Edward[3], Edward[4], and Joseph[5], his father, who married Mary Belcher Tarbox.

He was graduated at Bowdoin College Medical School in 1830, and afterward studied at the Harvard Medical School. His profession, however, he gave up after four years' practice in Winthrop, Maine, and removing to Boston, in 1837, carried on the oil business, until his retirement in 1872. He was a member of the Webster Historical Society and the Bostonian Society.

He married, October 27, 1831, Keturah Fairbanks Norris, who died in 1851. He married second, January 4, 1854, Charlotte J. Tinker. He had eight children.

MARTIN MAY KELLOGG

Martin May Kellogg, of Boston, Massachusetts, a Life Member, elected in 1863, died in New York, November 7, 1889.

Mr. Kellogg was a member of the dry goods firm of James M. Beebe and Company of Boston. In New York he had become largely interested in real estate.

CHARLES DEANE

Charles Deane, a Resident Member from 1845, was born in Biddeford, Maine, November 10, 1813, and died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, November 13, 1889.

From 1832 to 1864 he was in mercantile business in Boston. In early life he acquired a taste for American history, and began a collection of books, pamphlets, sermons, and addresses relating to the early history of New England.

He edited Governor Bradford's "History of Plymouth Plantation" (1856) and published "Some Notices of Samuel Gorton," 1850; "First Plymouth Patent," 1854; Bibliography of Governor Hutchinson's Publications," 1857; "Wingfield's Discourse of Virginia," 1860; and "Letters of Phillis Wheatley," 1864. After his retirement from business he published "Smith's 'True Relation,'" 1866; "Remarks on Sebastian Cabot's Mapple Monde," 1867; "Memoirs of George Livermore," 1869; and "The Forms in issuing Letters Patent by the Crown of England;" and "Bradford's 'Dialogue on Third Conference,'" 1870.

He received the degree of LL.D. from Bowdoin College in 1856. He was a specialist of a very high order, and held a second place to none, in this country, as an historical student.

A memoir of Charles Deane, LL.D., by Justin Winsor, was published in the "Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society," vol. vii (Second Series), pp. 45–89. The facts given are chiefly bibliographical. Particulars regarding his parentage and early life are presented in that memoir, from an autobiography. His father was Dr. Ezra Deane, and he was a descendant of Walter Deane, of Taunton, Massachusetts.

ROBERT BENNET FORBES

Robert Bennet Forbes, of Boston, a resident member from 1870, was born in Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, September 18, 1804, and died in Boston, November 23, 1889. He was son of Ralph Bennet and Margaret (Perkins) Forbes.

When he was twelve years of age, he entered the employ of his uncles, the Messrs. Perkins, but they did not wish him to be satisfied with merely a counting-room training. At thirteen he sailed for China in the "Canton Packet," shipping before the mast, going aloft and standing his regular watch like any other sailor. At fifteen he made a second voyage, was third mate at sixteen, second mate at seventeen, and when he was twenty, his uncles gave him the command of their favorite ship, the "Levant." He afterward commanded the "Nile," the "Danube" and the "Lintin." He continued his life on the ocean until 1832, when he established himself in business in Boston.

In 1838, owing to commercial reverses, he sailed again for China, and soon became the head of the American house of Russell and Company. He was so successful that at the end of three or four years he was able to return to the United States. In 1849 he again became partner in the house of Russell and Company, and went to China by the overland route. He came home the next year, but retained an interest in the house, with some intermissions, until 1857.

He was an active member of the Massachusetts Humane Society, and one of the founders of the Sailors' Snug Harbor. He invented what is known as the Forbes' Rig, and he was concerned with Colonel Perkins in the building of the propeller ship, "Massachusetts," the first American screw steamer to cross the Atlantic. He sent the first steam vessel to China,

under the American flag, and the first to India. In 1847, he commanded the United States sloop "Jamestown," which took a cargo of food from Boston to Cork Harbor, and superintended the distribution of the cargo.

In 1870, he was one of the Boston Board of Trade party which made an excursion to California, in the first Pullman train that ever crossed the continent, and he delivered a lecture in San Francisco, in which he contrasted the place as he first saw it in 1825, with its appearance in 1870.

He married, in 1834, Rose Greene Smith.

A volume of "Personal Reminiscences," by Robert B. Forbes, was published by Little, Brown, and Company, Boston, 1878.

SAMUEL ELWELL SAWYER

Samuel Elwell Sawyer, of Boston, Massachusetts, a Life Member, elected in 1871, was born in Gloucester, Massachusetts, in 1817, and died there December 15, 1889.

He received his early education in Gloucester, and removed to Boston, to engage in the dry goods business, under the firm of Horton, Sawyer, and Company, which business was carried on many years. About 1865 he retired from business, and made his home at the old homestead in Gloucester. He presented Gloucester with a Free Library, and the large bell and clock that adorns City Hall.

He married Miss Bartlett, of Boston, who died in January, 1889. No children survived them.

Mr. Sawyer was author of a pamphlet, entitled, "History of the West Roxbury Park," 1887.

JOSEPH DOW

Joseph Dow, of Hampton, New Hampshire, a Corresponding Member from 1845, was born in Hampton, April 12, 1807, and died there, December 16, 1889.

He was descended from Henry[1] Dow, of Watertown, Massachusetts, and Hampton, New Hampshire; through the line of Captain Henry[2], Deacon Samuel[3], Deacon Samuel[4], Joseph[5], and Josiah[6] Dow, his father, who married Hannah (Moulton) Moulton, daughter of John and Mary (Marston) Moulton, and widow of John Moulton.

He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1833. He was a teacher by profession, retired in 1860, and devoted himself to probate and other legal business, and to historical study. He was justice of the peace and quorum throughout the state.

He married April 14, 1835, Abigail, daughter of Rev. Jonathan French, D.D., of North Hampton. There were seven children by this marriage: Joseph Henry; Hannah Maria; Lucy Ellen; Abby Frances; Eunice Appleton, died in infancy; Elizabeth French and Lemira Farrar, twins, who died in infancy.

In early life he began to collect facts relating to the history of his native town, and in 1838 he was selected to deliver an historical address in commemoration of the two hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Hampton. It was printed and became a standard work in local history. The remainder of his life he spent in collecting and arranging the "History of Hampton."

GEORGE HASWELL PETERS

George Haswell Peters, of Boston, Massachusetts, a Life Member, elected in 1870, died in Philadelphia, December 20, 1889.

He was the son of Edward D. Peters, for many years engaged in the lumber business.

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